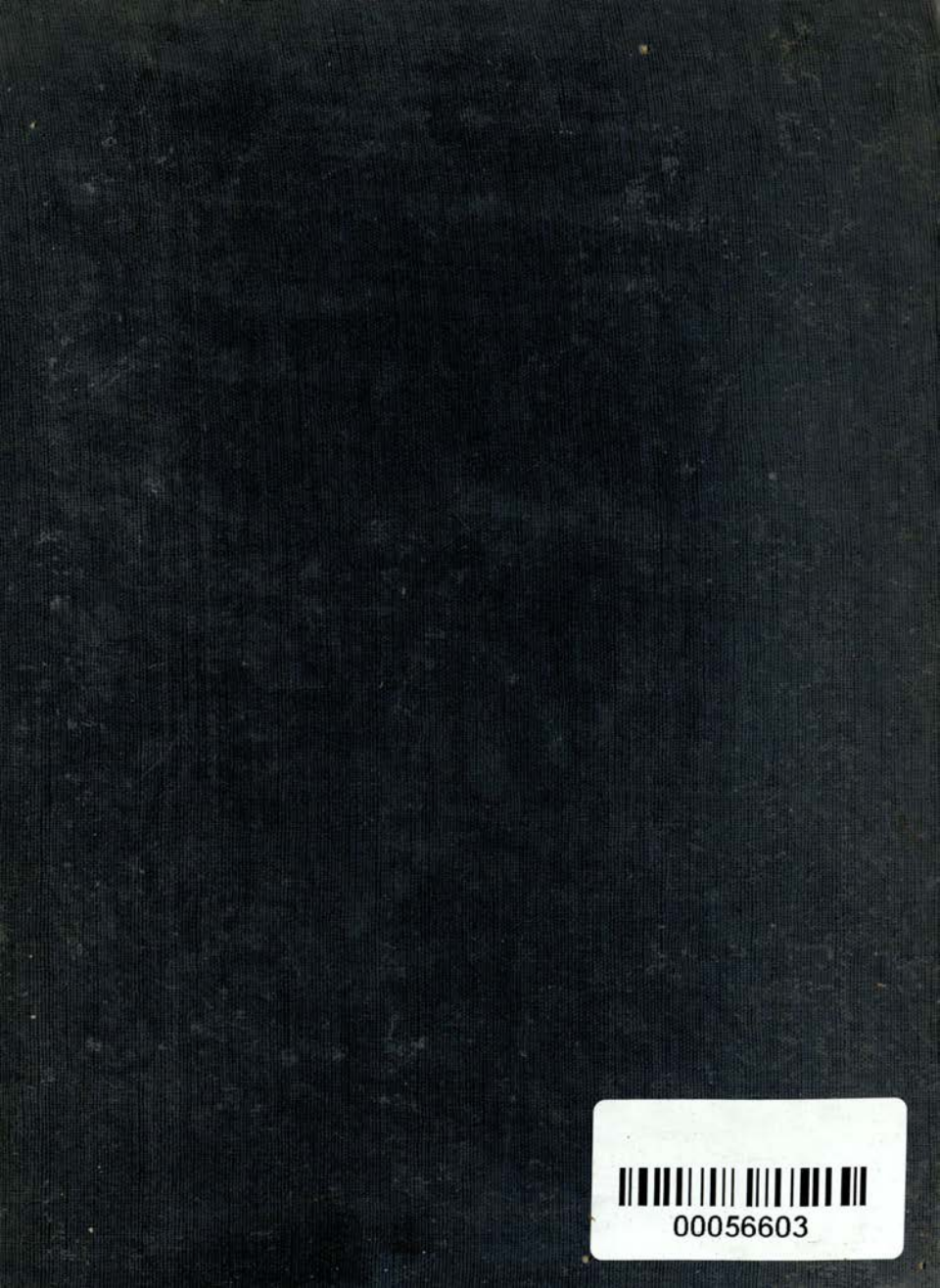
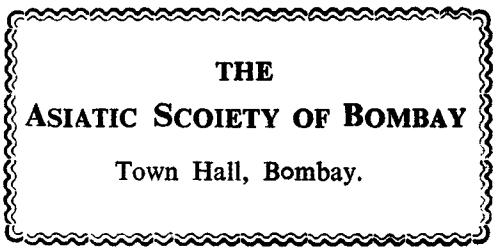

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Bust of John Leland
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Ginsey Walker Sc. &c.

THE ITINERARY

OF

JOHN LELAND

IN OR ABOUT THE YEARS

1535—1543

PARTS I TO III



EDITED BY

LUCY TOULMIN SMITH

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LELAND'S ITINERARY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

INTRODUCTION.

A FEW words seem to be necessary in explanation of the present publication, a work which was hardly my own choice. Several years ago Mr. G. L. Gomme projected a new and popular edition of Leland's "Itinerary" in England and Wales, for which I undertook merely to collate the edition printed by Thomas Hearne with the originals, and to give an account of the manuscripts. Mr. Gomme's plan was to re-arrange the text, inserting Leland's marginal additions—which Hearne printed just as he found them, imitating the original page—in the relative positions for which they were meant; considerable portions of genealogical matter and epitaphs were to be struck out; he also intended to identify difficult place-names, and to trace out the "Itinerary" on a map. The work was proceeding slowly, owing to numerous interruptions, one small Part only being in type, when Mr. Gomme's official engagements obliged him to renounce it altogether. My portion being nearly finished, after an interval the publisher requested me to carry out the preparation of the whole edition, to which I reluctantly consented, knowing by this time enough about the work to estimate its difficulties. But it seemed unwise to let the fruit of much long and tedious labour be lost, and encouragement was not wanting for the hope that the presentment of Leland's famous notes of travel in a simple modern dress, as accurate as the manuscripts would allow, but dis-

carding the extraneous matter of Hearne's editions, would be welcome to local historians. In doing this I have in the main followed Mr. Gomme's plan, with some modifications and additions, hoping to make Leland's scheme clearer. These principally consist in bringing some portions of the text together, notably in the cases of Cornwall and Wales; the relegation of some genealogical matter to Appendices, and possibly the omission of a few passages in the last volume of the MS. which do not properly belong to the "Itinerary" at all. Where possible the relation between Leland's first notes and his regular narrative is indicated by references and indentation; and each volume is supplied with a table of counties and full indices to persons and places. Annotation in correction of Leland's errors I have not attempted; it was quite beyond my scope, and may be more safely left to the literary or topographical inquirer in each locality. But from the close study of the whole remains, which was necessary before the routes could be traced, several interesting facts and conclusions have been gained. The maps are now made for the first time;[1] they are meant as indications of the routes taken, only the principal names being written in to avoid overcrowding. For these I must acknowledge the valuable assistance of Miss Nora MacMunn, Demonstrator to the School of Geography in the University of Oxford, who went through the whole of the topography with me—except the part relating to Wales—and made the working drawings. The disjointed state of Leland's work has rendered the mapping peculiarly difficult, it has therefore been done mainly for those Parts which he left written in narrative form. My thanks are also due to Dr. A. J. Herbertson, Reader in Geography, for his kind advice and loan of many maps for this purpose.

[1] The above was written before I had seen Dr. Slater's sketch-map from Leland accompanying his article on Inclosures in the "Geographical Journal" for January, 1907.

§ 1. *Leland's Life, Times, and Works.*

The renaissance of learning and literature which arose in the later years of Henry VII, when the ardour with which the introduction of Greek studies was greeted by English scholars carried them to France and Italy, and in return brought over the great Erasmus, was a movement which, in its gathering strength, powerfully affected men and events in the following reign. Henry VIII, himself a fair scholar in his brilliant youth, delighting in music, able in later days to wield the pen, encouraged learning and progress in many directions. His personality and ability commanded the allegiance of his people in spite of his faults. The energy which he and his ministers brought to bear upon politics both external and internal, on matters economic, administrative, and ecclesiastical, was responsive to the growing life of the people, and was responded to in turn. It was a time of broadening change, a thirst for knowledge was spreading, the leaven of the Wyclifite reforms was silently working, better education was being provided in school and college, a more modern spirit filled the age. It was the age of the wise Sir Thomas More, Sir Thomas Elyot, and the poets Wyatt and Surrey, men of letters; of Latimer, the bold and witty preacher; of Tyndale, controversialist and translator of the Bible; of the good Bishop Fisher; of Roger Ascham and Sir John Cheke, learned tutors to princes; of Fabian, Edward Hall, and Polydore Vergil, chroniclers and historians; lastly, to name no more, of the accomplished William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, the friend of Erasmus, "one of the chief revivers of learning in England," and of his son Charles, also a patron of learning.

Into these stirring days John Leland was born but a few years before the eighth Henry's accession (1509). The exact year of his birth is not known, it was probably about 1505 or 1506, nor is anything known of his family except

that he had an elder brother, also named John. From one of his own Latin poems we learn that he owed his education at St. Paul's School,[1] of which William Lilly was then High-master, and his subsequent studies at Cambridge, to the bounty of one Thomas Myles, evidently a patron of learning also. He became a Fellow and took his B.A. in 1522. Thence he came to Oxford, it is traditionally believed to All Souls, but little is known of what he did there. From Oxford he went to Paris,[2] where he studied under Francis Sylvius, and was intimate with some of the learned scholars collected in that city, such as Guil. Budé, the restorer of Greek letters, and founder of the College de France and of the Bibliothèque Royale; Paolo Emilio, an Italian who had settled in France, and having been made "King's orator and chronicler" by Charles VIII in 1489, was slowly working at his "Annals of the French Monarchy"; Jean Ruel, a doctor who forsook medicine for the study and translation of Greek and Latin classics; and Jacques Fevre, the lawyer, and others. Leland made good use of his opportunities; as a Latin poet he has gained high praise, and he attained proficiency in Greek, besides several modern tongues. It seems probable also that his historical tastes received some impetus while abroad.

When he returned to England is not known; he was receiving a small quarterly exhibition from the king at Christmas in 1528. Henry VIII made him Keeper of his

[1] In London. Founded by Dean Colet in 1510; Lilly, the first master, died in 1522.

[2] Possibly he went as a king's scholar, with an annual stipend, as asserted by Wm. Burton, "Corollarium Vitæ J. Lelandi," printed by Hearne, "Collectanea," vol. i. Camden refers to the practice of foreign scholarships: "until our time many of the most hopefull youths were chosen out of both the Universities and trained up in strange countries, for the better adorning and inabling of their minds" (Camden's "Elizabeth," 1625, book ii, p. 378).

libraries before 1530, says Mr. S. Lee,[1] and it may well be that the king was adding to his Palace library in London from some of the monastic houses already suppressed by Wolsey several years before the Acts of Suppression. On 21st June, 1530, as "John Leylond, clerk," he was presented to the rectory of Pepeling in the marches of Calais, but in two years' time he was scheduled as an absentee.[2] "Verses and ditties made at the coronation of Queen Anne" Boleyn, in Latin and English, were devised by John Leland and Nicholas Udall, 31st May, 1533. It was in this year 1533 (25 Hen. VIII) that, as Leland himself tells us in his New Year's Letter to Hen. VIII, 1546, the King gave him authority by commission, to search the libraries of monasteries and colleges for the monuments of ancient writers.[3] The journeys for this purpose would be costly,[4] and there may have been some interest at work to procure him several benefices; on 12th July, 1533—the last year of the Pope's authority in England—by a papal dispensation Leland was allowed to hold as many as four benefices, the

[1] Weever, "Funeral Monuments," 1631, p. 688, gives him this title. Mr. S. Lee's article on Leland in the "Dictionary of National Biography" gives fuller details than Huddesford's Life, which, however, contains some interesting documents and verses; Lives of John Leland, Thomas Hearne, and Anthony à Wood, vol. i, Oxford, 1772.

[2] "Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII," iv, pt. iii, 6490 (21); v, 1703.

[3] See after, p. xxxvii. The commission itself has not been found. Anthony Wood says it was under the "broad seal." Leland signs himself to his own English copy of the Letter of 1546, and elsewhere, simply as "Antiquarius"; whether he had any special title of "king's antiquary" is doubtful; he does not claim it. Nor does John Bale for him, nor the intimate friend from whom Bale received Leland's writings, who ends the eulogy of his attainments, "so that he might well call himself *Antiquarius*." Bale's Preface to "Leland's New Year's Gift," 1549, sign. B v. Reprinted in Huddesford's Life, 1772.

[4] Leland refers in his letter to the king's bounty and liberality, and Bale remarks that King Henry took "the payment of all his charges." See pp. xxxviii, xliii.

combined annual value not to exceed 1,000 ducats, under condition that he took sub-deacon's orders within two years, and priest's orders within seven years. The priest's orders must have been taken soon, for on 1st January, 1534, among the New Year gifts to the King was one "by Layland, priest, two books of stories." He may have begun his rambles about this time, for a letter from Lawson to Cromwell, 5th June, 1534, relates an incident which happened "while walking with Master Leylond in the Cathedral church of York"; but the journeys which he himself refers to during "these six years past," would begin later, though we cannot tie them to the literal period. In 1536 the king (this time) by letters patent, in which he is styled "clerk and chaplain", granted him leave of absence from Pepeling, and that he might reside where he liked, but must provide a parish priest as substitute. The birth of Edward VI in 1537 was the occasion for another Latin poem for his king.

Some years before this time Leland may have made the acquaintance of John Bale, his senior by several years, a poor parish priest of Suffolk, who had renounced his vows and the Roman Catholic religion, but got into trouble with the clergy by his marriage and his preaching. He also was a scholar filled with the enthusiasm of the new learning, though not so accomplished nor so courteous as Leland; a man of great industry, possessed of a bitter pen upon occasion, and more robust than his friend, he had the greatest admiration for Leland's aspirations and labours. On 25th January, 1537, Leland confidently wrote to Thomas Cromwell, asking for Bale's release from prison. "Surely," says he, "if the man be not monstrously changed, there is in him learning, judgement, modesty, with many other good qualities."[1] In 1536, the year of the Act which dissolved the smaller monasteries, when no doubt Leland had already

[1] Ellis's "Original Letters," 3rd Ser., iii, p. 154; "Letters and Papers of Henry VIII," vol. xii, i, 230.

been eagerly looking into many of their libraries, Bale wrote to him from Ipswich, speaking of the glories and writers of "our England," encouraging his labours and his talents in warm terms, and offering his own assistance where he could.[1] Both men were bent upon bringing the old writers and books into the light of day, reading and making known the hidden learning of their own country; and the fragment of a letter of 16th July, this same year from Leland to Cromwell (with whom he evidently stood on good terms) shows his anxiety to preserve the books that were fast being scattered and lost through the breaking up of the monasteries. He begs Cromwell to give him assistance in his searches, and in getting them sent to the King's Library, saying that "it would be a great profit to students, and honour to this realm; whereas now the Germans, perceiving our desidiousness and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither, that spoileth them, and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country."[2] Both Bale and Leland were strenuous in their patriotic desire to save the old chronicles, "lively acts

[1] Huddesford's Life, p. 84; the letter was first printed from a MS. at Cambridge, "Itinerary," 3rd edition, vol. ii, p. 22.

[2] Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," ed. 1721, i, p. 82, 83. This letter is not included among the "Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII" for 1536, though Wood refers to "the Papers of State." Bale, writing in 1549, when the mischief was done, was righteously vehement. "Never had we bene offended for the losse of our lybraryes, beynge so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more parte, yf the chiefe monumentes and moste notable workes of our excellent wryters had bene reserved. If there had bene in every shyre of Englande but one solempne lybrary, to the preservacyon of those noble workes, and preferrement of good lernynges in oure posteryte, it had bene yet sumwhat. But to destroye all without consyderacyon, is and wyll be unto Englande for ever, a moste horryble infamy amonge the grave senyours of other nacyons. . . . Yea, what maye brynge our realme to more shame and rebuke than to have it noysed abroade that we are despysers of lernynge?" (Preface to "New Year's Gift," sign. B i, B ii).

of kings" and "noble antiquities," and to multiply them by printing, "so to restore us to suche a truthe in hystories as we have longe wanted," for, as Bale goes on to say, "the greate want of them hath caused our latter chronicles, specyally Johan Hardynge, Wyllyam Caxton, Robert Fabiane, and now last of all Polydor Vergyll so depely to erre as they have done in many poyntes." "To sende them fourth abroade amonge men,—for that purpose (I thynke) God hath in thys age geven the noble art of prentynge."[1] And Leland, in his "New Year's Gift," claimed that part of the books he had found had been printed in Germany, and that some were then (1546) in the presses of Froben, the well-known printer of Basle; though in 1549 Bale says he could not hear of these last.[2]

From the letter to Henry VIII (shortly entitled "New Year's Gift," by Bale), which is reprinted at the end of this Introduction,[3] we learn more of Leland's motives and intentions than anywhere else; and the care of Bale, who printed it in 1549 (from a copy supplied by a special friend) with a preface and a running commentary of his own, adds some interesting indications of contemporary value. A friend, quoted by Bale,[4] and "familiarly acquainted" with Leland, says, "that he from his youth was so earnestly studious and desirous of our antiquities that always his whole studies were directed to that end," and therefore he had studied British, Saxon, and Welsh. While extolling his genius, the friend feared that he was vainglorious, and lamented his "poetical wit" which he thought had caused his ill-health and frenzy, but knew from what he had seen in Leland's study that he had many works orderly digested,

[1] Bale's Commentaries on Leland's "New Year's Gift," sign. C iii, C iiii.

[2] *Ib.*, sign. C iiii. It was Jerom Froben, the son and successor of John Froben who died in 1527.

[3] See after, p. xxxvii.

[4] N. Y. G., Preface, sign. B iii-v.

ready to bring out according to promise. The passionate love of truth and their country animated all these men; Bale refers to the reputation of Leland again in his play, "Kynge Johan," where he makes Verity say, opposing a supposed lie of the Romanist, Polydore Vergil,

> "Yes! therfore, Leylonde, out of thy slumbre awake,
> And wytnesse a trewthe for thyne owne contrayes sake."[1]

Among the "antiquities" which Leland specially studied were the historians and chroniclers of England, and, as he tells us, when he had read these historiographers he was inflamed with the desire to see all parts of the realm, and, giving up his occupations, he travelled to and fro over England and Wales for six years.[2] In the course of these journeys he made descriptive notes of the places and the nature of the country; obtaining also access to libraries[3] and records, he made numerous extracts of historical, local, and genealogical interest as he went along. Many ordered works were intended to grow out of these notes, illness overtook him, and the achievement fell short of the intention, but it left us his famous "Itinerary" which, even unfinished as it is, with all its imperfections, entitles Leland to be called the father of English topography. Such an undertaking as the particular description of England, the features of town and country interspersed with historical notes, was unheard

[1] "Kynge Johan," edited for the Camden Society by J. P. Collier, 1838, lines 2163, 2164. The only MS. of this play was found among old corporation papers at Ipswich, with which place Bale had some connection (he wrote thence in 1536); the first edition of his "Illustrium majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum" was printed there by John Overton in 1548. The play was probably written during the period of Leland's insanity.

[2] See p. xli.

[3] A letter remains, permitting him to use the books in the late monastery at Bury St. Edmunds which may help him in "such matiers as he writith for the King's Majeste," written probably about 1540. See Appendix to vol. ii.

of; it was a thing of magnitude demanding learning, months of laborious travel, and much expense; it was a mark at once of the increasing desire for information and of the growing pride of Englishmen in their country—of what we should now call the "imperial spirit," literally expressed by Leland's words to his sovereign, intending a table map of "your world and impery of England." These words were warmly defended by Bale, for "men should not disdainously scorn that they are yet ignorant of."

In 1542 Leland was presented to the rectory of Haseley, in Oxfordshire (his notes on this place occur in the present volume, pp. 113, 114), and in the following year to a prebend in the new King's College, Oxford (afterwards Christ Church), which was later replaced by other emoluments. In 1551 he held, besides the rectories of Pepeling and Haseley, a prebend at East Knowle, Wilts, and an annuity of £26 13*s.* 4*d.*, and thus had been provided for. At the end of his travels, about 1542 or 1543, he is believed to have settled with his books in London, in the parish of St. Michael le Querne. It may have been about this time that he wrote to his friend, Mr. Bane, student at Louvain, to procure him a "toward young man," learned in Latin and Greek, no doubt to assist him.[1] Here, it may be, he wrote out the first three and other narrative Parts of his "Itinerary," as he planned "a description of your realm in writing." Many other brave projects, too great for his strength, were doomed to be cut short; about the spring of 1547[2] Leland (in Bale's words) "by a most pitifull occasion fell besides his wits." The friend quoted before sent Bale Leland's then printed works, and, lamenting his sudden fall, said he was in such a frenzy that there was little hope of recovery, a foreboding which came true. On

[1] See the letter in Appendix to vol. ii.

[2] Bale's friend "wrote unto me iii. yeares ago" (Preface to "New Year's Gift," printed 1549, sign. B iii, D vi.).

21st March, 1551, he was, with all his property, put into the care of his elder brother, John, and on 18th April, 1552, he died. He was buried in the church of St. Michael le Querne (not far from St. Paul's), which was burned in the Great Fire of 1666; Stow ("Survey," 1603) mentions his monument, but in Weever's time no inscription remained.[1]

As will be perceived from his friendships and his obligations, Leland was on the side of the Protestants and the Court, though his moderation allowed him to come into social contact with all kinds of men on his journeys. The book "Antiphilarchia," named in the "New Year's Gift," was written in the defence of the King "agaynst the ambycyouse empyre of the Romysh byshop," says Bale, opposing the "Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ Assertio" (Cologne, 1538), by Albert Pighius, a Roman canon of Utrecht.[2] His Latin poems have been alluded to; five of these seem to have been printed in his lifetime, all in London: "Næniæ in mortem Thomæ Viati" [Wyatt], 1542; "Genethliacon Eaduerdi Principis Cambriæ, libellus ante aliquot annos inchoatus, nunc vero absolutus et editus," 1543;[3] "Cygnea Cantio," 1545; "Bononia Gallo-mastix in laudem felicissimi victoris Henrici VIII: Carmen elegiac," 1545; "Laudatio Pacis," 1546.[4] The "Encomia Illustrium Virorum," a

[1] This is plain from the end of Weever's article; after finishing with Leland he goes "forward to what ancient inscriptions I have sometime found in this church" ("Ancient Funeral Monuments," 1631, p. 693). The beginning of his account has been erroneously taken as a laudatory inscription, the first words "here lieth interred" misleading the cursory reader. The Latin verses which Weever had "by tradition," as upon the monument, and quoted by Pits, are at the end of Bale's Life of Leland, in "Scriptorum Illustrium," ed. 1559, fo. 672, introduced by the words "De quo sic scribitur."

[2] After, p. xxxix.

[3] See before, p. x.

[4] All of these were reprinted by Hearne, in vols. ii. and ix of the "Itinerary," second edition, and in vols. v, vi of the "Collectanea," ed. 1715; vol. v includes another of Leland's writings.

considerable collection of verses, of which a few are of autobiographic interest, was not printed till 1589. It also is given by Hearne, "Collectanea," vol. v. The words of his latest biographer testify to his merits: "His poems are always graceful and imaginative, and exhibit at times, as in his 'Cygnea Cantio,' an appreciation of natural scenery which is not apparent in his 'Itinerary.' He wrote in very varied metres, and knew and appreciated the best classical models." [1]

Of two books on King Arthur, one was printed in 1544. Other writings are contained in a list printed by Hearne in "Collectanea," vol. i; the leaf was written by Burton in the MS., vol. i, from Bale's "Catalogue of British Writers"; [2] some of them are lost, one only need detain us. The work, "De viris illustribus, sive De Scriptoribus Britannicis," an account of British writers in four books, chronologically arranged, announced by Leland,[3] was left unprinted; "blessed be that man," says Bale, "which shall set that worthy work abroad." Bale himself, the year before, had issued a book of the same kind, "Illustrium majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum Summarium" (printed at Ipswich, 4to, 1548), and now, in 1549, had ready another volume—"yet would I have no man to judge my rude labours to Leyland's fine workmanship in any point equal," he modestly remarks.[4] Bale re-issued his own quarto at Wesel, on the Rhine, with additions, in 1549, and two folio editions were issued at Basle in 1557 and 1559; there is no doubt that he owed some of his material to Leland. Further, to finish the story of these labours by the friends, John Bale's Autograph Note-book, found among

[1] Mr. Sidney Lee in "Dictionary of National Biography."

[2] "Scriptorum Illustrium," etc., Basle, 1559, fos. 671, 672.

[3] See "New Year's Gift," p. xxxix. It appears to have been first printed by Anthony Hall in 1709, and see further, p. xviii, note 3.

[4] Commentary to "New Year's Gift," sign. C viii, D ii.

the Selden MSS. at Oxford, has been recently edited with infinite care by Dr. R. L. Poole and Miss Mary Bateson.[1] The title of "Index" is given to distinguish this from Bale's other published catalogues (as above), and Dr. Poole explains that it differs from those in two respects, viz., it is in alphabetical, not chronological order; and most of the articles are followed by reference to the owner, and source or authority for the information. Among these Leland's name is frequently cited, either for books in his library, for his own writings, or for extracts from them. Of each work Bale gives the title shortly, followed by the *incipit* in Latin, the first five or six words, whether the work were in Latin or English. This means of identification used by Bale enables us to clear up a mistake made by Weever, who, in reprinting the "New Year's Gift," states that it was written in Latin and translated into English by Bale, and quotes the first words, "Ubi tua celsitudine visum fuerit." No trace of such a Latin version or of Bale's translation is to be found, and it seems plain that Weever must have seen one of Bale's works where Leland's books were described, and have been misled by the Latinised *incipit*. Had he looked further he would have found that Bale gave the *incipit* of his own English dedicatory epistle to the "Gift" in Latin, "Inter omnes nationes quas," and further, in citing the first book of the "Itinerary"—assuredly in English—he gives the first words in Latin, "A Granta Girviorum ad Eltislegam" (*see* below, p. 1).

After Leland's death his manuscripts and papers were put into the hands of Sir John Cheke, a Cambridge man, and friend of learning, who, however, himself died in 1557. Some of the papers then came to Lord Wm. Paget, and others to William Cecil, Lord Burghley (who married

[1] "Index Britanniæ Scriptorum, John Bale's Index of British and other Writers," Oxford, 1902, 4°, "Anecdota Oxon.," Mediæval and Modern Series.

Cheke's sister). Four volumes were given by Cheke to Humphrey Purefoy, a cousin of William Burton the Leicestershire antiquary, to whom Thomas Purefoy, the son, bequeathed them in 1612.[1] Other volumes came to W. Burton before this date—one leaf of the "Itinerary" bears his name and the date 1598—and perhaps after; it is owing to his care that the chief of Leland's MS. remains were deposited in the Bodleian Library.[2] The reputation of Leland's labours and travels raised great hopes, his manuscripts were borrowed and copied either in whole or in part many times, and it is not surprising that they suffered in the process. Bale must have borrowed the "De viris illustribus," in order to make his Epitome[3] of that work. Stow is said to have used some papers for his "Survey of London"; they must have been other notes, for what now exists of the "Itinerary" contains nothing of London itself. Stow, however, fortunately copied nearly all the "Itinerary," possibly for the use of some one else; his copy found its way into Wales, and long remained there.[4] All succeeding antiquaries and lovers of local remains eagerly turned to Leland's sources for information and inspiration. Following Stow came Wm. Harrison, with his "Description of England"; Holinshed, the Chronicler; Camden, with his "Britannia"; Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent"; W. Burton; Michael

[1] Burton's "Corollarium," additions to Bale's life of Leland, printed by Huddesford, p. 70, and Hearne in "Collectanea," vol. i.

[2] In 1642-3 £1 was given "to Mr. Burton's sonne when he brought the 2 last parts of Leland's Itinerarie" (Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian Library," p. 76).

[3] Bale's manuscript Epitome is in Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R. 7. 15; see also "Index Brit. Script.," p. 180, and Verheiden's "Effigies Theologorum," Hague, 1602, p. 149. Leland's original came into Burton's possession (see after, p. x, *note*), and is now in the Bodleian Library along with the three volumes of "Collectanea."

[4] See Preface to "Leland in Wales," p. vi, *note*, and after, p. xxix.

Drayton, for the "Polyolbion";[1] Dugdale, of Warwickshire; Plot, historian of Staffordshire; Robert Vaughan in Wales, and others, all are his debtors.

We come now to the "Itinerary."[2] The blessing of John Bale must have rested upon Thomas Hearne, the painstaking librarian of Bodley's library, who spent several years in making an exact copy of the manuscript, which he published in nine volumes at Oxford and Eton; 1710-1712 (in an edition of 120 copies). In vol. ix Hearne printed a "Review" containing his corrections, his chief error (perhaps unavoidable) having been to print the eighth MS. volume as a whole, whereas it consists of a number of scattered leaves from six of the other MS. volumes.[3]

After his death in 1735 a second edition was brought out in 1744 and 1745, for which the original was carefully re-examined; the pages of the eighth volume were printed in their proper places, some portions were added from Stow's copy, and Hearne's own corrections and additional notes were set at the foot of the pages. A third edition was published in 1768-9, apparently little more than a reprint of the second. For the present publication the second edition of Hearne has been used throughout. Hearne also printed the contents of the three folio volumes left by Leland entitled "Collectanea," in 1715, of which a second edition appeared in 1774. These consist of numerous extracts from various authors, histories, annals, public and private papers, and lives of writers; genealogical notes and catalogues of manuscripts in some libraries, a quantity of miscellaneous matter. A few portions were so evidently meant for

[1] Isaac Disraeli's "Amenities of Literature," 1841, vol. 3, p. 137.

[2] Though Leland left no title to his travels, there are one or two places where he uses this term. See Part III, p. 254, "Another Itinerarie of myne," and Part IX, fo. 72, "Remember to ask by the Itinerary how the old townes stood." Bale also applied it to this work.

[3] Vols. i, iii, iv, vi, vii, and the lost Part 10.

the "Itinerary" that Hearne printed them as an Appendix to his seventh volume.[1]

Some leaves which must have dropped out, perhaps when the quires were loose, containing, besides extracts which have little to do with the "Itinerary," notes on Oxford and Cambridge, and two interesting letters concerning Leland, have found their way to Sir Thomas Phillipps' library at Cheltenham.[2] Much of Hearne's eighth volume of the "Itinerary," which he printed from Stow's copy (the original being lost), is not Itinerary at all, and resembles the "Collectanea," consisting of lists of bishops, extracts from lives of Saxon and other old worthies, and from chronicles, etc.

There is a certain amount of similarity between the looser parts of the "Itinerary" and the "Collectanea," but the main design of the former is travel and detailed description of what the traveller saw, with a few notes of books, history, or families thrown in for illustration. The "Collectanea," on the contrary, are chiefly, if not entirely, the results of much reading and study gathered apart at different places, but largely in the quiet chamber or library.

§ 2. *The Manuscripts of the Itinerary.*

The principal part of what is known to exist of the original MS. of the "Itinerary," written by John Leland's own hand, is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, among the topographical MSS., consisting of eight small quarto volumes in a modern binding (MS. Gen. Top. e 8-15). A small part, as well as his letter to Henry VIII, is found in the third volume of Leland's "Collectanea" (MS. Gen. Top. c 3), one of four folio volumes also written by his own hand. A stray portion from the

[1] Part of these belong to Cornwall (see Appendix II at the end of the present volume). Some relate to Kent (see our vol. iv).

[2] See p. xxx.

"Collectanea," is among Sir Thomas Phillipps' MSS. (No. 12111) at Cheltenham. Besides, a copy of a lost leaf of the last-named MS. exists in Add. MS. 5937, fo. 203; and a fragment consisting of two leaves which have at some time been taken out of one of Leland's quarto volumes is bound into one of the Cotton MSS., viz., Vesp. F. ix. 30, fo. 223; both in the British Museum.

The manuscript is certainly now not as Leland left it; three books are lost, "imbesiled and gone" as Burton says;[1] the eighth volume is composed of leaves cut or fallen out of various places in five of the other volumes; and portions are wanting in volumes four, five and six. Many parts have been much injured by damp, which caused the leaves to decay in places, especially at the lower margin and corner of some volumes; in others the wet has run into the body of the leaves: volumes five, seven and eight have suffered in this way. Some little damage of this kind happened even before Stow's time (see note * after, p. 80); and William Harrison complained how "moth-eaten, mouldie and rotten are those books of Leland which I have" (quoted by Hearne, "Collectanea," I, p. lvi.). Hearne infers that the manuscripts were damp when they came to the library, and several leaves quite out; though dry when he came to use them, he notes that the leaves of the "Itinerary" were "falling to pieces every day." This was in 1708-1710.

Though the manuscript is now contained in eight volumes (bound probably some time after it came to the Bodleian), the numbering of these does not follow any internal consecutive order, and appears to be only for convenience' sake. It may follow a traditional order. Leland, whose journeys extended over several years (about 1535-1543), appears to have put his notes together, some in narrative form, some of them just as they were jotted down, in "books" or "parts."

[1] Hearne noted that "a vast deal, and I am afraid much the better part, is now quite lost."—*Itin.*, vol. v, p. xxv.

That he did so we learn from the copies subsequently made from his MS., especially from that written by John Stow in 1576, who makes ten clear divisions or "books" of it. But Leland's original nowhere gives any title or numbering of books, nor, indeed, is there any name to his work, or any apparent reason why we should begin with one book more than another. Plainly his malady overtook him before he had finished the work. The only heading that Leland himself gives is one which also gives his own date, at the top of the first leaf of Part 2—"Quinta die Maii A°. 1542."

Leland's hand is rather large and generally quite plain, except where it is crowded. After writing out the bulk of his narrative notes he frequently added others in the margin without always indicating exactly where in the text they should be inserted, but in the majority of cases this is not difficult to find. He left occasionally a blank for the number of miles or the name of a place to be inserted later, or, more rarely, for fuller information. Sometimes he writes a reminder for himself, evidently hoping to add more, such as "Remember to ask Mr. Batchelar," "take better heed," "I have written in a small piece of papire," etc.; and again his personality comes out occasionally when giving extracts from some roll or manuscript he had seen, where he marks his comments as he goes along by naively writing his name above each, right in the text. (See examples in vol. i., pp. 286, 308, 309, 310.) These remarks are rarely set in the margin.

The history of the manuscript will further account for its present imperfect condition. Much sought after and prized for its novel information it passed through many hands after its author's death in 1552, copies were made, and volumes borrowed, maltreated, or lost. Of two copies made in the sixteenth century, one only, that by Stow, still exists, the other, belonging to Mr. James Wright, was burnt with his

library in 1678.[1] In the seventeenth century several transcripts more or less complete were made by Burton, Dugdale, and Thomas Gale, one for Robert Plot, and two or three by anonymous hands, while in the early years of the eighteenth century Browne Willis, and, finally, Thomas Hearne, again copied the work.

Leland's work is only preserved to the most complete extent known through the copy made by John Stow, the London antiquary, in and about the year 1576. His copy, thus made only twenty-four years after the author's death, before the original had suffered much injury, is of the greatest importance in restoring Leland's text, filling up *lacunæ* caused by decay, and supplying the whole of three lost books. Five bound volumes transcribed in his small, neat handwriting out of Leland's works exist in the Bodleian Library (Tanner MS. 464, vols. i-v). They have not been numbered according to their contents; vol. i is a miscellany, partly, if not all, from some volume of the "Collectanea"; it includes the portion contained in the Phillipps MS. 12111; and vol. iv is a collection of Leland's Latin poetry. Vols. ii, iii, and v contain the "Itinerary," in ten books, viz., three in vol. ii, four in vol. iii, three in vol. v. The first two books in vol. iii were reversed in binding, but Stow's own pagination shows what he intended. At the beginning of each of vols. ii and iii he put an index to places, with this note at the head of that to vol. iii, "Fowre bokes of leylands comentaries writen in this boke by John

[1] In Hearne's Diary, under date July 30, 1709, he says: "Mr. Jas. Wright had once a valuable transcript of Mr. Leland's Itinerary, which he has told me was written about the time of Q. Elizabeth & had no lacunæ in it, being taken from the originals before they took wet, as is supposed. But, to his & all curious and learned men's regret, the said transcript was unfortunately burnt (with the rest of his books) in the fire at the Middle Temple in 1678."—Hearne's "Collections," ed. C. E. Doble, vol. ii, p. 227 (Oxford Historical Society).

Stow, 1576."[1] The other volumes are not dated. The order in which Stow copied the books in no way agrees with that adopted by Hearne in his print, but beyond the date 1542, at the head of vol. iii, there is no guide. The "'New Yeare's Gift" letter to Henry VIII is not in Stow's copy.

Throughout Stow calls the work "Comentary" or "Comentaria Anglia," placing this phrase as a title to most of the "books." In transcribing, he was apt to omit the marginal additions of Leland, or might only copy a part of one; occasionally even omitted whole sentences, and parts of genealogical extracts, while in other places he would transpose passages, such as the descent of a local family or a list of bridges, out of the original order. He more often than not leaves out Leland's personal notes, beginning "I heard once," "I learned once," and so forth. But beyond these, as far as I have observed, he did not import additions or corrections of his own into the text, copying so closely as sometimes not to insert a word obviously forgotten by Leland, as happened here and there. He wrote, however, with his own spelling, differing from that of Leland, which was much nearer the spelling of our own day than Stow's.

When William Burton received the manuscript of the "Itinerary" is not clear, the four volumes left him by Thomas Purefoy in 1612 were the three containing the "Collectanea" and the one "De viris illustribus."[2] It is immaterial, as we know that he did possess at one time or

[1] At the head of the first book, fo. 1 in vol. iii, Stow wrote: "1542. Comentaria Angliæ John Layland, of late writen by John Stowe in anno 1576. Lib. 1." He numbered the books afresh within each volume, so that this lib. 1 would not indicate Leland's beginning; the date 1542, indeed (found also in the original), showing most probably that this book (Part 2) was compiled near the close of Leland's journeys.

[2] See Burton's title-page and "Corollarium," both in his own hand, prefixed to the MS. of "Collectanea," "hæc Collectanea," and again "hæc tantum quatuor volumina." Top. Gen. c 1.

another eight parts or MS. volumes of the "Itinerary," seven of which he eventually gave to the Bodleian Library (one having been lent and lost; these were irrespective of the fragmentary vol. viii, which is not a "part," and was given in 1677).[1] His signature, undated, is on the flyleaf of each volume iii, vi, and vii. On the flyleaf to the fragmentary volume viii is written "Liber Willmi Burton Lindliaci Leicestrensis 1598." And a note immediately above, in Burton's hand, gives reason to think that he must himself have put this volume together out of loose leaves fallen from other parts: "A part of the Itinerarye of John Leland written with his owne hand. 1543. 35 H. 8, as it appeareth by fol. 29 & 37." These references answer to the pagination made *after* the book was put together. Burton, who was fully alive to their value, made a copy of seven "parts," as he calls them, of the "Itinerary," in an interesting folio of 252 leaves,[2] closely written in a crabbed hand and yellowed ink, which has been much injured by mice and is only badly repaired. Fifty-nine of these leaves are filled with extracts from Leland's "Collectanea."

Some years elapsed before this volume, begun in 1628, added to in 1641, was filled. The second flyleaf bears the following note: "The Itinerarye of John Leiland the famous Antiquarie. Begunne before or about an. do. 1538,[3] an. 30 H. 8. The first part copied out of the originall, 1628, by me William Burton." He begins with Leland's letter to Henry VIII (out of the "Collectanea," vol. iii, p. 281). Five "parts" (including the first) follow consecutively, answering to the parts in Hearne's printed vols. i, ii, iii, vol. iv, part 2, and vol. v (of Leland's MS., vols. i, ii, iii, and v, the part answering to vol. iv, part 2 is now lost).

[1] See note, p. xxviii.

[2] MS. Gough, Gen. Top. 2, in the Bodleian. Hereafter referred to as Burton *a*.

[3] He was doubtful of the date, having apparently first written 1536.

In 1632, as we learn from his letter to Mr. John Rous, Keeper of the University Library, Oxford, Burton had a second copy made by another hand of these same five parts, which he presented to the library[1] with four of the originals. The fifth, which must have been Hearne's vol. iv, part 2, he says was at the time "in the handes of Doctor Burton Archdeacon of Gloucester, which he received by loane from a friend of mine, but never yet restored."[2] The archdeacon remains in default to this day; the original part has not

[1] Bodleian MS. 470. Hereafter referred to as Burton *b*.

[2] The following is the full text of the letter prefixed to MS. Bodl. 470, written on the flyleaf in Burton's own hand:

"To the learned & worthilye esteemed Mr. John Rous Mr. of Artes & Keeper of [the] Vniuersity Library in Oxford.

"Though long yet at length you shall receive for your Librarye foure partes of Leyland his Itinerary in the originall written with his owne hand, and the copy of another part the archetypus whereof is mine, but now (as I heare) in the handes of Doctor Burton Archdeacon of Gloucester, which he received by loane from a freind of mine, but never yet restored, the which I thinke vpon request he will impart vnto you; which partes being much perished before they happened to me, & thereby very imperfect, so that by an ordinary reader, they cannot so well be vnderstood, by the helpe of his Collectanea I have rectifyed in many places. And according to your desire I have caused them here to be transcribed, written though not with so fine a letter yet with a iudicious hand. Some more partes there were of his Itinerary, but through the negligence of him to whom they were first lent, are imbesiled and gone. For the three partes of his Collectanea and his booke De Scriptoribus Angliæ all *in folio* & written with his owne hand they shall assuredly come to your Library according to my promise made, though I cannot prefixe the definitive time, by reason of the present vse which I nowe have, and hereafter shall have of them. Which true assertion I hope you will approve from him, that to this so rare a treasury will ever be

"A freind and furtherer

"William Burton.

"Lindley Leicss.

"17 July. 1632."

The above is also printed in "Hearne's Collections," ed. C. E Doble, vol. iii, p. 18 (Oxford Hist. Soc., 1884-88).

rejoined its fellows. But it is curiously to be noted, that Burton passes over the part of Leland's original numbered vol. iv, and printed by Hearne as vol. iv, part 1, as though unaware of its existence, and this he evidently was at this date, 1632. For his first copy *a* agrees[1] with the second *b* up to the end of the fifth book; vol. iv, part 1, is wanting in both, so far. In later years, however, he adds it to his private copy *a*. The five parts above-named occupy fos. 1-156; fos. 157-162, 165 contain portions from the "Collectanea," vol. iii (Hearne, vol. vii, appx.); after some intervening leaves he gives, fos. 224-228, "Another part of John Leyland his Itinerary, copied by me, Wm. Burton of Lindsey, 1641, out of the originall." This answers to Leland's original, vol. vii (Hearne's vol. vii, part 1), which bears Burton's autograph. On fos. 241-252 is copied Leland's vol. iv (Hearne, vol. iv, part 1), with, however, considerable omissions. He may have had a reason for keeping it till the last, for he heads it, "A part of the Itinerary of John Leyland written 1543, 35 H. 8 (as appeereth in this leefe belowe)," thus dating it from Leland's mention of the Lord Mountjoy "now living," who died in 1544. A part written in 1543 would be near the close of Leland's journeys. He here puts into its right "part" the very leaf referred to in the flyleaf of the volume he had possessed since 1598.

Burton did not copy vol. vi entire (Hearne's vol. vi), but we know he had it because leaf 101 bears his signature; and he did in fact copy a few fragments into his MS. *a*, fos. 162+, 162⌣, and 164. Whether he had ever in his possession the two parts answering to Hearne's print vol. vii, part 2 (original lost), and vol. viii, part 2 (original lost), we are not told;[2] he makes neither copy nor mention of either

[1] The agreement extends to details; it appears probable that *b* was copied from *a*, and not direct from the original.

[2] As seen above Burton gave four parts to the Bodleian in 1632, to which Hearne adds: "Some time after he sent . . . the four folio

of them. (Of the first, six leaves exist, which Burton, himself unaware of the fact, put with the other loose leaves afterwards bound up as vol. viii of Leland's MS., in which they stand as pp. 1-12, answering to fos. *76a-79b* in vol. iii of Stow.) This MS. Burton *a* was not known to Hearne, who used the MS. *b* given in 1632 to the Bodleian; a note inside the cover of MS. *a* informs us that it is "A transcript of Leland's Itinerary from the original MS. by Mr. Burton the Leicestershire antiquary: given to Wm. Stukeley by Thomas Allen esq., Lord of Finchley, June, 1758."[1] Hearne died in 1735.

Burton took occasional liberties with Leland's manuscript itself, here and there inserting a word or what he thought was an emendation; but in his transcript he allowed himself greater law, and every now and then inserted a phrase or a sentence, or made an omission, without any sign to show that he was improving on his original. In the letter to Mr. Rous (before, p. xxvi, *note*), he says he has "rectified" the four parts by the help of the "Collectanea": these may be his rectifications. Stow's copy seems to have been unknown to him.

In the British Museum are two copies of the second half of the seventeenth century, which are linked with Sir William Dugdale. Harl. MS. 6266 is a fine folio volume, dated 1657, being a transcript of nine out of the ten books of the "Itinerary," two of them with a few short passages being

vols. of *Collectanea*, with some other parts of the Itinerary, which were all put by the rest. This increased the Itinerary to 7 vols. There was an eighth volume in 4to, but it did not come to the library till long after." (It was presented by Charles King, M.A., of Christchurch, in 1677.—Lee in "Dict. Nat. Biog.") Thus Burton had one part which he did not fully copy, which was vol. vi. He gave vols. i, ii, iii, and v in 1632; the three vols. given later must have been vol. vii (Hearne's vol. vii, part 1), vol. iv (Hearne's vol. iv, part 1), and vol. vi. See before, p. xviii, *note* 2.

[1] It came to the Bodleian with other Gough manuscripts in 1809.

taken from Stow's copy, then "in ye custody of M^r^. Robt. Vaughan of Hengwrt in Merioneth." At the end is an index "compositus per me Willielmum Dugdale, 15 July A^o^. 1657." The volume is therefore not older than that date; none of it appears to be in Dugdale's hand, but it may have been copied for him. The transcriber had seen Burton's copy *b*, and probably copied from it vol. iv, part 2, for a note on fo. 115 states, "This 4 volume (now lost) was copied by M^r^. Burton" in his copy given to Oxford. The other Harl. MS. 1346 is a copy (by another hand) of the first seven books found in Harl. 6266, with Dugdale's index dated 1657, in the same hand as that MS.

Other copies are: 1. A series of extracts from seven books, followed by an attempt to draw up a regular itinerary of Leland's journeys with the names of places; after going through five volumes, the writer notes that "ye thread of these journalles is so interrupted and disperst, that they cannot perfectly be traced," so he takes it up further on; both these are dated 8 Oct. 1659.[1] 2. A folio volume in Trinity College Library, at Cambridge (MS. O. 5. 25), containing vols. i, ii, and part of vol. iii, transcribed by Thomas Gale the antiquary (died 1702); this copy was lent to Hearne, who made use of it in his print, Gale also suggesting occasional emendations. 3. A thick folio of about the close of the seventeenth century,[2] containing Burton's letter to Rous, Leland's letter to Henry VIII, and the same five parts as Burton *b*, from which it seems to be a copy, including even the title; it bears no date nor transcriber's name, and is written in two hands. 4. Lastly, we have the excellent copy made by Browne Willis,[3] when a gentleman commoner at Christchurch, in May, 1704, in the space of nine days; it extends only to the first four volumes, but is accurate

[1] Bodleian Library, Ashmole MS. 861, fos. 354-400, 402.
[2] Bodl. Lib., MS. Gough, Gen. Top. 1.
[3] Bodl. Lib., MS. Gen. Top., c. 5.

and careful, representing the state of the originals in his time.

Besides these, in the third volume of what is more strictly called Leland's "Collectanea"[1] are several passages which evidently belong rather to his journeys, and were printed by Hearne in an appendix to his vol. vii. A description of the parishes of Anglesey,[2] and the letter to Henry VIII come from the same volume. Some part of the "Collectanea" also, like the "Itinerary," seems to have early become separated from the rest, for among the MSS. of Sir Henry St. George of the Heralds College was one—now belonging to the Phillipps Collection at Cheltenham[3]—which was copied by Sir William Dugdale in 1677,[4] and again with some variations (it includes a little more and a little less than Dugdale's) was copied for Robert Plot in 1682.[5] This last copy was printed by Hearne as an appendix to his vol. iv., who found that Stow had copied a part of the same portion in the first volume of his MS.[6] A leaf that was loose when the original belonged to Sir H. St. George was copied by him for preservation[7] (it is also included in Dugdale's copy), and was printed in 1836 in "Collectanea topographica et genealogica," vol. iii, p. 339.

When Hearne began to print the "Itinerary" he had not Stow's copy, and only obtained the use of it in time for vol. v; up till then he relied upon Burton *b*, and sometimes Gale, for assistance in difficulties. Vol. iv, part 2, he supplied from Burton *b*. Vol. vii, part 2, and vol. viii, part 2, he supplied from Stow. Hearne was a careful and conscientious transcriber, making but few errors, though his methods were cumbersome. He took pains to gather in

[1] MS. Gen. Top., c. 1-3.
[2] See "Leland in Wales," pp. 128-134.
[3] MS. Phillipps 12111.
[4] Bodl. Lib., MS. Eng. Hist., c. 9.
[5] MS. Bodley 353.
[6] Tanner, 464, vol. i., fos. 70-83.
[7] Add. MS., Brit. Mus., 5937, fo. 203.

all fragments of Leland's writing that might be considered as belonging to or intended for the "Itinerary," putting them in appendices; but his plan of printing the three lost books as second parts of other books is most confusing.

For the present edition Leland's original MS. has been collated throughout, blanks occasioned by decay have been filled up from Stow in numerous cases (indicated by [ ]), and occasional suggestions from Burton's own MS. *a*, where these seemed useful, have been retained (in *italics* between [ ]). For Part 5, the original of which is lost, Stow's copy, checked by Burton (*a*), has been used. Stow here evidently omitted several passages, which are restored from Burton (*a*), not in *italics*, but simply between [ ]. Leland's marginal additions have been incorporated in the text, as evidently intended (which Stow did when he copied them at all). In many instances Leland points out by a mark where the addition should be placed. (But mere marginal index words are omitted here.) The decay having extended a little further since Hearne's day, the brackets often include more words than in his edition, particularly near the bottom of leaves. The initial capitals which were but a fashion of Hearne's time, and are not in the original, are omitted; punctuation, which in Leland is irregular, follows modern usage. Dots in a line indicate a blank in the original, or a sentence or words incomplete through decay. A few changes in arrangement may be made, in order to set forth the author's subject more clearly, as, for instance, placing the genealogical extracts in vol. i in an appendix; other extracts are retained in Leland's position, but are printed in different type from the rest of the text. Where the notes which formed the basis of the narrative portions are identified, they are printed in a narrower form on the page, with due references; *e.g.*, see vol. i, p. 182, *note*. In every case a note will indicate the alteration. The aim is to give as close a representation as possible of Leland's original where

this is continuous; and where it is fragmentary to restore it as nearly as may be, following Hearne's lead as far as practicable.

The most important change in arrangement now made is to bring together in one volume the portions which relate to Wales out of Leland's parts 4, 5, and 7,[1] with two fragments from "Collectanea," vol. iii. This forms vol. iii of the present edition.

The order in which Hearne printed the Parts, though as it is seen chiefly fortuitous, has been preserved because any other would be nearly the same. The order in which Stow copied them does not give more coherence to the so-called "Itinerary" as a whole, while, if we seek for a chronological guide, Stow dates the first book in his third volume, 1542, copying Leland's own date. This adds little to the solution of the problem. That first book answers to Hearne's vol. ii; it should be placed lower in the list, but where? If Burton's date inferred for vol. iv, part 1, as 1543 be correct, this too is copied by Stow in his vol. iii, the second book, which may well agree with the previous date; these two parts then might be placed near the end of the list, but we should be no nearer placing the rest of the eight parts in their chronological order either from Stow's or Hearne's arrangement.

§ 3. *Leland's method or plan.*

The "Itinerary" has been so much quoted and referred to, that to call attention to any of its contents might be deemed superfluous. But there are two or three points of view that may be suggested.

[1] I regret that I overlooked two short passages which should have been included, viz., pp. 138, 139 of the Appendix to Hearne's vol. vii ("Collectanea," iii, pp. 150, 151), a list of castles on the Wye, and pp. 90, 91 of Hearne's vol. viii (Stow's transcript, vol. ii, fos. 106*a*-107*a*) relating to Carmarthenshire. They will be found in vol. iv of my edition.

Though it is impossible to make a continuous Itinerary, our maps show, in conjunction with the text, that Leland started from several places, and must have made several separate tours. These are seen the more distinctly in the portions in which his narrative is written out, viz., in Parts 1, 2, 3 of vol. I, and in Parts 5, 6, 7 and 10 in succeeding volumes. As in Wales, so in England, he seems to have stayed at certain places for a time, making each a centre for excursions in the neighbourhood. York, Bishop Auckland, Doncaster and Leicester were some of these centres; in the south, Winchester, Exeter, Sherborne, Keynsham and Trowbridge among others. This might be the case where he found opportunity of examining a library or books, no doubt, too, a congenial host would entertain him, and open out his genealogies or private papers. Or he had facilities afforded him by some local magnate, for example, Mr. Brudenell of Dene, Northamptonshire, one of the two sons of Chief Justice Brudenell, whom he mentions several times as showing him rolls.

His plan seems to have been to note down his facts on the spot, or from various local enquiries; then later, at leisure, he wrote his narrative direct from them, adding in bits from memory occasionally; he would make a skeleton page of names of towns in a district, evidently intending to fill in particulars and distances, which was not always done. As the original notes, as well as the narrative, are in many cases preserved, this accounts for much repetition and apparent confusion; it is not always possible to trace the connection, but the three Parts in vol. I afford a good example of the practice (*see* p. 182).

In the course of his journeys Leland names many men of good family, local gentry of past days and of repute, also landowners and well-known men of his own time. It would be possible with some research to make from his pages a goodly company of the Englishmen of standing in the first

half of the sixteenth century. As a small contribution I mark his contemporaries in the index by adding *temp.* to each name which the text allowed (though some may be missed).

What may be called the social and economic value of Leland's regular notices as he passed through the realm is considerable. Not only the condition of the castles, old and new, and of the market towns and cities, with their principal buildings and churches, and great men's houses are set down; but, living in a country still largely dependent upon agriculture, he is particular to record the kind and proportions of champion ground,[1] *i.e.* common arable land, inclosed land, meadows, often of waste, and wood; also the chief forests and parks. Frequent details of parishes and hamlets remind us that the village community was still strong, and the manor and its courts in vital existence. The number and position of bridges, early regarded as necessary erections for public use, are carefully recorded. Rivers and brooks he most perseveringly tries to follow, but here, as well as with regard to actual distances, he is liable to error. But considering his great undertaking, single-handed, as it would seem, the actual physical labour to be gone through when horse-back was the mode of travel, the eagerness to omit nothing that might be useful to his purposes, we might wonder that he did not make more mistakes of fact or conjecture than he actually did. Details may be and are wrong in philology, family history, or mensuration here and there, but modern science and opportunity may correct these, and still be grateful to their forerunner in the field.

The portrait of Leland, prefixed to this volume, is copied from an engraving by C. Grignion, in Huddesford's "Lives

[1] Dr. Gilbert Slater has skilfully made use of Leland's testimony to the state and kinds of inclosure existing over Tudor England in his article before referred to.

of Leland, Hearne, and Wood," 1772, and purports to be taken from a bust at All Souls College, Oxford. The bust, however, does not now appear to exist, and all enquiries have failed to elicit what has become of it. There is also a full length figure of Leland in a modern window of the dining hall of Christ's College, Cambridge.

OXFORD,
March, 1907.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MSS. AND EDITIONS.

The following table shows the books contained in each manuscript of the "Itinerary," and the order in which they occur, compared with Hearne's numeration as a standard.

Leland's original. *Gen. top. e* 8-15.	Stow's copy, 1576. *Tanner* 464, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5.		Hearne's print, 2nd ed. 1744.	Burton (*a*), own copy, 1628-1641. *Gough, gen. top.* 2.	Burton (*b*), made for him, 1632. *Bodl.* 470.	? for Dugdale, cir. 1657. *Harl.* 6266.	After 1657. *Harl.* 1346.	Thos. Gale, died 1702. Trin. Coll. Camb. *MS. O.* 5. 25.	Browne Willis' copy, 1704. *Top. gen. c.* 5.	Order of the present edition.	
Collectanea, v. iii, p. 281. (*Top. gen., c.* 3.)			New Year's Gift.	New Year's Gift.	New Year's Gift.	New Year's Gift.				Introduction. New Year's Gift.	Vol.
Vols.	Vols.	Folios.	Vols.	Folios.						Part.	
I.	II.	117-198.	I.	1-36.	...	..	..	..	..	1.	
II.	III.	1-35.	II.	37-54.	..	..	..	..	..	2.	
III.	III.	84-122.	III.	57-90.	..	..	..	Part of Vol. III.	..	3.	
IV.	III.	36-59.	IV., part 1.	241-252.					..	4.	II
original lost.	V.	53*a*-105.	IV., part 2.	91-120.	..	..	..			5. (Appx.)	II
MS. Phillipps 12111,[1] Add. MS. 5937. V.	II.	1-47.	V.	121-156.	..	..	..			6. [Wales][5]	III
VI.	V.	1-52.	VI.	162-165.		..	..			7.[6] 8.	IV.
VII.	V.	107-148.	VII., part 1.	224-228.		..	..			9.	
original lost.[2]	III.	60-81.	VII., part 2.	55, 56.	Anonymous copy,	..				10.	
Collectanea, iii, various pages.[3]			VII., *Appx.*	157-162, 165.	*Gough gen. top.* 1, resembles Burton *b*					(Appx. in Vols. I, IV.)	V.
original lost.	II.	48-115.	VIII., part 2.		and seems to have been made from it. See p. xxix.	.. Index by Dugdale.	Index by Dugdale.			11.	
Vol. VIII. is distributed (see p. xix.)											

All the above MSS. are in the Bodleian Library, except the Phillipps MS., that at Cambridge, and four at the British Museum, viz., the two Harleian, Add. 5937, and Cott. Vesp. F ix. In referring to the folios the old numeration is cited.

[1] This MS. was copied by Dugdale himself in 1677 (MS. Eng. Hist., c. 9, fos. 33-41), and for Robert Plot in 1682 (MS. Bodl. 353), the original (now at Cheltenham) then belonging to Sir Henry St. George of the Heralds College. Both copies are in the Bodleian Library.

[2] Except pages 1-12, which are in the MS., original vol. viii.

[3] For pages 117-124 (MS. figuring), see vol. i, Appendix II of this edition; for pages 125-152, 161, 204, see vol. iv, Part 8.

[4] The fragment from the Cott. Vesp. F ix is printed in Appendix III to vol. i.

[5] Contains portions from the original vols. iv, v, and vii.

[6] Part 7 contains the remainder of the original vol. v.

THE

Laboriouse Journey and Serche of

JOHAN LEYLANDE

FOR

ENGLANDES ANTIQUITEES,

Geven of hym as a Newe Yeares Gyfte to King HENRY the viii. in the xxxvii Yeare of his Raygne.

To my Soveraigne Leige King Henry the eight.[1]

[2]WHERE as it pleasid yowr Highnes apon very juste considerations to encorage me, by the autorite of yowr moste gratius commission yn the xxv. yere of yowr prosperus regne, to peruse and diligently to serche al the libraries of monasteries and collegies of this yowre noble reaulme, to the intente that the monumentes of auncient

Studium antiquitatis in principe.

[1] This line was written by Burton over Leland's copy.

[2] Printed from the MS. copy in Leland's hand at the end of vol. iii. of his Collectanea (Bodleian Top. Gen. c. 3, p. 281), which originally had no heading. Bale furnished the above title when he printed the Letter in 1549. It may be presumed that the document really was what the title asserts, a new year's gift to the King in 1546, such an offering being customary, and Bale having opportunity of knowing the facts. The two copies differ but slightly, chiefly as regards spelling, and the addition of three marginal notes which are here included. The punctuation of the present copy is more correct than Bale's. That Leland's own MS. is in English argues against a Latin original. See before, pp. xii, xvii. The supposed first edition of 1546 does not seem to exist.

The "New Year's Gift" has been reprinted several times, by Ralph Brook and Weever from Bale, and by Hearne from the MS. in the first volume of the "Itinerary"; more recently by Dr. Copinger.

writers as welle of other nations, as of this yowr owne province mighte be brought owte of deadely darkenes to lyvely lighte, and to receyve like thankes of the posterite, as they hoped for at such tyme as they emploied their long and greate studies to the publique wealthe; yea and farthermore that the holy Scripture of God might bothe be sincerely taughte and lernid, al maner of superstition and craftely coloured doctrine of a rowte of the Romaine bishopes totally expellid oute of this your moste catholique reaulme: I think it now no lesse then my very dewty brevely to declare to your Majeste what frute hath spronge of my laborius yourney and costely enterprise, booth rootid apon yowr infinite goodnes and liberalite, qualites righte highly to be estemid yn al princes, and most especially yn yow as naturally yowr owne welle knowen proprietes.

Cura religionis in principe.

Exemplaria veterum autorum conservata.

Auctae bibliothecae Palatinae.

Firste I have conservid many good autors, the which other wise had beene like to have perischid to no smaul incommodite of good letters, of the whiche parte remayne yn the moste magnificent libraries of yowr royal Palacis. Parte also remayne yn my custodye. Wherby I truste right shortely so to describe your moste noble reaulme, and to publische the Majeste and the excellent actes of yowr progenitors (hitherto sore obscurid booth for lak of enprinting of such workes as lay secretely yn corners, and also bycause men of eloquence hath not enterprisid to set them forthe yn a flōrisching style, yn sum tymes paste not communely usid in England of wryters, otherwise welle lernid, and now yn such estimation that except truethe be delicately clothid yn purpure her written verites can scant finde a reader;) that al the worlde shaul evidently perceyve that no particular region may justely be more extollid then yours for trewe nobilite and vertues at al pointes renoumed.[1] Farthermore parte of the examplaries curiously sought by me, and fortunately founde in sundry places of this yowr dominion, hath beene enprinted yn Germany, and now be yn the pressis chiefly of Frobenius that not al only the Germanes, but also the Italians them self, that counte, as the Grekes did ful arrogantely, al other

P. 282.

Stilus agrestis veterum scriptorum. [*Note added by Bale.*]

Exemplaria prelis commissa.

[1] *Nobilitie—renoumed.* Leland corrected this phrase more than once. His latest suggestion (not fully marked) is, "nobilitie and vertues armed at all point: with honor."

nations to bè barbarus and onletterid saving their owne, shaul have a directe occasion openly of force to say that *Britannia prima fuit parens, altrix,* (addo hoc etiam & jure quodam optimo) *conservatrix* cum virorum magnorum, tum maxime ingeniorum. *Brytannia.*

And that profite hath rysen by the aforesaide journey in bringging ful many thinges to lighte as concerning the usurpid autorite of the Bishop of Rome and his complices, to the manifeste and violente derogation of kingely dignite, I referre my self moste humbly to your moste prudente, lernid and highe jugement to discerne my diligence in the longe volume wheryn I have made answer for the defence of youre supreme dignite, alonly lening to the stronge pilor of holy Scripture agayne the hole College of the Romanistes, cloking theire crafty assertions and argumentes under the name of one poore Pighius of Ultrajecte in Germayne, and standing to them as to theire only ancre-holde agayne tempestes that they know wylle rise if treuth may be by licens lette yn to have a voice in the general concile. *Antiphilarchia qua repellitur ambitiosum Ro. Episcopi imperium.*

Yet here yn onely I have not pitchid the supreme marke of my labor whereonto yowr Grace moste like a princely[1] patrone of al good lerning did animate me: but also considering and expendinge with my self how greate a numbre of excellente goodly wyttes and writers, lernid with the beste, as the tymes servid, hath beene yn this your region, not only at suche tymes as the Romayne Emperours had recourse to it, but also yn those dayes that the Saxons prevailid of the Britannes, and the Normannes of the Saxons, could not but with a fervente zele and an honeste corage commend them to memory, els alas like to have beene perpetually obscurid, or to have bene lightely remembrid as oncerteine shadowes. Wherfore I, knowing by infinite variete of bookes and assiduus reading of them who hathe beene lernid, and who hath writen from tyme to tyme in this reaulme, have digestid in to foure bookes the names of them with theire lyves and monumentes of lerning, and to them addid this title, "De viris illustribus," following the profitable exemple of Hieronyme, Gennadie, Cassiodore, Severiane, and Trittemie a late writer: but alway so handeling the P. 283. *Affectus autoris erga patriam.* [*Note added by Bale.*] *Libri quatuor de viris illustribus, sive de Scriptoribus Britannicis.*

[1] Leland first wrote *kingely*, then corrected it to *princely*.

matier that I have more exspatiatid yn this campe then they did, as yn a thing that desired to be sumwhat at large, and to have ornature. The firste booke begynning at the Druides is deductid on [to] the tyme of the cumming of S. Augustine yn to Engelande. The secunde is from the tyme of Augustine on to the advente of the Normans. The thirde from the Normans to the ende of the most honorable reigne of the mightty, famose, and prudent Prince Henry the VII. your Father. The fourth beginnith with the name of your Majeste, whos glorie in lerning is to the worlde so clerely knowen, that though emonge the lyves of other lernid menne I have accurately celebratid the names of Bladudus, Molmutius, Costantinus Magnus, Sigebertus, Alfridus, Alfridus Magnus, Æthelstanus and Henry the firste, Kinges and your progenitors; and also Ethelwarde, secunde sunne to Alfride the Greate, Hunfride Duke of Glocestre, and Tipetote Erle of Worcester; yet conferrid withe yowr Grace they seme as smaule lighttes (if I may frely say my jugemente, yowr highe modeste not offendid,) yn respecte of the day-starre.

Principes eruditi.

P. 284.

Now farther to insinuate to yowr Grace of what matiers the writers, whose lyves I have congestid ynto foure bokes, hath treatid of, I may right boldely say, that beside the cognition of the thre tunges, yn the which parte of them hath excellid, that there is no kinde of liberale science, or any feate concerning lerning, yn the which they have not shewen certeine argumentes of greate felicite of wytte; yea and concerning the interpretation of holy Scripture, booth after the auncient forme, and sins yn the scholastical trade, they have reignid[1] as in a certeine excellency.

Ingenia scriptorum Britannicorum omni genere eruditionis exercitata.

And as touchinge historical knowlege there hath beene to the numbre of a fulle hunderith, or mo, that from tyme to tyme hath with greate diligence, and no lesse faith, wold to God with like eloquens, perscribid the actes of yowr moste noble predecessors, and the fortunes of this your realme, so incredibly greate, that he that hath not seene and thoroughly redde theyr workes can little pronunce yn this parte.

Ingens numerus scriptorum rerum Britannicarum.

Wherfore after that I had perpendid the honest and

[1] *Lyned* is written above the word reignid, apparently not in Leland's hand.

profitable studies of these historiographes, I was totally enflammid with a love to see thoroughly al those partes of this your opulente and ample reaulme, that I had redde of yn the aforesaid writers: yn so muche that al my other occupations intermittid I have so travelid yn yowr dominions booth by the se costes and the midle partes, sparing nother labor nor costes, by the space of these vi. yeres paste, that there is almoste nother cape, nor bay, haven, creke or peere, river or confluence of rivers, breches, waschis, lakes, meres, fenny waters, montaynes, valleis, mores, hethes, forestes, [*chases*[1]], wooddes, cities, burges, castelles, principale manor placis, monasteries, and colleges, but I have seene them; and notid yn so doing a hole worlde of thinges very memorable.

Peragratio laboriosa totius Britanniae primae.

P. 285.

Thus instructed I truste shortely to see the tyme that like as Carolus Magnus had emonge his treasours thre large and notable tables of sylver richely enamelid, one of the site and description of Constantinople, another of the site and figure of the magnificente cite of Rome, and the thirde of the description of the worlde; so shaul yowr Majestie have this yowr worlde and impery of Englande so sette forthe yn a quadrate table of silver, if God sende me life to accomplische my beginninges, that yowr grace shaul have ready knowlege at the firste sighte of many right delectable, fruteful, and necessary pleasures, by the contemplation thereof, as often as occasion shaul move yow to the sight of it.

Descriptio totius Britanniae primae in quadrata argenti tabula.

And be cause that it may be more permanente, and farther knowen than to have it engravid in silver or brasse, I entende (by the leave of God) withyn the space of xii. monethes following, such a description to make of your reaulme yn writing, that it shaul be no mastery after for the graver or painter to make a like by a perfecte exemple.

Liber de typographia Britanniae primae.

Yea and to wade farther yn this matier, wheras now almoste no man can welle gesse at the shadow of the ancient names of havens, ryvers, promontories, hilles, woddes, cities, tounes, castelles, and variete of kind[*r*]edes of people, that Cæsar, Livie, Strabo, Diodorus, Fabius Pictor, Pomponius Mela, Plinius, Cornelius Tacitus, Ptolemæus, Sextus Rufus Ammianus Marcellinus, Solinus, Antoninus, and diver others

Restituta vetera locorum in Britanniae nomina.

[1] Inserted by Burton.

make mention of, I truste so to open this wyndow that the lighte shall be seene so longe, that is to say, by the space of a hole thousand yeres, stoppid up, and the olde glory of your renowmid Britaine to reflorisch thorough the worlde.

P. 286.

De Antiquitate Britannica, sive de Civili Historia libri quinquaginta.

This doone I have matier at plenty al ready preparid to this purpose, that is to say, to write an history, to the which I entende to adscribe this title, De Antiquitate Britannica, or els Civilis Historia. And this worke I entende to divide yn to so many bookes as there be shires yn England, and sheres and greate dominions yn Wales. So that I esteme that this volume wille enclude a fiftie bookes, wherof eche one severally shaul conteyne the beginninges, encreaces, and memorable actes of the chief tounes and castelles of the province allottid to hit.

Libri sex de Insulis Britanniae adjacentibus.

Then I entende to distribute yn to vj. bokes such matier as I have al ready collectid concerninge the isles adjacent to your noble reaulme and under your subjection. Wherof thre shaul be of these isles, Vecta, Mona and Menauia, sumtyme kyngedoms.

De nobilitate Britannica libri tres.

And to superadde a worke as an ornament and a right comely garlande to the enterprises afore saide, I have selectid stuffe to be distributid into thre bookes, the whiche I purpose thus to entitle, De Nobilitate Britannica. Wherof the first shaul declare the names of kinges, quenes, with theyr childerne, dukes, erles, lordes, capitaines and rulers yn this reaulme to the coming of the Saxons and their conqueste. The secunde shaul be of the Saxons and Danes to the victorie of Kinge William the Greate. The thirde from the Normans to the reigne of yowr moste noble grace, descendinge lineally of the Britanne, Saxon and Norman kinges. So that al noble mene shaul clerely perceyve theyr lineal parentele.

K. H. 8. descendid from Brytane, Saxon, Normane K.

Conclusio à delectabili & utili.[1]

Now if it shaul be the pleasure of Almightty God that I may live to performe these thinges that be al ready begune and in a greate forwardnes, I truste that this yowr reaulme shaul so welle be knowen, ons payntid with his natives coloures, that the renoume ther of shaul gyve place to the

[1] Leland substituted the above marginal note for the following, first written, "Votum honestum ut herba ad maturam perveniat segetem."

glory of no other region; and my great labors and costes, proceding from the moste abundant fonteine of yowr infinite goodnes towarde me, yowr poore scholar and moste humble servante, shaul be evidentely seene to have not al only pleasid but also profited the studius, gentil, and equale readers. P. 287.

This is the briefe declaration of my laborius yorneye, taken by motion of yowr highenes, so much studiyng at al houres the fruteful præferremente of good letters and aunciente vertues.

Christe continue your most royale estate, and the prosperite with succession in kingely dignite of your deere and worthily belovid sunne Prince Eduarde, graunting yow a numbre of princely sunnes by the moste gratius, benigne, and modeste lady your Quene. *Commune Votum.*

Joannes Lelandius Antiquarius scripsit.

COUNTIES IN THIS VOLUME.

Bedfordshire, pp. 1, 2, 99-103.
Berkshire, pp. 106, 108-111, 118-122, 125, 126, 306.
Buckinghamshire, pp. 105, 106, 108-111.
Cambridgeshire, pp. 1, 327, 328.
Cornwall, pp. 173-212, 315-326.
Devonshire, pp. 169-173, 212-244, 298-301.
Dorsetshire, pp. 151-155, 244-258, 295, 296, 303-305.
Durham, pp. 69-77.
Derbyshire, pp. 21, 96.
*Gloucestershire, pp. 126-130.
Hampshire, pp. 258, 269-285.
Hertfordshire, pp. 104, 105.
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Northamptonshire, pp. 3-13, 22, 99.
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*Oxfordshire, pp. 112-118, 123-125, 328.
Rutland, pp. 22, 23.
Somersetshire, pp. 135, 137-151, 155-168, 285-294, 296-298.
Wiltshire, pp. 127, 130-135, 136, 258-269.
Yorkshire, pp. 34-37, 38-69, 77-88, 90, 91.

* See in Vol. III (Itinerary in Wales), Gloucestershire, pp. 38-40, 99-102; and Oxfordshire, p. 39.

ERRATA.

Page 170, *note* b, *read* "Taw" *for* "Yeo."
„ 234, l. 28, *read* "Patricii" *for* "Patritii."
„ 240, *note*, *read* "Otter" *for* "Oter."
„ 246, *note*, *read* "MS. *b* fo. 138 v°" *for* "MS. *a*," *and dele the rest of the note.*
„ 248, *note*, *read* "Yeo r." *for* "Yeovil."
„ 304, l. 3 to 28, marginal note "Wiltshire."

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LEILAND.

THAT FAMOUS ANTIQUARY.

Begunne about 1538. 30. *H.* 8.* I.†

FROM Cambridge to Eltesle[a] village al by champeyne counterey 8. miles. At Eltesle was sumtyme a nunnery wher Pandonia the Scottish virgine was buried, and there is a well of her name yn the south side of the quire. I hard that when this nunnery was destroyid a new was made at Hinchingbroke by Huntendune. fo. 1. Cambridgeshire.

A mile from Eltesle toward S. Neotes is the limes of Cambridgshire.

From Eltesle to S. Neotes[b] 4 miles. The elder parte of the toune wher the paroche chirche ys kepith the old name of Ainsbyri[c] so caullid corruptely for E[nulphesbyri]. Hunts.

[The rivar there harde by the towne stondinge on the este syde of it devidithe Huntyndunshire from Bedfordeshire, and yet a lytle lower bothe the ripes be in Huntendunshir.

The bridge at Seint Neotes is of tymbar.]

From S. Neotes to Stoughton[d] village by sum enclosid ground a 3. miles. it is in Huntenduneshir. There hard by the chirch is a pretty house of Olyver Leders, and pratie commodites about it.

From Stoughtoun to Meilchbourn[e] village a 4. miles be much pasture, and sum corne ground. Here is a right fair place of square stone, stonding much apon pillerd vaultes of stone, and there be goodly gardeins, orchards, and ponds, and a Parke thereby. The place self is of an auncient building, [but] the lord Westoun of S. [Johnes College in Lo]ndon the 3 [lorde of that House] afore the laste Weston made the Haull newly. Beds.

[* This title and date were written on the margin by William Burton.]
[† Leland's MS. vol. i.; Stow's copy, vol. ii., fo. 117-198.]

[a] Eltisley. [b] S. Neots. [c] Eynsbury.
[d] Great Staughton. [e] Melchbourn, Beds.

Beds. [There is buried a knyght of the Ordar of Seint Johnn's in the northe syde of the chapell there.

This Milchburne is in Bedfordeshire almoste in the egge of it.]

fo. 2. About the quarters of Milchbourn, but not hard by it, ryse to armes of brokes of divers Springs. wherof one cummith owt of Higheham Parke. These 2. cum to one botom and streame, and so go by How village,[a] whereof the broke is caullid How-water.

At How hath beene a fair Manor Place, sumtyme longging to the Strikelands of Huntendune-Shire, after to the Bifeldes, and of late it cam ynto partition of 3. doughtters.

How Water after cummith to Stoughtoun village, and thens about[e a] mile lower then [S. Neotes in to] Use ryve[r].

Hig[heham Ferrares [b] market is a 3 myles from Milcheburne.

Welington market not far from Avon ryver is a vi myles of. Bedford is a . myles of. Ther is meately plenty of woode about Michelburne, and Michelburne is countyd for one of the faireste howses of that shire.]

Hunts. From Milchebourn to Kimoltoun [c] a market towne yn the egge of Huntenduneshire. The toune it self is but bare.

The castelle is dowble dikid, and the building of it meately strong; it longgid to the Mandeviles, Erles of Essax. Then to Bohuns, Erles of Hereford and Essax, and sins to the Strafordes.

Syr Richard Wingfeld buildid new fair lodgyns and galeries apon the olde foundations of the castelle. The priory of Chanons not [far o]ut of Kimolton was [as I lear]nid of the founda[tion of the B]igrames. It [was a house but] of vii Cha[nons: and be likelyhode Bygrame gave them no greate lands, for the Parsonage of Kymaltoun beynge above XL. li. a yere was impropriate to the Priorie, whos whole lands was but a C. Marks by the yere.]

fo. 3. There lay yn this Priory few men of name buried: but of the Bigrams and the Coniers.

The name of the Manor Place of the Bigrams bering the name of them yet remainith thereaboute.

There is a plotte now clene desolatid not a mile by west

[a] How End. [b] Higham Ferrars. [c] Kimbolton.

from Kimoltoun,[a] caullid castel Hylle, wher appere diches and tokens of old buildings. Hunts.

From Kimoltoun to Leightoun[b] on a hille 3. good miles be plain ground of pasture and corne but litle wood yn sight but whereas the villages be sett. The soyle betwixt exceeding [good for corne].

[The Lordeshipe of Laighton village longgithe to a prebend in Lincoln. One Carneballe, prebendarye there, dyd builde a peace of a praty house stondinge with in a mote. Smithe, now Incombent, hathe made a Fre Schole there.]

From Leighton to Barnewel village[c] a vi miles by exceding faire corne and pasture ground. At this village remaine yet 4. strong towres parte of Berengarius Moynes castel, after longging to Ramesey Abbay, and now to Monteacute. Withyn the ruines of the castell is now a meane house for a fermar. Northants.

From Barnewelle to Oundale[d] a mile.

The towne stondith on the farther ripe as I cam to it.

The bridge over Avon is of great arches and * smaul apon the causey a xvi. *Nene R.*

Ther is a little gut or broke cumming as I enterid, on the [lefte] hond into [Avon ryver amonge the arches of the bridge.]

The toune hath a very good market and is al buildid of [stone. The paroche church is very fayre. One Robert Viate a marchaunt of the towne there, and Johan his wife made goodly sowth porche of the paroche of S. They made also on the south] side of that chirch yarde a praty almose house of squarid stone. And a goodly large haule over it for the bretherhodde of the chyrch. fo. 4.

And at the west end of the chirche yarde they made lodgings for too cantuarie prestes, foundid there by them. The scripture in brasse on the almose house doore berith the date of the yere owr Lord 1485. as I remembre.

[* Leland originally wrote the figures 5 before "great" and 2 before "small," but crossed them through, and interlined the words "apon—xvi."]

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[a] Kimbolton.
[b] Leighton Bromswold.
[c] Barnwell, Northants.
[d] Oundle.

Northants. At the west north west ende of Oundale chirch yard * is the ferme or personage place impropriatid to Peterborow, it is a 50li. by yere. Peterborow was Lord also of the town, and now the king hath alottid it onto the Quene's dowre.

There I sawe another chirch or chapelle of S. Thomas, now of our Ladie, as I enterid into Oundale toun. The ryver of Avon so windeth aboute Oundale toune that it almost insulatithe it, savyng a litle by west north west. Going oute of the toune ende of Oundale towarde Fodringeye,[a] I rode [ovar a stone] bridge, [throughe the whiche] Avon [passith; it is cawllid the Northe Bridge, beinge of a great lengthe, by cawse men may passe when the river overflowith,] the medowes lying on every side on a great leavel thereaboute. I gessid that there were about a 30 arches of smaule and great that bare up this cawsey.

From Oundale to Foderingeye a 2. miles by mervelus fair corne ground and pasture, but litle woodde.

The toune self of Foderingeye is but one streat, al of stone building. The glorie of it standith by the paroche chirch of a fair building and collegiatid.

King Edward the 4. for the love that he bare to Foderingey, had thought to have privelegid it with a market, and with putting doun weres and mills, to have causid that smaul lightters might cum thither.

This chirch and place where the college is now was sumtyme a nunnery.† The nunnes of this house were translatid to De la Pray [by Nor]thampton, [in knowledge whereof the House of Foderingey dyd beare a pension to De la Pray.], Edmunde of Langeley sun to Edward the 3. got a licens as sum saye [to ma]ke a college there; [but he d]id it not, preventid [by dea]th.

[He left two] sunnes Edward [and Richard] . . This
fo. 5. Edward began the College and endowid it meately welle.

It chauncid that Richard suspectid of treason was put to death at Hamptoun aboute such tyme as King Henry the

[* A somewhat later hand here notes in the margin of Stow's copy, "cawlyd the bery-stede; for that it was a beriege in the tyme of pest." Stow himself notes "Oundall churche was some tyme a cell to Petarborow."]

† Marginal note.

[a] Fotheringay.

fiveth went ynto Fraunce. This Richard had a sun that was father to Edward the 4. Northants.

Whereapon at such tyme as the bataile of Agincourt shoulde be faughte, Edward desirid of King Henry to have the fore warde of the batel, and had it; where be much hete and thronggid, being a fatte man, he was smoulderid to death, and afterward brought to Foderingey, and there honorably buried yn the bodie of the quire, apon whose tumbe lyith a flat marbil stone with an image flatt yn brasse.

After Edwarde's d[eathe Henry] the 5. con[sideringe his good service] confirmid [the college, and gave] to it cer[tayne landes of priories] of monk[es alienes, amonge the whiche was the Priorie of Newen,[a] by Leghe market in the borders of Glocestershire].

Then cam after Edward the 4. and sumwhat enving the glorie of Henry the fiveth made the College of his oune fundation, and buildid sum part of it as it is now, and causid the body of his father Duke of York to be brought from Pontefract thither, and to be layid on the north side of the highe altare, where also is buried King Edwarde the 4. mother in a vaulte over the which is a pratie chapelle.

The faire cloistre of the college was made in King Edwarde the 4. dayes, one Felde beyng Master of the College at that tyme. This Felde sette [the] versis of the [book] caullid *Æthi[opum terras* in the glass windowes with figures very featly. Richard Sapcote * knight the settar up of his familie in Huntendune-shire was biried at Foderingey anno dom. 1477.] There be exceeding goodly [medowes] by Foderingey. [Foderingey] stondith on the far[ther ri]pe of Avon as I enter[id into the] toune.

[The bridg to Fotheringey] over Avon [is of tymber.]

The castelle of Foderingey is fair and meately strong with doble diches and hath a kepe very auncient and strong. There be very fair lodggyns in the castel. And as I hard Catarine of Spaine did great costes in late tyme of refresching of it. fo. 6.

[* Stow wrote Papcote in error here.]

[a] Newent.

Northants. This castel longid of late tymes to Edmunde of Langeley Edward the 3. sunne and so lineally to the Dukes of York.

The limes of Huntendunshir upon Avon ryver.

Huntenduneshir cummith on the hither side of Avon toward Ailton,[a] wher Mr. Sapcote dwellith withyn a mile of Foderingey.

Kirkham the knight dwellith aboute a mile from Foderingey, but is place is sum what distant from Avon.

From Foderingey bak by Owndale 4. miles to Lilford village apon [Avon] where Elmes a gentil[man hath] a praty Manor pla[ce.]

One told me that there was a stone bridg at Lilford over Avon.

Thens to Thor[pe water mill a myle upon Avon where I saw the ruines of the vtter waulle of Waterviles castelle.]

Thens a good mile to Thrapeston [b] village, wher the Lorde Mordant is Lord by copartion with Broune the Seriuent-at-law and Sir Wistan Brounes sunne as I hard.

Thens a quarter of a mile to Thrapeston bridg having an 8. arches of stone. Avon rennith under this bridg.

From Foderingey to this bridge, I left Avon on the right hand, and after stille on to Northampton on the lefte hand alofe.

At the very end of Thrapeston Bridge stand ruines of a very large Heremitage and principally welle buildid but a late discoverid and suppressid: and hard by is the toune of Iselep [c] on Avon as upon the farther ripe. And about a mile farther but not apon Avon ripe is Draiton [d] village and castelle, the pratiest place in those quarters, longging, as Iselepe dooth, in copartion onto the [Lor]d Mordant.

Staford Erle of Wileshir, uncle to Edward late Duke of Bokingham, had Draiton by an heiregeneral of the younger Grene, and kept his housold yn it.

The great Grene gave to his eldest sunne Grenes Northon,[e] with a great portion of lands: and he gave Draiton with other lands to his younger sunne.

This Drayton Castelle was moste buildid by Grene [that was] so great [a man in] Richard [the seconds] day[es, his

[a] Elton. [b] Thrapston. [c] Islip.
[d] Drayton. [e] Greens Norton.

landes came synce to 2. doughtars, and one of those doughtars partes cam synce on to 3. daughters.] Northants.

[Thence] six good miles to Finton[a] bridg [of stone un]der the which Kete[ring water rennyth] having a [praty streame,] and a mile lower aboute the botom by Welingborow Market goith into Avon. And aboute a five miles higher is a bridge of stone apon Avon caullid Higheham-bridge. Higheham-Ferrars[b] toune is not far of it, and is a five miles from Welingboro. fo. 7.

Welingborow[c] is a good quik market toune buildid of stone as almost al the tounes be of Northampton-shire. it stondith about a quarter of a mile from Avon river.

From Welingburne to Northampton 8. miles al be champaine corne and pasture ground, but litle wood or none, even as it is betwixt Oundale and Welingborow.

I passid over 2. praty brokes betwixt Welingborow and Northampton descending thorough 2. [val]leis, and so resorting ynto [Avon.] Almost in the midle way betw[ixt] Welingborow and Northampton [I lefte] Asscheby[d] more then a m[ile of on the left hand, wher hath bene a castle] that now is clene downe, and is made but a septum for bestes.

The toune of Northampton stondith on the north side of Avon ryver, on the brow of a meane hille, and risith stille from the south to the north. Al the old building of the toune was of stone, the new is of tymbre. *Nene R.*

There be yn the waulle of Northampton 4. gates, namid by este, west, north and south. The Este gate is the fairest of them alle.

There is a faire suburbe withoute the South gate: and another, but lesse, withoute the Weste gate, yn the wich is a very pratie house ex lapide polite quadrato, it longith to Mr. . . .

The castel stondith hard by the West gate, and hath a large kepe. The area of the residew is very large, and bullewarkes of yerth be made afore the castelle gate.

Paroche chirches in Northampton withyn the waulles be 7. wherof the chirch of Al Halowes is principale, stonding yn the harte of the toune, and is large and welle buildid. fo. 8.

[a] Finedon.
[b] Higham Ferrers.
[c] Wellingborough.
[d] Castle Ashby.

Northants. There be in the suburbes 2. paroche chirches, wherof I saw one yn the west suburbe as I rode over the west bridge, fairly archid with stone, under the which Avon it self, not yet augmentid with Wedon water, doth ren.

Chapelles. There is a chapelle of S. Catarine sette in a cemiterie in the toune, longging to the chirche of Al-Halowes, where that paroch dooth byri.

And I saw the ruines of a large chapelle withowte the North gate.

S. Andreas, the late [*monastery**] of blake monkes, stoode yn the north parte of the toune, hard by the North gate. Simon Saincteliz the first beyng Erle of Northampton and Huntendune made this house: but he is not buried there; for he died yn Fraunce, and there buried. But Erle Simon the secunde, and Erle Simon the 3., sunne to the secunde, were booth buried in S. Andreas. There was also buried under a flatte stone in the quier an Archebisshop.

There was byried also one Verney, that was made knight at the feeld of Northampton.

S. James standith a little distant from the extreme part of the west suburbe. The waulle that cumpasith the hole site of the house is highe, faire, and large, *ex lapide quadrato.*

fo. 9. De la Pray †

There was a great bataille faught in Henry the vj. tyme at Northampton[1] on the hille withoute the Southe Gate, where is a right goodly crosse, caullid, as I remembre, the Quenes Crosse, and many Walsch men were drounid yn Avon Ryver at this conflict. Many of them that were slayn were buried at de la Pray: and sum at S. John's Hospitale.

S. John's Hospitale was originally foundid by one William Saincte Clere,[2] Archidiacon of Northampton, and brother to one of the Simons Saincteclere,[3] as sum of Saincte John name them; but as I have redde alway they were caulid Saincteliz,[4] and not S. Clere.

[1] *Northampton feld.* [This, and the next three notes were set in the margin by Leland.]
[2] *Gul. Licius.* [3] *Simones Licii.* [4] *Sanctus Licius.*

[* Left blank by Leland and Stow, added by Burton.]
[† Leland left a blank of several lines after this word.]

This Hospitale stondith within the waulle of the toune, a litle above the South Gate. Northants.

There is yn the north side of [the] chirch a high tumbe, wher is [buri]ed the Lady Margaret.

In the south side lyith buried Elis Pouger with a French ep[itaph.]

S. Thomas Hospitale is with oute the toune, and joinith hard to the West Gate; it was erectid within lesse then a hunderith yeres paste, and induid with sum landes, al by the citisens of Northampton.

The Gray-freres House was the beste buildid and largest house of all the places of the freres, and stoode a litle beyond the chief market place almost by flatte north. fo. 10.

The site and ground that it stoode on longid to the cite, wherapon the citizins were taken for founders [ther]of.

There lay ij. of the Salisbyries buried in this house of Gray Frere. And as I remember it was told me that one of the Salisbyries doughtters was mother to Sir Wylliam Par and his elder brother.

The Blake-Freres in the streate where the horse market is kept ons a weke.

The White-Freres House stoode a litle above the Gray-Freres.

The Augustine-Freres House stoode on the west side of the streate by the Southe Gate, hard agayne S. John's Hospitale. The Langfeldes of Buckinghamshire were taken as original founders of this house, and a late was the olde Langefeld knight of the same line so taken. Divers of the Langfelds were buried in this chirch. I heer of no men els of nobilite there biried.

The hedde of Avon Ryver [risethe] a litle above a sidenham * of Gilesborow village,[a] and cummith by it there first receyving a botom: Gillesborow a vj. miles almost plain north from Northampton: and so touching by a few villages cummith to Northampton. fo. 11.

[* The words *above a* are crossed through in Leland (and therefore not copied by Stow), apparently in error; as they are needed for the sense they are here restored. Stow makes it "a litle sydon hand."]

[a] Guilsborough.

Northants. The hedde of Wedon Water is, as I could lerne of Wedon men, at Faullesle[a] yn Mr. Knightele's poles. and yn Badby poles be springges also, that resorte to this streme: and beside there cummith a litle broke into Wedon stream, a very litle beneth Wedon: and as I stoode it cam yn by the farther ripe. Mr. Knightely, a man of great lands, hath his principal house at Faullesle, but it is no very sumptuus thing. Mr. Newenham Knight dwellith a myle of it. Faullesle pooles be aboute a myle from Char[ton][b] wher the hedde of Chare Ryver[c] is that rennith to Banbyri.[d] So that ther ys but an hille betwixt [the] heddes of these waters. [Wedon] Water goith from Wedon to Flour,[e] a village thereby; after to Hayford village, 2. miles of, where the chefe house of the Mantelles is; and thens to S. Thomas Bridge at Northampton, a 3. miles of, wher it goith ynto Avon. And as Avon Water risith almost by north, so doth Wedon Water ryse by west.

Wedon[f] is a praty thorough fare, sette on a playne ground, and much celebratid by cariars bycause it stondith hard by the famose way, there communely caullid of the people Watheling Strete.[g] And apon this the tounelet is caullid Wedon on the Streate. The tounlet of it self is very meane and hath no market. And the paroche chirch is as meane. A litle from the south side of the chirch yarde ys a faire chapel dedicate to S. Werburge, that sum tyme was a nunne
fo. 12. at Wedon, wher was a monasterie yn Bede's tyme, syns destroied by the Danes. But wither there were any monastery at Wedon syns the Conquest, I could not well lerne there. The Vicar tolde me that the lordship of the toune did ons long to Bekharwik, a monasterie yn Normandie: and that after the priores alienes of the French ordre did lese their possessions yn England, King Henry the vj did gyve the lordship of Wedon to Eton College by Wyndesore.

There apperith on the south side of S. Werburges chapelle, wher *in hominum memoria* was an area and fair building about it, and a chapel withyn it: now there is nothing but greate barnes longging to the fermar.

Towcester is 7. miles from Wedon, and as much from

[a] Fawsley. [b] Charwelton. [c] Cherwell. [d] Banbury.
[e] Floore. [f] Weedon. [g] Watling Street.

Northampton, al by playne corne ground and pasture. Northants.
John Farmar tolde me that there appere certen ruines or diches of a castelle at Towcestre. Enquire farther of thys.

From Northampton to Kingesthorpe[a] a mile. and a litle farther by Multon[b] Parke enclosid with stone, where is meately plentie of wood, it longgid a late to the Lord Vaulx, now to the Kinge. In it is no building, but a mene lodge.

Kingesthorp is a goodly benefice, and yet is but a chapel to S. Peter's of Northampton by the Castelle, the which now is a very poore thing.

The Erle of Warwick had 3. lordshipps in Northamptonshir, Hanslap,[c] Multon, and . . . . .

Thens by champayne ground, bering good grasse and corne, a ix. miles to Ketering, a pratie market toune.

I rode over a bridge of tymbre or I cam to Ketering[d] by a quarter of a mile. under this bridge rennith a litle streame cumming almost originally from a village distant *aliquot milliariis*, caullid . . . . . wherof the water takith name.

And a litle beyond I rode over another bridge of tymbre, wher rennith a broke, bering the name of Skerford village, a v. miles of from whens it cummith; and this water rennith fo. 13.
under the roote of hilling ground that the toune stondith of.

A litle beyond the town of Ketering, as I went toward Gadington, I passid over a broke, that cummith from Ardingworth, a vj. miles of; so that bothe sides of the toune of Ketering be welle waterid.

The confluence of these 3. brokes is a litle beneth Ketering in the medowes.

From Ketering to Gadington,[e] a pratie uplandisch toune, 2. myles, wher I passid agayne in the midle of the toune over Ardingworth water, that there rennith under a stone bridge.

Thens to Welleden,[f] an uplandisch towne, 4. miles, where the soile is sumwhat furnishid about with wood: and plentie beside of corne and grasse.

On the south side of Welleden a litle without it, hard by the highe way, ys a goodly quarre of stone, wher appere great diggyns.

[a] Kingsthorpe. [b] Moulton. [c] Hanslope.
[d] Kettering. [e] Geddington. [f] Weldon.

Northants. A litle withoute Welleden I passid over a broket, and thereby I saw a faire chapelle. And thens 2. miles by corne, pasture and wood to Deene.[a]

There was one Yve sumtyme Lorde of Dene aboute the tyme of King John: and he had the landes of a priory sumtyme there, and celle to Westminister and afore suppressid, of the Abbate of Westminster apon a certen rent.

From Dene to Benifeld[b] 2. long myles. There appere by the west ende of the paroche chirch the dich and ruines of an old castelle.

Mr. Brudenel told me that he red ons in an old record of the kinges that Bassingburn, or one of a like name ending yn burne, was lord of it. Now it longgith to Souch of Codnor.

Braybroke Castelle apon Wiland[c] water was made and embatelid by licens that one Braybroke, a noble man in those [days] did obteine. it is a . . miles from . . . . Mr. Griphine is now owner of it, he is a man of faire landes.

From Dene to Rokingham[d] by summe corne and pasture, but more wood grounde, a 3. miles.

The castelle of Rokingham standith on the toppe of an hille, right stately, and hath a mighty diche, and bulle warkes agayne withoute the diche. The utter waulles of it yet stond. The kepe is exceding fair and strong, and in the waulles be certein strong tower. The lodgings that were within the area of the castelle be discoverid and faul to
fo. 14. ruine. One thing in the waullis of this castelle is much to be notid, that is that they be embatelid on booth the sides. So that if the area of the castelle were won by cumming in at other of the 2. greate gates of the castelle, yet the kepers of the waulles might defende the castelle. I markid that there is a stronge tower in the area of the castell, and from it over the dungeon dike is a draw bridge to the dungeon toure.

There lyith a greate valley under the castelle of Rokingham, very plentifull of corne and grasse. The Forest of Rokingham after the olde perambulation is aboute a 20. miles yn lenght, and in bredthe 5. or 4. miles in sum places, and in sum lesse. There be dyvers lodges for kepers of the falow dere yn it.

[a] Dene. [b] Benefield. [c] Welland. [d] Rockingham.

And withyn the precincte of it is good corne and pasture and plentie of woodde. Northants.

The launde of Benifeld with [in] this forest is spatious and [faire] to course yn. This launde [is a 3 miles] from Benifeld village, and is no parte of it.

From Rokingham to Pippewelle[a] the late abbay about a 3. miles of by wood and pasture. There be faire buildinges at this place.

The king huntid at a great park of his owne caullid . . . . . it is from Pipewelle a 4. [*miles.*]

From Dene to Haringworth a 3. miles be corne, grasse and sum wooddy grounde.

The Lord Souche hath a right goodly manor place, by the paroche chyrch of this village, buildid castelle like. The first courte wherof is clene doune, saving that a greate peace of the gate house and front of the waulle by it yet stondith.

The ynner parte of this place is meately welle maintainid, and hath a diche aboute it. The waulles of this ynner courte be in sum place imbatellid.

And withyn this courte is a fair chapelle, in the bodie whereof lyith one of the Souches byried, and a great flat stone over hym.

There is a parke by this manor place: and a fair lodge in it. I hard say that this place hath bene long tyme yn the Souches handes, and that they have countid it for one of their chefest howses. fo. 15.

From Dene to Staunton[b] village, longging to Mr. Brudenel, 10. miles. Leicestershire.

In this way I rode by Rokingham, and after over Welande Ryver, that departith there and much yn other places Northamptonshire from Leircestreshire.

The bridge self of Rokingham departith as a limes Northampton, Leircestershire and Ruthelandshire.

The grounde bytwixt Dene and Staunton plentiful of corne, and exceding fair and large medowis on bothe sides of Weland. But from Rokingham to Stanton there was in sight litle wodde, as yn a countery al chaumpain. I rode over a notable broke or 2. bytwixt Weland water and Stanton.

The broke that cummith by Stanton risith at . . . . .

[a] Pipewell. [b] Stonton Wyvile.

Leicestershire. From Staunton to Leyrcester[a] al by chaumpaine grounde an 8. or 9. miles.

And as I rode from Staunton I saw a 2. miles of Noseley village, where is a collegiate paroche chirch[1] of a 3. prestes, 2. clerkes, and 4. choristes. Nosley * longid to the Blaketes; and an heire general of them aboute Edwarde the 3. tyme was married to one Roger Mortevalle that foundid the litle College of Noseley. This Noseley and other landes thereaboute cam onto 2. doughtters of one of the Mortevilles,[2] wherof one was maried onto Hughe Hastinges;[3] the other was a nunne, and alienid much of her parte. After this Noseley by an heire generale cam in mariage to Hasilrig,[4] in the which name it dothe yet remayne. The name of Hasilrig cam oute of Scotlande.

Skefington[b] lay upward a mile and more from Noseley, wher rose the name of the Skefingtons.

fo. 16. In passing betwixt Stanton and Leircester I rode over 2. or 3. brokes.

The hole toune of Leircester at this tyme is buildid of tymbre: and so is Lughborow[c] after the same rate.

S. John's Hospital landes for the most part was gyven by Edward the 4. to the College of Newark in Leyrcester.

Other Robert Bossue, Erle of Leircester, or Petronilla, a countes of Leircester, was buried in a tumbe *ex marmore*

[1] *Noseley College.* [2] *Mortua vallis. Mortevalle.*
[3] *Hastinges.* [4] *Hasilrig.*

[* Burton has these words instead of lines 5-14 (Nosley—Scotlande) of Leland's text above: "Noseley belongid to the family of Mortivall sive de Mortua-valle, the last of which family was Roger de Mortivall, Bishop of Salisbury, sonne and heire of Sr. Anketill de Mortivell, Lord of Noseley; which Roger dyed 4 E. 3, leaving Joice his sister his heire, who was maried to Robert de Sadington, whose daughter and sole heire Isabell was maried to Sir Rafe Hastinges Kt. who by her had issue Sir Rafe de Hastinges Kt. from whom George Hastinges, now Earle of Huntington, is lineally descended, and Margaret, first maried to Sr. Roger Heron Kt. after to Sr. John Blaket Kt. Sr. Roger Heron had issue by Margaret his wife three daughters and heires, Isabell, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Isabell was maried to Thomas Haselrig of Fawdon in Northumberland, who brought to her husband this mannor of Noseley, in which name it doth yet remaine."]

[a] Leicester. [b] Skeffington. [c] Loughborough.

calchedonica yn the waul of the south of the high altare of S. Marie Abbay of Leyrcester. Leicestershire.

The waulles of S. Marie Abbay be 3. quarters of a mile aboute.

The Gray-Freres of Leircester stode at the ende of the hospital of Mr. Wigeston. Simon Mountefort, as I lernid, was founder there: and there was byried King Richard 3. and a knight caullid Mutton, sumtyme Mayre of Leyrcester.

I saw in the quire of the Blake-Freres the tumbes of

. . . . . .

And a flat alabaster stone [with] the name of Lady Isabel, w[ife] to Sr. John Beauchaump of Ho[lt.] And in the north isle I saw the tumbe of another knight without scripture. And in the north crosse isle [a tombe] having the name of Roger Po[inter] of Leircester armid.

These thinges brevely I markid at Leyrcester.

The castelle stonding nere the west bridge is at this tyme a thing of smaul estimation: and there is no apparaunce other of high waulles or dikes. So that I think that the lodginges that now be there were made sins the tyme of the Barons War in Henry the 3. tyme; and great likelihod there is that the castelle was much defacid in Henry the 2. tyme, when the waulles of Leircester wer defacid.

There was afore the Conqueste a collegiate chirch of prebendes *intra castrum*. The landes wherof gyven by Robert Bossu Erle of Leircestre to the abbay of chanons made by him withoute the walles, a new chirch of the residew of the old prebendes was erectid withoute the castelle, and dedicate to S. Marie, as the olde was.

In this chirch of S. Marie *extra castrum* I saw the tumbe of marble of Thomas Rider, father to Master Richard[1] of Leircester. This Richard I take to be the same that yn those dayes, as it apperith by his workes, was a greate clerke. Beside this grave I saw few thinges there of any auncient memorie within the chirch. fo. 17.

The collegiate chirch of Newarke and the area of it yoinith to another peace of the castelle ground.

The college chirch is not very great, but it is exceding fair. There lyith on the north side of the high altare Henry

[1] *Richardus de Leircestria.*

Leicestershire. Erle of Lancaster, withowt a crounet, and 2. men childern under the arche next on to his hedde.

On the southe side lyith Henry the first Duke of Lancaster: and yn the next arch to his hedde lyith a lady, by likelihod his wife.

Constance, doughtter to Peter, King of Castelle, and wife to John of Gaunt, liith afore the high altare in a tumbe of marble with an image of [brasse] like a quene on it.

There is a tumbe of marble in the body of the quire. They told me that a Countes of Darby lay biried in it, and they make her, I wot not how, wife to John of Gaunt or Henry the 4. Indeade Henry the 4. wille John of Gaunt livid was caullid Erle of Darby.

In the Chapelle of S. Mary on the southe side of the quire ly buried to of the Shirleys, knightes, with their wives; and one Brokesby an esquier. Under a piller yn a chapelle of the south crosse isle lyith the Lady Hungreford, and Sacheverel her secund husbande.

In the southe side of the body of the chirch lyith one of the Bluntes, a knight, with his wife.

And on the north side of the chirch ly 3. Wigestons, greate benefactors to the college. one of them was a prebendarie there, and made [the fre] Grammar Schole.

fo. 18. The cloister on the south weste side of the chirch is large and faire: and the houses in the cumpace of the area of the college for the prebendaries be al very praty.

The waulles and gates of the college be stately.

The riche Cardinal of Winchester gildid al the floures and knottes in the voulte of the chirch.

The large almose house stondith also withyn the quadrante of the area of the college.

A litle above the west bridge the Sore[a] castith oute an arme, and sone after it cummith in again, and makith one streame of Sore. Withyn this isle standith the Blake-Freres very pleasauntly. and hard by the Freres is also a bridge of stone over this arme of Sore. And after the hole water creping aboute half the toune cummith thorough the north bridge of a vij. or viij. arches of [stone.] And there Sore br[eketh into two] armes againe, [wherof the bigger] goith

[a] Soar.

[by S. Marie abbay standing] on the farther ripe; and the other, caullid the Bisshoppes Water, bycause the Bisshop of Lincoln's tenentes have privilege on it, and after sone methith with the bigger arme, and so insulatith a right large and plesaunt medow; wherapon the abbay, as I suppose, in sum writinges is caullid S. Maria de pratis. Over the midle part of this arme of Bisshops Water is a meane stone bridge: and a litle beyond it is another stone bridge, thorough the which passit a litle land broke, cumming from villages not far of, and so rennith into Bisshops Water. And by Bisshops Water is a chapel longging to the Hospital of S. John. At this chapel lyith Mr. Boucher. Sore cumming again shortely to one botom goith a 4. miles of by the ruines of the castel of Mountsorelle.[a] Leicestershire.

S. Margaretes is thereby the fairest paroche chirch of Leircester, wher ons was [a] cathedrale chirch, and therby the Bisshop of Lincoln had a palace, whereof a litle yet standith.

[*John* Peny] first Abbate of Leircester, [then Bisshop] of Bangor and Cairluel [is here buried in an] alabaster tumbe. [This Peny made the new bricke worke in Leicester Abbay, and muche of the bricke waulles.]

From Leircester to Brodegate[b] by ground welle wooddid 3. miles. At Brodegate is a fair parke and a lodge lately buildid there by the Lorde Thomas Gray, Marquise of Dorsete, father to Henry that is now marquise. There is a fair and plentiful spring of water brought by Master Brok as a man wold juge agayne the hille thoroug the lodge, and thereby it dryvith a mylle. This parke was parte of the olde Erles of Leircester's landes, and sins by heires generales it cam to the Lorde Ferrares of Groby, and so to the Grayes. fo. 19.

Groby[c] 3. miles from Leircester.

The parke of Brodegate is a vj. miles cumpace.

From Brodegate to Groby a mile and an half much by woddenlande. There remayne few tokens of the olde castelle more then that, yet is the hille that the kepe of the castell stoode on very notable, but ther is now no stone work apon it. And the late Tho[mas Marquise filled] up the diche of [it with earthe, entending] to make an he[rbare

[a] Mount Sorrel. [b] Bradgate. [c] Grooby.

Leicestershire. there. The oldar] parte of the wo[rke, that now is at] Groby was made [by the Ferrares.] But newer workes and buildinges there were erectid by the Lorde Thomas first Marquise of Dorset: emong the which workes he began and erectid the fundation and waulles of a greate gate house of brike, and a tour, but that was lefte half on finishid of hym, and so it standith yet. This Lorde Thomas erectid also and almoste finishid ij. toures of brike in the fronte of the house, as respondent on eche side to the gate-house.

There is a faire large parke by the place a vj. miles in cumpase. There is also a poore village by the place and a litle broke by it.

And a quarter of a mile from the place in the botom there is as faire and large a pole as lightely is in Leyrcestreshire. There issuith a broket out of this lake that after cummith by Groby, and [there] dryvith a mylle and after [resort]ith to Sore River.

fo. 20. From Brodegate to Lughborow[a] about a v. miles. First I cam oute of Brodegate Parke into the foreste of Charley,[b] communely caullid the Wast. This forest is a xx. miles or more in cumpace, having plenty of woode: and the most parte of it at this tyme longgith to the Marquise of Dorsete. The residew to the king and Erle of Huntingdune.

In this forest is no good toune nor scant a village. Asscheby de la Zouche[c] a market toune, Whitwik[d] Castel and village, Lughborow Market, Wolvescroft Priorie joynith on the very borders of it.

The ruines of Whitewik Castel long now by permutation of landes to the Marquise of Dorsete. Whitewik is a . miles from Leircester by* . . . . . .

Riding almost in the entering of this forest I saw 2. or 3. quarres in hilles of slate stone, longging to the Marquise of Dorsete.

And riding a litle farther I left the parke of Bewmaner,[e] closid with stone waulles and a pratie logge yn it, longging a late to Be[llemonts.] Thens to Lughborow Parke [a mile]

[* Blank in MS.]

[a] Loughborough. [b] Charnwood. [c] Ashby-de-la-Zouche.
[d] Whitwick. [e] Beau Manor.

more from Lughborow toune. [This] parke cam to the Marquise of Dorsete by exchaunge of landes with the kinge. Leicestershire.

Thens a litle way of to Burley Parke,[a] now longging also to the Marquise of Dorsete.

Thens scant a mile to Lughborow,[b] where I passid over a litle brooke, the principal heddes wherof risith in Lugborow Parke and * . . . . . .

The toune of Lugborow is yn largeness and good building next to Leyrcester of al the markette tounes yn the shire, and hath in it a 4. faire strates or mo welle pavid. The paroche chirch is faire. Chapelles or chirchis beside yn the toune be none.

At the south est ende of the chirch is a faire house of tymbre, wher ons King Henry the vij. did lye.

The great streame of Sore River lay as I stoode on the left hond of the toune within lesse then a quarter of a mile of it, and thereabout went Lughborow Water into Sore.

From Leircester to Lutterworth a market toune a x. miles toward Warwikshire. fo. 21.

The toune is scant half so bigge as Lughborow, but in it there is an hospital of the fundation of 2. or 3. the Verdounes, that were lordes of auncient tyme of the towne.

A good parte of the landes of the Verdounes be cum in processe now to the Lorde Marquise of Dorsete, and the college of Asscheley in Warwikeshir, by Nunneiton,[c] were the late Lorde Thomas Marquise of Dorsete was buried, was of the foundation of [*Tho. Lorde Asteley.*†] And al the landes in a maner that the Lorde Marquise of Dorsete hath in that egge of Leircestershir, or Warwikshire, were longging sumtyme to the Verdounes [*and Astleis.*‡] There risith certeine springes in the hilles a mile from Lutterworth, and so cumming to a botom they make a brooke that passith by Lutterworth and so § . . . . . .

Forestes yn Leircestershire.

The foreste of Leyrcester yoining hard to the toune: it

[* Blank in MS.]
[† A marginal correction not in Leland's hand, later than Stow, evidently made by Burton.]
[‡ Added by Burton in Leland's MS.]
[§ Blank in MS.]

[a] Burleigh. [b] Loughborough. [c] Nuneaton.

Leicestershire. is a v. miles lenghthe, but of no greate breede: and is replenishid with dere.

The foreste of Charley[a] a xx. miles yn cumpace.

Parkes yn Leyrcestershire.

The parke by S. Mary Abbay. The Frith Park sumtyme a mighty large thyng, now partely deparkid, and partely bering the name of the New Park, welle palid.

Bellemontes Lease sumtyme a great park by Leircester, but now convertid to pasture. Barne Parke, and Towley Park, and Bewmanor. Al these be the kinges.

The Lorde Marquise of Dorsete hath Groby, Brodegate, Lughborow, and Burley, fair parkes.

The Lorde of Huntingdone hath Baggeworth Park,[b] where
fo. 22. appere withyn a diche ruines of a manor place, like castelle building. Kirkeby Parke[c] a 4. miles from Leircester by Leyrcester Forest.

And the Lorde of Huntingdon hath 3. parkes at Asscheby de la Zouch. This Asscheby hath beene in the Hastinges tyme, but sins that the Lorde Hastinges, so great with King Edward the 4. got it partely by a title, partely by mony paid.

The late Thomas Boloyne, Erle of Wileshire, made a title to it by the Lorde of Rocheford, which was heire to this Souche: and by hym the Lorde Rocheford had Fulburne[d] and other landes yn Cambridgeshire.

There is a faire quarre of alabaster stone about a 4. [or 5.] miles from Leircester, and [not] very far from Beaumaner.

From Brodegate to Bellegreve[e] village a 4. miles by woddy and pasture grounde. This village is aboute a mile lower on Sore River then Leircester is; and I cam over a great stone bridge or I enterid into it. There dwellith a gentilman by the name of Bellegre a man of a 50. li. of possessions by the yere.

There is also another mene gentilman of the Bellegreves yn Leircestershire.

From Bellegreve to Ingresby[f] a 4. miles, partely by corne, pasture and woddy ground. This lordship longgid ons to one Algernoune, and after it was gyvin to Leyrcester Abbay. Now it is Brian Caves, that boute it of the king. It stondith very welle, and the grounde aboute it is very riche of pasture.

[a] Charnwood. [b] Bagworth. [c] Kirby.
[d] Fulbourne. [e] Belgrave. [f] Ingarsby.

Thens to Wiscumbe[a] a 4. miles by corne, pasture and wood a 4. miles. Mr. Radeclif buildid here a right goodly house apon Smithe's ground, that now dwellith yn it, and hath married a sister of the Caves. I take this to be one of the fairest housis in Leircestershire, and to the fairest orchardes and gardines of those quarters: but it stondith lowe and wete, and hath a pole afore it, but al the vaine thereabout is goodly pasture. Launde[b] Priory is hard there by. Leicestershire. fo. 23.

The forest of Le *

Gentilmen of Leyrcestershir that be there most of reputation.

Villares [*of Brokesby.*†]
Digby [*of Tilton.*]
Brokesby [*of Shoulby.*]
Neville of the Holte.
Shirle toward Dunington, a man of very fair landes,
Schefington [*of Skefington.*] fo. 24.
Purefey of Dreyton.‡
Vincente [*of Pekleton.*]
Turvile ‡ [*of Thurleston.*]
Hasilrig [*of Nouseley.*]

The ruines of the castelle of Hinkeley[c] now longging to the king, sumtyme to the Erle of Leircester, be a 5. miles from Leyrcester, and in the borders of Leircester Forest; and the boundes of Hinkeley be spatius and famose ther.

Dunnington Castelle[d] is in the border of the forest of Chaney toward Darbyshir; and hath thereby a park. As I remember it is an 8. miles from Leircester; it longgid as I hard sumtyme to the Erles Leyrcester§; now it is the kinges.

Mielburne Castelle[e] a 2. miles from Dunington is praty, and yn meately good reparation. Derbyshire.

Marke that such parte of Leircestershir as is lying by south and est in champaine, and hath litle wood. And such

[* Leland here leaves half a page blank.]
[† These seven places inserted from Burton, by Hearne.]
[‡ The words Purefey of Dreyton, and Turvile, have been inserted in Leland's MS. since Stow copied it.]
[§ Lincolne in margin, written by Burton.]

[a] Withcote. [b] Laund. [c] Hinckley.
[d] Castle Donington. [e] Melbourne Castle.

parte of Leircestershir as lyith by west and north hath much woodde.

fo. 25. Rutland-shire. From Wiscumbe partely thorough woddy ground of the forest of Le[*efeild*,*][a] and so in to Ruthelandeshir by woddy first, and then al champain ground, but exceding riche of corne and pasture, to Uppingham a market toune a 4. miles. Uppingham is but one meane streate, and hath but a very meane chirch, yet it is countid the best town of Rutheland-shire.

Luddington[b] is a mile of: and ther is the auncient manor place of the Bisshop of Lincoln.

From Uppingham to Haringworth 3. litle miles, al by chaumpaine.

About a mile from Haringworth I passid thorough a village[c] that is in Ruthelandshire. Haringworth is yn Northampton-shir, and standith on Weland Water.

The shire of Rutheland lyith in a maner as it were in a roundel, and lyith partely apon Wiland water from Staun-ford[d] to the [very] bridge of Rokingham.

Northants. From Dene to Cliffe-Parke[e] 3. miles: it is partely waullid with stone and partely palid.

From Dene to Coliweston a 5. or 6. miles, partely by champain, partely by woodde ground.

Almost yn the middle way I cam by Finshed,[f] lately a priory of blak chanons, leving it hard by on the right hond; it is a 4. miles from Stanford. Here in the very place wher the priory stoode was yn tymes past a castel caullid Hely, it longgid to the Engaynes: and they dwellid yn it, ontylle such tyme that one of them for lak of childern of his owne began a priory ther, gyving them landes even thereabout: wherby after the castelle was pullid downe to make up the priory, so that now there remaynith almost no token that ever ther was any castel there.

Coly Weston[g] for the most parte is of a new building by the Lady Margaret, mother to Hery the vij. The Lord Cromwel had afore [begunne] a house ther. Bagges of purse[s yet] remayne there yn the [chappel]le and other places.

[* Interlined by Burton.]

[a] Leighfield. [b] Liddington. [c] Seaton. [d] Stamford.
[e] King's Cliffe. [f] Fineshade. [g] Colly Weston.

From Coly Weston to Grimesthorpe[a] about an 8. miles or 9. most by playn ground, good of corne and pasture, but litle wood, saving about toward Vauldey Abbay, and Grimesthorp self. A good mile after that I cam out of Stanford I passid over a stone bridge under the which ran a praty river. I toke it for Wasch:[b] and here I markid that cummyng a litle oute of Staunford I enterid ynto a corner of Ruthelandshire, and so went a 3. miles onto such tyme as I cam to a forde, wher ran a bek rysing at a place not far of caullid Haly Welle,[c] as one there dyd telle me. This bek there devideth Rutheland from Lyncolnshire: and a 2. miles of I saw Castelle Bitham,[d] wher yet remayne great waulles of buildinge. Litle Bitham[e] a village ys hard thereby, booth in Lincolnshir as yn the egge of it. The Lord Husey was a late lord of Bitham Castelle. A litle of Bitham risit of certen springes a broket, and about the ford that I spake of afore joynith with the broke that devidith the shires, and not far [of] is Robyn Hudde's Cros, a limes [of the] shires. fo. 26. Lincolnshire. Rutland. Lincolnshire.

It apperith by the ruines of Vauldey Abbay[f] a good half myle a this side Grymesthorp that it hath bene a great thyng.

There ys yn the wood by Vauldey Abbay a gret quarrey of a course marble, wherof much belykelihod was occupied yn the abbey.

There is a fayre parke betwixt Vauldey and Grimesthorpe.

The place of Grimesthorpe was no great thing afore the new building of the secunde court.

Yet was al the old work of stone, and th[e g]ate house was faire and [strong,] and the waulles of ech[e side of] it embatelid.

[There is also a] great dich about the house.

From Grimesthorp to Corby about a 3. miles by chaumpayne ground, wher dwellith a gentilman of mene landes caullid Armestrong. fo. 27.

Thens to Boutheby[g] a 3. miles, and therabout is meatly store of wodde scaterid.

There was one Boutheby of very auncient tyme, the heyre generale of whom was marryed to Paynelle, and therby rose much the Painelles.

[a] Grimsthorpe. [b] Wash. [c] Holywell.
[d] Castle Bytham. [e] Little Bytham. [f] Vaudey Abbey.
[g] Boothby Pagnal.

Lincolnshire. The chief house of the Paynelles had ons a 900. markes of landes by the yere: and it was welle conservid on tille about the tyme of Henry the 5. Then John Paynelle the farther and John his sunne, booth knighttes and great lechers, began to decline; for John the father began to selle, and John the sunne begot abhominably a doughter of his owne doughter: and John the father apon this sold al the lande, parte owt of hand and parte in reversion; and John the sunne dyid afore the father, and yong John'[s daughter] fled to other partes of En[gland for sha]me, and at the last maried one Dines, a wever, by whom she had childern: and after a 3. descentes the landes of the Dines cam by an heire generale to one Bosson a knight, and his landes be also now cum to v. sisters heires generales, wherof one is wife to Richard Paynelle, now owner of Boutheby. Bosson was a man borne in Notinghamshir, and had part of his landes lying not far from Newark on Trent, and part lying in Yorkshir. Olde Sir John Paynelle had a secunde sunne caullid Geffrey, the was servant to the Quene of England, and yn good estimation. Wherapon thinkking his brother doughter dede, he made so importune sute, that at the laste he founde meanes by the king, that the Duk of Bedford was content that Geffrey should by of hym al such landes as Sir John Paynelle the father had sold onto hym, the which was the beste peace of the lande.

But aboute the tyme that Geffrey had payid for the lande cam Dyne's wife, doughter to yong Sir John Panelle, and by a color got possession of Baroby [a] a manor of a 80. poundes by the yere, a mile from Grantham; and so made clayme to the residew: so that at the laste composition was made, that she should have of the landes that the Duke of Bedeford had
fo. 28. the lordship of Baroby and Dunington: and the residew to remayne to Geffrey Paynelle, the whiche was great grauntfather to Paynell now dwelling at Boutheby.

Thimleby had by purches the lordship of Irenham *[b] of the old Sir John Paynelle, wher Thimleby now lyving hath build a fair place.

[* Leland was doubtful of this word, after filling it in he put dots for erasure under "en." Stow therefore copied it Irham.]

[a] Barrowby. [b] Irnham.

Though the Paynelles were lordes of the castelle of Newport Painel[a] in Buckinghamshire, yet they had a great mynde to ly at Boutheby: wher they had a praty stone house withyn a mote. Lincolnshire.

The Paynelles were founders of an abbay in Fraunce caullid Marteres.

One Sir Rafe Painelle was as I hard vice-chamberlaine to king . . . . . and constable of Bolingbrok Castelle.

Olde Sir John Painell the father lyith buried on the north side of the high altare at Bouthby, he died anno D. 1420. Elisabeth his wife liith in the north isle of the same chirch.

One Sir Walter Painelle lyith buried in the paroch chirch of . . . . . .

Geffrey Paynelle was father to Panelle, custumer of Boston, and he had a lordship of 40li. of the old landes of the Paynelles.

Pan[elle was f]ather to Richard Paynelle [now dwelling at Bouthby.]

One Bawdey a gentilman of mene landes dwellith at [*Somerby*] a mile from Boutheby.

Burne Market[b] is a 3. or 4. miles from Grymesthorpe. There appere grete diches, and the dungeon hil of an auncient castel agayne the west ende of the priori, sumwhat distant from it as on the other side of the streate bakwarde: it longgid to the Lorde Wake, and much service of the Wake fe is done to this castelle; and every feodarie knowith his station and place of service.

I remembre that I red ons yn an historie of the castel of Burne: and I have redde that S. Edmund, king of the Este Angles, was crounid at Burne; but I cannot telle wither it were thys Burne.

From Grimesthorpe to Sempringham a v. miles, and a mile thens sumwhat inwarde on the lifte hond is the castelle of Fokingham,[c] sumtyme the Lorde Bardolphe's, syns the Lord Bellemonte's, now longging to the Duke of Northfolk; it hath bene a goodly house, but [now i]t fallith al to ruine. and it stondith even about the egge of the fennes. fo. 29.

From Boutheby to Hayder[d] al by champaine ground, fertile of corne and grasse, 4. miles. One Bussey, cumming of a

[a] Newport Pagnel. [b] Bourn. [c] Folkingham. [d] Haydor.

Lincolnshire. younger brother of the house of Busseys of Houg[h]eham, dwellith in an old place at Haider, that he and his parentes hath in a fee ferme of the chirch of Lincoln.

From Hayder to Sleford[a] a vj. miles, al by champaine grounde. Aboute a mile from Hayder I saw the ruines of Cattely Priory, now longging to one Car of Sleford, a proper gentilman, whos father was a riche marchaunt of the staple.

The towne of Sleford is buildid for the most part al of stone, as most part of al the townes of Kesteven be: for the soile is plentiful of stone.

The chirch of Sleford is large. And for houses in the toune I markid but 2. very fair. The one longith to the personage, as a prebend of 16. li [yn] Lincoln, and standith at the [est ende] of the chirch, and Carre House stonding [at the sou]th side [of it.]

Gentilmen of Kesteven.

Bussy of Hougheham.

Bussy of Haider.

Thimleby knight at Irneham.

Disney, alias de Iseney: he dwellith at Diseney; and of his name and line be gentilmen yn Fraunce. Ailesham Priory by Thorney Courtoise was of the Disseneys fundation: and there were dyvers of them buried, and likewise at Diseney.

Northton Diseney[b] is a 6. miles south west from Lincoln.

Paynelle at Boutheby.

Armine at Ergerby.

Leghe dwelling at Ingoldesby is now a man of meane landes. his aunceter were men of fair landes.

Haulle.

Granteham a man of mene landes by Hayder.

Cony a stapeler risen by marchaundise [*at Basingthorpe.*]

Vernoun toward Granteham.

Porter about Granteham.

Baudey a mile from Boutheby.

Elis greatly risen bi marchaundise.

Holland at Howelle.

10. 30. Withoute the towne of Sleford standith west south west the propre castell of Sleford, very welle maintaynid: and it

[a] Sleaford. [b] Norton Disney.

is cumpasid with a renning streme cumming by a cut oute of a litle fenne lying almost flatte weste againe it. Lincolnshire.

The gate house of the castelle 2. porte colices.

There is an highe toure in the midle of the castelle, but not sette apon [any] hille of reisid yerth.

The vaultes of the castelle by the ground be fair.

The house or manor place, lately almost new buildid of stone and timbre by the Lorde Husey, standith southeward withoute the toun.

The chief spring of Sleford Water risith a litle from Roseby village[a] about a mile by west from Sleforde.

From Sleforde to Ancaster a 4. miles by chaumpaine.

Aboute a mile from Ancaster I passid over Wilesford[b] brok.

Ancaster stondith on Wateling as in the high way to Lincoln; it is now but a very pore strete, having a smaule chirch. An old man told me that it was sumtyme caullid Oncaster or Onkaster: but he shewid me no reason why.[1]

But in tymes past it hath bene a celebrate toune, but not waullid as far as I could perceive. The building of it lay in lenghth by south and north. In south ende of it be often tymes founde in ploughing great square stones of old buildinges and Romaine coynes of brasse and sylver.

In the west ende of it, were now medowes be, ar founde yn diching great vaultes.

The area wher the castelle stoode is large, and the dikes of it appere, and in sum places the foundation of the waulle.

In the highest ground of the area is now an old chapel dedicate to S. Marie, and there is an her[em]ite.

[This] area is right again the [east en]de of the paroche chirch.

The tounelet of Ancaster is devidid into 2. lordeshipes. fo. 31.

The est side of it, at the southe ende whereof the castel is sette, is of the lordship of Wilesforde, sumtime longging to the Lord Crumwelle, and after, as I hard, solde with other thinges to the performaunce of one of the Lord Cromwelles willes; and after Burne Priory yn Kestene[c] had it by the meane as I hard of Margarete, mother to Henry the 7. The Duke of Southfolk hath it now.

[1] These words in the margin of the original, but omitted in Burton.

[a] Rauceby. [b] Wilsford. [c] Kesteven.

Lincolnshire. He that tolde me this saide that Foderingey was ons the Lord Cromwelle: but I dowte of that.

The west side of the towne, where the paroch [*chirch*]* stondith, was the Vescys, and the patronage of the chirch, with impropriation, was gyven by one of the Vescys to the priory of Malton in Ridesdale.

The Vescies were lordes of a castelle caullid Cadorpe[a] in Kesten a 3. miles toward north from Ancaster; syns it cam to the Lord Bellemonte: and [now] the Duke of Northfok h[ath it.]

The Duke of [Norfolk] hath by gifte a 600. mark land [of Bellemontes in] Lincolnshir.

The hethe of Ancaster conteynith in lenghth about a 14. miles, and in bredth a . . . and cummith withyn a 2. miles of the fennes.

The toune of Ancaster hath on eche side of it a spring, and they cumming to one botom anone after ren ynto Willesford streame, and so, as I remember, the broke goith thens to Ureby.

An old man of Ancaster told me that by Ureby, or Roseby,[b] a plough man toke up a stone, and found another stone under it, wherein was a square hole having Romaine quoin in it. He told me also that a plough man toke up in the feldes of Harleston[c] a 2. miles from Granteham a stone, under the wich was a potte of brasse, and an helmet of gold, sette [with st]ones in it, the which was [pre]sentid to Catarine Princes [Dowag]er. There were bedes of [silver in] the potte: and writings corruptid.

fo. 32. From Ancaster to Temple Bruern al by champaine of Ancaster Heth a 4. miles. There be great and vaste buildinges but rude at this place, and the este ende of the temple is made *opere circulari de more.*

The hethe about it is very good for shepe, as al Ancaster Hethe is.

From Temple Bruern to Lincoln 10. miles by champaine.

The Fosse diche begynnith a quarter of a mile above Lincoln, and so goith to Torkesey[d] side a 7. miles strait in lenght.

[* Interlined by Burton.]

[a] Caythorpe. [b] Rauceby. [c] Harlaxton. [d] Torksey.

Bisshop Atwater began to clense Foss Dik, and brought to the midle the clensing of it from Torkesey side, in hope to bring vesselles to Lincoln: *sed statim moriente illo opus omnino neglectum.* Lincoln-shire.

Grantham an 18. miles from Lindecoln.

Lindis[a] from thens as from west south west tendith, saving that it windith into crokes estward ontil it cum to the se.

The curse of Lindis Ryver from Lincoln to Boston a 50. miles be water as the crekes go, and 24. miles from Lincoln to Boston to take way by fery.

Ther be no bridges on Lindis Ryver from Lincoln to Boston, but Thorn Brid a litle beneth High Bridge.

High Bridge hath but one great arch, and over a pece of it is a chapelle of S. George.

There be 4. commune places namid as ferys apon the water of Lindis betwixt Lincoln and Boston: the which feris leade to divers places.

To Short fery 5. miles.

To Tatershaul[b] fe[ry viij.] miles.

To Dogdik[c] fery [a mile.]

To Lan[greth[d] fery five miles.]

To B[oston 5. miles.]

The circuite of Lincoln cite is with yn the waulles by estimation a . . . . . .

Gates in the waulles of the citie of Lincoln.

Barre gate at the south ende of the toune.

Baile gate by south a litle a this side the minstre.

Newport gate flat north. Est gate and West gate toward the castel.

It is very likely that in old tyme the toppe of the hille only was waullid and inhabitid.

The ryver of Lincoln breking into 2. armes a very litle above the toun passith thoroug the lower part of Lincoln toune yn 2. severalle partes of the south ende of the toune very commodiusly, and over eche of them is an archid bridge of stone to passe thoroug the principal streate.

The lesser arme lyith more southly, and the bridg over it is of one arche. The bigger armes *fert cymbas piscatorias.*

[a] Witham R. [b] Tattershall. [c] Dogdyke. [d] Lengrick.

Lincolnshire. Gote bride to passe over the lesser arme. Highe bridge to passe over the great arme.

A very goodly house longging to Sutton is hard on the north syde of S. Annes chirch yarde.

A litle above Gote bridge, on the este side of the high streat, is a fair guild haul, longging to S. Annes chirch e regione, of the fundation of Bitlyndon and Sutton, marchants.

I hard say that the lower parte of Lincoln town was al marisch, and won be policy, and inhabitid for the commodite of the water.

This part of the toune is caullid Wikerford: and yn it be a 11. paroche chirches, one there I saw in clene ruine, [be]side the other xi. [*sic.*]

The White Freres were on the west side of the high streate [in] Wikerf[ord.]

fo. 33. There be in the residew of the toun, as in the north parte apon the hille, xiij. paroche chirchis yet usid. I saw a rolle wherin I countid that ther were xxxviij. paroche chirchis yn Lincoln.

There goith a commune fame that there were ons 52. paroche chirches yn Lincoln cite, and the suburbes of it.

Sum hold opinion that est of Lincoln were 2. suburbes, one toward S. Beges, a late a celle to S. Mari Abbay at York: the which place I take be Icanno, wher was an house of monkes yn S. Botolphes tyme, and of this spekith Bede; it is scant half a mile from the minster.

The other by est streachid up toward Canwike villag[a] half a mile of from Lincolne.

Ther was also a suburbe beyonde the north gate, and streachid toward Burton village, or more westwarde. King Stephane, as it is saide, destroied much of this suburbe.

There lay a suburbe also without the Barre gate, by southe of the toune, and streachid toward a village caullid Brasebridg,[b] [a litle] without Barre is a very fair [crosse] and large, and S. Catarines st[andeth in] this suburbe on the sou[th west] side of [Barre gate.]

It is easy to be perceivid that the toune of Lincoln hath be notably buildid at 3. tymes. The first building was yn the very toppe of the hille, the oldest part wherof inhabited

[a] Canwick. [b] Bracebridge.

in the Britans tyme, was the northethest part of the hille, directely withoute Newport gate, the diches wherof yet remayne and great tokens of the old towne waulles buildid with stone taken oute of [the] diche by it: for al the top of Lincoln Hille is quarre ground. This is now a suburbe to Newporte gate: in the which now is no notable thing but the ruines of the house of the Augustine Freres on the south side, and a paroch chirch of the est side: and not far from the chirch garth apperith a great ruine of a toure in the old towne waulle. Sum say that this old Lincoln was destroied by King Stephan, but I thinke rather by the Danes. Much Romaine mony is found yn the northe [fieldes] beyond this old Lincoln. After the destruction of this old Lincoln men began to fortifie the souther parte of the hille, new diching, waulling and gating it, and so was new Lincoln made out of a pece of old Lincoln by the Saxons. Lincolnshire. fo. 34.

The third building of later tymes was in Wikerford, for commodite of water: and this parte is enwallid wher it is not defendid with the ryver and marisch ground. The ryver of Lindis fleatith a litle above Lincoln towne, and makith certen pooles wherof one is caullid Swanne Poole.

The[r] springith a water above Chorleton village[a] a 2. miles or more by north from Lincoln, and this cummith in by the higher ripe of Lincoln Ryver a litle above the toune. So that by this broke, Fosse Dike water, and the ryver of Lincoln it is no mervaile though the water be sumtyme broode there, and over flow the medois al [about.]

Gualterus, as I hard, caullid Dorotheus, Dene of Lincoln, a Scottisch man, first founder of the White Freres in Lincoln.

There lay in a chapelle at the White Freres a rich marchant caullid Ranulphus de Kyme, whos image was thens taken and set at the south ende of the new castelle of the conducte of water in Wikerford.

There is another new castelle of conduct hedde *trans Lindim flu*: and booth these be servid by pipes derivid from one of the houses of freres, that were in the upper part of Lincoln.

Reginaldus Molendinarius, marchaunt of Lincoln, founder

[a] Carlton.

Lincolnshire. of the Gray Freres. Henry Lacy, Erle of Lincoln, and one Nunny, his almoner, were great benefactors to it.

Henry Lacy and Nunny were great benefactors to the Gray Freres at York.

Nunny was buried at the Gray Freres in York.

fo. 35. From Lincoln to Torkesey[a] parte by march ground, and part by other, but very litle wood, a 7. miles. The olde buildinges of Torkesey wer on the south of the new toune, but there now is litle seene of olde buildinges, more then a chapelle, wher men say was the paroch chirch of old Torkesey, and on Trent side the yerth so balkith up that it shewith that there be likelihod hath beene sum waulle, and by it is a hille of yerth cast up: they caulle it the Wynde Mille Hille, but I thinke the dungeon of sum olde castelle was there.

By olde Torkesey standith southely the ruines of Fosse Nunnery, hard by the stone bridge over Fosse Dik; and there Fosse Dike hath his entering ynto Trente.

There be 2. smaul paroche chirches in new Torkesey, and the Priory of S. Leon[ard stan]dith on theste side of it.

The ripe [that Torkesey stan]dith on is sumw[hat higher ground] than is by the [west ripe of Trent.]

Trent there devidith and a good deale upward Lincolnshire from Notinghamshire.

Notts. John Babington dwellith at Raunton village[b] over Trent a good mile from Torkesey.

Lincs. From Torkesey to Marton village about a mile by plain sandy ground. At the north ende of this village lyithe the commune way of Watheling Streat to Dancaster, and thereby onto the other side of Trent is *trajectus* to Litleborough village,[c] wherby it is communely caullid Litleborough fery. a mile above that northward is. Stratton on the Streate,[d] a good through fare toward Dancaster that is a 14. or 15. miles of it.

From Marton to Snafe[e] on Trent, wher the late Lorde Darcy [had a] mene manor place [a 2. miles.]

[Thence to] Gainesford[f] on Trent [a 2. miles.]

fo. 36. The shore and upground from Trent ripe on Lincolnshire

[a] Torksey. [b] Rampton. [c] Littleborough.
[d] Sturton. [e] Knaith. [f] Gainsborough.

side to Gainesborough is al sandy: the ripe of Trent againe it is low and medow ground. Lincolnshire.

Gainesborow is a good market toune, and is a xij. miles from Lincoln.

I saw no thinges much to be markid yn it, but the paroche chirch, wher lyith richely buryed Sir Thomas Borow, Knight of the Garther, and Dnā de Botreaux, his wife: obiit Thomas an. D. 1408.

This Thomas was graundfader to the Lord Borow, that now is. He made most of the motid manor place by the west ende of the chirch yarde.

This Lord Borow's father lyith yn the quiar.

There lyith yn the same chirch Ds. Edmundus Cornewaile, that had a great motid manor place, caullid Thonak, in a wood, a mile by est from Gaynesborow. it longith it to the Cornewailes. Obiit anno D. 1322.

Edmund foundid 3. cantuaries yn Gainesborow chirch.

There is an old chapelle of stone yn the south part of Gainesborow toun, wher they of the toune say that many Danes be buried.

There is also a chapelle of wood on Trent side by southe in Gainesborow: it is now desolatid.

There is a parke by Gainesborow longging to the Lord Borow.

There is another a . . . miles of that Mr. Henege hath in keping.

From Gainesborow over Trent ynto Notinghamshire, and so to Madersey village[a] a v. miles, 2. miles below medowes and 3. be corn and pasture ground. Notts.

Or I cam to Madersey by a 2. miles I left . . . . . Parke on the right hond, and a mile farther I saw the course on the lifte hond of . . . . . ryver, over the which I passid by a bridge of hard * at the entering into Madersey village.

Thens I roode a myle yn low wasch and sumwhat fenny ground, and a mile farther or more by higher ground to Scroby in Nottinghamshir.

[* No blank here in original, but the word *stone*, or *tymber*, seems to be omitted after *hard*.]

[a] Mattersey.

fo. 37. Notts. In the mene tounelet of Scroby[a] I markid 2. thinges, the paroche chirch not bigge, but very welle buildid *ex lapide polite quadrato.*

The second was a great manor place standing withyn a mote, and longging to tharchbishop of York, buildid yn to courtes, wherof the first is very ample, and al buildid of tymbre, saving the front of the haule, that is of brike, to the wich *ascenditur per gradus lapideos.* The ynner courte building, as far as I markid, was of tymber building, and was not in cumpace past the 4. parte of the utter courte.

From Scroby to Bawtre a mile or more.

Riding a very litle by yond Scroby manor place, I passid by a forde over the . . . . . ryver: and so betwixt the pales of 2. parkes longging to Scroby I came to Bautre.

Bawtre[b] is very bare and poore,[1] a poore market toune standing yn Yorkshire, as the inhabitantes of it told me: so that by this it shold seme that Scroby water in sum partes [devidi]th the shires.

Yorkshire, West Riding. fo. 38. From Bautre to Dancaster an vij. miles by a great plaine and sandy ground caullid Blithelo, by the name of Blith ryver. But or I cam to Dancaster I passid over the ford of a brooke a 3. miles of, wher, as I remembre, is Rosington bridge.

I notid these thinges especially yn the towne of Dancaster.[c] The faire and large paroch chirche of S. George, standing in the very area, where ons the castelle of the toune stoode, long sins clene decayid. The dikes partely yet be seene and foundation of parte of the waulles. There is a likelihod that when this chirch was erectid much of the ruines of the castelle was taken for the fundation and the filling of the waullis of it.

There standith an olde stone house at the est ende of the chirch of S. George now usid for the town house: the which, as sum suppose, was a pece of the building of the old castelle or made of the ruines of it.

There is in the declining *in area castelli* a prati litle house buildid of tymbre as a college for the prestes of the toun.

There was another paroche chirch yn the towne yet standing, but now it servith but for a chapelle of ease.

[1] *Redundant.*

[a] Scrooby. [b] Bawtry. [c] Doncaster.

Ther was a right goodly house of White Freres in the mydle of the towne now defacid: wher lay buried in a goodly tumbe of white marble a Countes of Westmerland, whos name, as one told me, was Margarete Cobham. The image of the tumbe is translatid ynto S. George Chirch, and by it as the crounet is made she shold be a duches. Yorkshire, W. R.

There was a house of Gray Freres at the north ende of the bridg, communely caullid the Freres Bridge, conteyning a 3. arches of stone. Here I markid that the north parte of Dancaster toune, yn the which is but litle and that mene building, standith as an isle: for Dun ryver at the west side of the towne castith oute an arme, and sone after at the este side of the town cummith into the principal streame of Dun again. There is also a great bridge of 5. arches of stone at the north ende of this isle: at the south ende of the which bridg is a great tournid gate of stone, at the west side whereof is a fair chapelle of our Lady, and therof it is caullid S. Mary Gate. At the est ende of this bridge be 2. or 3. great milles as at the water.

There appere no tokens, as far as I could lerne or se, that ever Dancaster was a waullid toun; yet there be 3. or 4. gates in it: whereof that in the west side is a praty tower of stone, but S. Marie Gate is the fairest.

The hole toune of Dancaster is buildid of wodde, and the houses be slatid: yet is there great plenty of stone there about. fo. 39.

The soile about Dancaster hath very good medow, corne, and sum wood.

From Dancaster by south west to Tikhille[a] a 5. miles, partely by low pasture ground, partly by stony grounde but fruteful of corne.

The market town of Tikhil is very bare: but the chirch is fair and large. One Estfelde, stuard sumtyme of Tikhil and Heatfeld, lyith ther in a tumbe of stone. Obijt an. D. 1386. The castel is well dichid and waullid with a very hard suart* stone hewid. The dungeon is the fairest part of the castelle Al the buildinges withyn the area be down, saving an old

[* *Suart* in Leland, apparently = swarthy, dark-coloured. Stow has *smart*.]

[a] Tickhill.

Yorkshire, W. R. haulle. There is a rylle that cummith by the towne fetching no far course of and resortith toward Rosington bridge.

There was a house of Freres a lityl by west without Tikhil, where lay buried divers of the Fitz-Williams, as the graunt-father and father to my Lorde Privy Seale: the which now be translatid to the paroch chirch of Tikhil. [*So ys Purefoy alias Clearfoy.*] *

There were also buried diverse of Clarelles in Tikhill Priory.

There ys yet a place by Tikhil caullid Clarelles Haulle.

There is a wood by south of Tikhil caullid Toorne Wood, and is a v. miles in cumpace.

The lordship of Tikhil was yn tyme past of such estimation, that it was namid the Honor of Tikhil.

From Tikil to Cunesborow a 4. miles by stony way and enclosid ground.

Wher I saw no notable thing but the castel stonding on a rokket of stone and dichid. The waulles of it hath be strong and full of toures. *Dunus flu. alluit villam.*

From Cunisborow[a] to Dancaster a 3. miles by fruteful ground.

From Dancaster to Heathfeld[b] by champayn sandy ground a 5. miles. There is a faire paroch chirch in the village; and a parke therby. The logge or manor place is but fo. 40. meanely buildid of tymber.

The quarters about Heatfeld be forest ground, and though wood be scars there yet there is great plentie of red deere, that haunt the fennes and the great mores thereabout, as to Axholm warde and Thurne village.

The lordship of Heatfeld sumtyme longgid to the Lord Mowbray.

From Heatfeld to Thurne village[c] 2. miles passing over an arme of Dune.

By the chyrch garth of Thurne is a praty pile or castelet wel dikid, now usid for a prison for offenders in the forestes, but sumtyme longging to the Mulbrays as Thurne did.

The ground al about Thurne is other playn, more or fenne.

[* *So—Clearfoy* added in Leland's MS. since Stow copied it. He has not these words.]

[a] Conisborough. [b] Hatfield, Yorks. [c] Thorne.

From Thurne by water to the great lake caullid the Mere, almost a mile over, a mile or more. This mere is fulle of good fisch and foule. Yorkshire, W. R.

From the Mere by water to Wrangton Cote a 3. miles in a smaule gut or lode. Al this way from the Mere to Wrangton the water berith the name of the Brier. The ground there is very fenni on booth sides.

From Wrangton to . . . . . wher I cam on land in the isle of Axholm about a mile: so that from Wrangton thither the water is caullid Idille;[a] yet is it the very same water that Bryer ys. And of certente Idille is the auntient name. Lincolnshire.

The isle of Axholm is a x. miles in lenght by south and north: and in bredth a vj. miles by west and est.

From the west point of Bikers Dike up a long to the great Mere, the soyle by the water is fenny, and morische, and ful of carres.

The residew is meately high ground, fertile of pasture and corne.

The principal wood of the isle is at Bellegreve Park by Hepworth, and at Melwood Park not far from Hepworth.

There is also a praty wood at Croole, a lordship a late longging to Selleby Monasterie.

In the isle be 7. paroche chirches. fo. 41.

Hepworth[b] is the best uplandisch toun for building in one streate in the isle.

Axey[c] is a bigge paroche, but the houses be more sparkelid then at Hepworth.

There was a castelle at the south side of the chirch garth of Oxtun,[d] wherof no peace now standith. The dike and the hille wher the arx stoode yet be seene: it was sumtime caullid Kinard. The fery over Trent is a quarter of a mile of.

By Hepworth and joyning to Bellegreve Parke remaynith yet a great parte of the maner place of Lord Mulbray of Axholm, chief owner ontyl late dayes of the hole isle.

By Milwood Park side stoode the right fair monasterie of the Carthusianes, wher one of the Mulbrais dukes of Northfolk was buried in a tumbe of alabaster.

[a] Idle. [b] Epworth. [c] Haxey. [d] Owston.

Lincolnshire. Mr. Candisch hath now turnid the monasterie to a goodly manor place.

There was many yeres sins an old manor place at Westbutter Wike[a] apon Trent ripe.

It longid, as I lernid, to a gentilman caullid Bellethorp; to whom cam also by heire general Burneham's landes, a gentilman of the same isle.

Bellethorp's landes after descendid to Shefefeld: yn the which name it hath continuid a 5. or 6. descentes. For in the chirch yard of Oxton, half a mile from Melwood Park, I saw a 5. tumbes of the Sheffeldes. Young Shefeldes father is buried in the chirch of Oxtun.

Sheffeld that was Recorder of London is buried in the Augustine Freres of London. he sett up highly the name of the Sheffeldes by mariage of the doughter and sole heyre of one Delves, to whom beside was descendid the landes of Gibthorp and Babington. This Sheffeld recorder began to build stately at Butterwik, as it apperith by a greate tour of brike.

fo. 42. In the isle be now these 4. gentilmen of name, Sheffild, Candisch, Evers and Mounson. The landes of one Bellewodde be cum by mariage to this Mounson, a younger sun to old Mounson of Lincolnshire. This old Mounsun is in a maner the first avauncer of his family.

The fenny part of Axholm berith much galle, a low frutex swete in burning.

The upper part of the isle hath plentiful quarres of alabaster, communely there caullid plaster: but such stones as I saw of it were of no great thiknes and sold for a xij*d.* the lode. They ly yn the ground lyke a smothe table: and be beddid one flake under another: and at the bottom of the beddes of them be roughe stones to build withal.

Yorks, W. R. From Dancaster to Causeby lesys[b] a mile and more, wher the rebelles of Yorkshir a lately assemblid.

Thens a 2. miles farther I saw on the lifte hond an old manor place caullid . . . . . wher the king dynid.

And so to Wentbrid[c] a pore thorough fare a 5. miles, wher Wente ryver rennith under a praty bridge of v. arches of stone. and so to Pontefract a 3. miles.

[a] West Butterwick. [b] Scausby. [c] Went Bridge.

The ground betwixt Dancaster and Pontfract in sum places meately wooddid and enclosid ground: in al places reasonably fruteful of pasture and corne. Yorkshire, W. R.

These be thinges that I most notid in Pontefract.

Sum old people constantely adfirme that the rigge of Watelyng Streate went thorough the park of Pontfract. As far as I can gether this is the toune caullid Legeolium. After it was caullid Brokenbridg. Ruines of such a bridg yet ys seene scant half a mile est owt of old Pontfract; but I cannot justely say that this bridge stoode ful on Watheling Streate.

Pontefracte is a French name brought yn by the Laceys Normans for the English word of Brokenbridge. Wher as now the fairest parte of Pontefract stondith on the toppe of the hille was after the Conquest a chapel with a few sparkelid houses. the chapel was caullid S. Leonardes in the Frithe; and as I can lerne this part of the new town was caullid Kirkeby. fo. 43.

Edmunde Lacy buildid the college of White Freres in this part of Pontefract.

Syr Robert Knolles, that was the notable warrior yn Fraunce, buildid in this part of Pontefract Trinite College, having an hospital yoinid to. In the college is a master and 6 or 7. prestes: and yn the hospital be 13. poore men and wimen. Syr Robert Knolles was ons myndid to have made this college at his manor of Skouthorp 3. miles from Walsingham: but at the desier of Constance his wife, a woman of mene birth and sumtyme of a dissolute lyving afore mariage, he turnid his purpose, and made it yn the very place of Pontfract, wher his wife was borne, endowing the college with a 180*li.* land by the yere.

The castelle of Pontfract, of sum caullid Snorre Castelle, conteinith 8. tourres, of the which the dungeon cast ynto 6. roundelles, 3. bigge and 3. smaul, is very fair, and hath a fair spring. Ther is in the dike by north the conestables tourre.

King William Conquerour gave the castelle with the towne of Brokenbridg, and very much land lying thereabout, to Hilbert de Laceio, a noble Norman. this Hilbert foundid the college of S. Clemente in the castelle.

Ther was a college and hospital in Brokenbridg afore the Conquest, wher the monkes lay ontil the priorie was erectid. it is yet an hospitale.

Yorkshire, W. R. Robert sun to Hilbert Lacy impropriate booth this hospital and S. Clementes yn the castelle, apon conditions, to the new priorie.

There is a dene and a 3. prebendes yet in S. Clementes in the castelle.

The hospital of S. Nicholas of late dayes cam to the order of the priory of S. Oswald.

The castel, town, and landes about Brokenbridg longgid afore the Conquest to one Richard Aschenald. Richard had Ailrik, and he had Swane, of whom cam Adam, of Adam cam 2. doughtters, wherof one of them was maried to Galfride Neville, the other to Thomas Burge. But nother of thes 2. had any part of the quarters of Brokenbridg.

Robert sun to Hilbert Lacie foundid *instigante Thurstino* the priori of Pontfract, sending from monkes *ad Fanum Charitatis filial de Cluni.*

fo. 44. From Pontfract to S. Oswaldes by much enclosid and meately woddy ground a 3. miles or more. Where the paroche chirch of S. Oswaldes is now newly buildid, was in Henry the first tyme a house and chirch of poore heremites, as in a woddy cuntery, on tille one Radulphus Aldlaver, confessor to Henry the first, began the new monasterie of Chanons, and was first prior of it hymself.

The building of this house is exceding great and fair: and hath the goodlyest fontein of conduct water that is yn that quarter of England.

There lyith a praty pole at the west ende of the house.

Secundus Prior a postremo fetchid this conduct a mile and a [halfe] of: and buildid an exceding faire keching also in the monasterie.

From S. Oswaldes to Sandon village[a] about a 3. miles by enclosid ground, fruteful of wood, pasture and corne, as a very pleasaunt countrey to se to.

Master Waterton, a man of fair landes, hath a praty manor house in Sandon paroch. The chirch of Sandon is appropriate to S. Stephanes College at Westminster.

At the est ende of this village is a praty castelet on an hilling ground with a diche aboute it. it longid to Warine Erle of Surrey: now to the king.

[a] Sandal.

From Sandon to Wakefeld [a] about a mile. Yorkshire, W. R.

These thinges I especially notid in Wakefeld.

The faire bridge of stone of 9. arches, under the which rennith the ryver of Calder. And on the est side of this bridge is a right goodly chapel of our Lady and 2. cantuarie prestes foundid in it, of the fundation of the townes men as sum say: but the Dukes of York were taken as founders for obteyning the mortemayn.

I hard one say that a servant of King Edwardes (the 4.) father, or els of the Erle of Rutheland, brother to King Edwarde the 4. was a great doer of it.

There was a sore batell faught in the south feeldes by this fo. 45. bridge. And yn the flite of the Duke of Yorkes parte, other the duke hymself, or his sun therle of Rutheland, was slayne a litle above the barres beyond the bridge going up into the toune of Wakefeld that standith ful fairely apon a clyving ground. At this place is set up a crosse *in rei memoriam.* The commune saying is there, that the erle wold have taken ther a poore woman's house for socour, and she for fere shet the dore and strait the erle was killid. The Lord Clifford for killing of men at this batail was caullid the boucher.

The principale chirch that now is yn Wakefeld is but of a new work, but it is exceding fair and large. Sum think that wereas now is a chapelle of ease, at the other ende of the toune was ons the old paroch chirch.

The vicarage at the este ende of the chirch garth is larg and fair. It was the personage house not very many yeres syns: for he that now lyvith is the 4. or 5. vicare that hath been there.

Afore the impropriation of this benefice to S. Stephane College at Westminster, the personage was a great lyving; yn so much that one of the Erles Warines, lordes of Wakefeld, and much of the cuntery thereabout did give the personage to a sunne or nere kinsman of his: and he made the most parte of the house wher the vicarage now is.

A quarter of a mile withowte Wakefeld apperith an hille of erth caste up, wher sum say that one of Erles Warines began to build, and as fast as he buildid violence of winde defacid

[a] Wakefield.

Yorkshire, W. R. the work. *This is like a fable. Sum say that it was nothing but a wind mille hille. The place is now caullid Lohille.[a]

The toune of Wakefeld streachith out al in lenght by est and west, and hath a faire area for a market place. The fo. 46. building of the toune is meately faire, most of tymbre but sum of stone. Al the hole profite of the toun standith by course drapery.

There be few tounes yn the inwarde partes of Yorkshire that hath a fairer site or soile about it.

There be plenty of veines of se cole in the quarters about Wakefeld.

From Wakefeld to Pontefract a vj. miles, parte by enclosure, part by champaine, especially in the midle way caullid as I remembre Wakefeld Moore.

Almost in the midle way I lefte cole pittes a litle of on the right hande. And not far from this pittes is the principale hedde of Wente ryver. There is a hedde or 2.* besides.

From Pontefract to Castelleford village[b] 2. miles, most by enclosid ground.

One shoid me there a garth by the chirch yard, where many straung thingges of fundations hath be found: and he sayid that ther had beene a castelle, but it was rather sum manor place.

Under Castelleford bridge of vij. arches rennith Aire ryver, and a [3.]* miles above this west up into the land is Swillington bridg on the same ryver, and 2. miles beneth Castelforde is Fery[c] bridge.

From Castelleford to Whitewood village[d] a mile. There I sawe in an enclosid pasture ground the diches and hilles of an old castelle hard apon the ripe of Calder ryver. It is now caullid the Castel Hille, and belongith to one Archibald Giseland of Lincolnshire.

Wateling Streate lyith straite over Castelford bridge.

Thens to Aberforde v. miles, partely by low medow, but most after by good high plaine corne ground.

Ther ly by est of Aberford 2. or 3. long diches as campes of men of warre.

I never saw yn any parte of England so manifest tokens as

[* Blank in Leland and Stow.]

[a] Lowhill. [b] Castleford. [c] Ferry bridge. [d] Whitwood.

heere of the large high crest of the way of Wateling Streate made by hand. Yorkshire, W. R.

Aberford is a poore thorough fare on Wateling Strеat.

Cok bek springith about a mile by west of it and so rennith thorough it, and thens by much turning to Leade, an hamelet, wher Skargil had a fair manor place of tymber.

Skargil a late knight left 2. doughtters to his heires, fo. 47. wherof Tunstalle weddid one, and Gascoyne of Bedefordeshire the other.

Cok bek after crokith by Saxton and Touton[a] villages feldes, and goith in to Warfe ryver a . . . . . beneth Tadcaster.

From Leade to Saxton village a mile. Wher Mr. Hundesgate dwellith. In the chyrch yard were many of the bones of men that were killid at Palmesunday feld buried.

They lay afore in 5. pittes, yet appering half a mile of by north in Saxton feldes.

Towton village is a mile from Saxton, wher is a great chapell begon by by Richard 3. but not finishid. Syr John Multon's father layid the first stone of it.

In this chapelle were buried also many of the men slayn at Palmesunday feeld.

This feeld was as much fought in Saxton paroch as in Towton, yet it berith the name of Towton.

From Towton to Uskelle village[b] aboute a mile: wher is a goodly house longging to a prebend yn York, and a goodly orchard with walkes *opere topiario*.

Higden late Deane of York buildid much of this house.

The ground about Uskel self is sumwhat low and medowisch, as toward the faulle of waters about Nunappleton. The paroch of Ryder is but a mile from Uskelle.

From Uskelle to Tadcaster a 3. miles by good corne and pasture ground and sum woodde.

Tadcaster standith on the hither ripe of Warfe[c] ryver. and is a good thorough fare.

The bridge at Tadcaster over Warfe hath 8. faire arches of stone.

Sum say there that it was laste made of parte of the ruines of the old castelle of Tadcaster.

[a] Towton. [b] Ulleskelf. [c] Wharfe.

Yorkshire, W. R. A mighty great hille, dikes, and garth of this castelle on Warfe be yet seene a litle above the bridge; it semith by the plot that it was a right stately thing.

Tadcaster standith a mile and more from Wateling Streate that tendith more toward Cairlvel, and crossith over Warfe at a place caullid S. Helenesford, a mile and a half above
fo. 48. Tadcaster: and on the other ripe is S. Helenes Chapelle.

iij. miles and a half above S. Helenesford is Wetherby village, and there is a bridge of stone over Warfe.

2. miles above Wetherby ys Harwood village,[a] and there is a ston bridg over Warf.

vij. miles above Harwod is Otely,[b] and there is a bridg of stone over Warfe.

From Tadcaster to Helegh[c] Priory about a 2. miles by enclosid ground, one Geffray Haget a noble man was first founder of it.

In this priory were buried sum of the Depedales and Stapletons gentilmen: of whom one Sir Brian Stapleton a valiant knight is much spoken of.

Geffray Haget was owner of Helegh lordship, and beside a great owner yn Ainste.[d]

Ainste ys caullid of the Yorkshir men such partes as ly betwixt the ryvers of Owse, Nidde, Warfe and Aire.

From Helegh Priory scant a mile to Helege village, there I saw great ruines of an auncient manor place of stone that longgid with the fair woddid park therby to the Erle of Northumbreland. It was, as far as I can perceyve, sumtyme the Hagetes lande.

From Helegh village to York a vij., ij. by meatly woddy and enclosid ground, and 4. by playn champaine, fruteful of corn and grasse.

[Here are three leaves left blank.]

fo. 49. From York to Kexby bridge by champaine meately fertile
East Riding. a v. miles.

This bridge of 3. fair arches of stone standith on the praty ryver of Darwent,[e] that cummith by Malton, and as I gesse this bridge is toward the midle way bytwixt Malton and Wreshil,[f] wher about Darwent goith ynto Ouse.

Bridges apon Darwent above Kexby. Staneford[g] bridge a

[a] Harewood. [b] Otley. [c] Helaugh. [d] Ainstey.
[e] Derwent. [f] Wressell. [g] Stamford.

2. miles of. Butterhambridge a mile. Ousehambridge a 2. miles of. Kirkham a 2. miles or more. Malton . . . . Yealdingha[a] 7. miles. Aybridge 3. miles. Aiton[b] brid 2. miles. and a 2. miles to the hed. Yorkshire, E. R. N. R.

The commune opinion ys yet that part of Darwent water ran to Scarburge,[c] but by excaving of 2. sides of hilles, stones and yerth felle in great quantite doun and stoppid that course.

Bridges on Darwent byneth Kexby be none, but men use to passe over by feries, saving only Sutton bridg of stone 2. miles lower then Kexby. East R.

From Kexby to Wilberford village[d] a mile and a dim. Wher was a priory of nunnes: and on the left hond not far of was Catton Park, sumtyme the Percys, now the kinges.

Thens to Barneby village[e] a 3. miles.

And thens to Hayton village a 3. miles, wher is a praty broke rising a mile of yn the hilles, and passith to Darwent, as I hard.

But or I cam to Hayton I passid over Pokelington bek, lyving Pokelington[f] about a mile of on the lift hond.

Thens to Thorp village a mile.

Thens to Shepton village[g] a mile.

Thens to Wighton[h] a gret uplandisch village a mile.

Thens to Santon village,[i] wher Mr. Langdale dwellith, a mile.

Thens to Lekenfeld[j] a vj. miles.

And al this way bytwixt York and the parke of Lekenfeld ys meately fruteful of corn and grasse, but it hath litle wood. I lernid that al this part of the Est Ryding ys yn a hundred or wapentake caullid Herthil.[k] And sum say that it cummith one way to Wreshil,[l] and of other partes touchith much on the boundes of the Wold, but the Wold self is no part of Herthil. Pokelington a market toun of a surety ys in Herthil: and sum say ignorantly that Beverley ys also. But Beverley men take them self as an exept place. fo. 50.

Lekingfeld is a large house, and stondith withyn a great mote yn one very spatius courte. 3. partes of the house,

[a] Yeddingham. [b] Ayton. [c] Scarborough.
[d] Wilberfoss. [e] Barmby-on-the-Moor. [f] Pocklington.
[g] Shipton. [h] Market Weighton. [i] Sancton.
[j] Leconfield. [k] Harthill. [l] Wressill.

Yorkshire, E. R. saving the meane gate that is made of brike, is al of tymbre. The 4. parte is fair made of stone and sum brike.

I saw in a litle studiyng chaumber ther caullid Paradice the genealogie of the Percys.

The park therby is very fair and large and meately welle woddid.

Ther is a fair tour of brike for a logge yn the park.

From Lekingfeld to Beverle[a] 2 miles.

These thinges I notid yn Beverle.

The collegiate chirche of S. John of a fair uniforme making, wherin, beside the tumbes of sainctes, be 3. tumbes most notable on the north side of the quier: yn one of them with a chapul archid over it is buried Percy Erl of Northumberland, and his sun father to the last erle.

In another is buried Eleanor, wife to one of the Lord Percys. And yn another of white alabaster Idonea Lady Percy, wife to one of the Lord Percys.

Under Eleanor's tumbe is buried one of the Percys a preste.

The prebendaries houses stand round aboute S. John's chirche yard. Wherof the Bishop of York hath one motid, but al yn ruine.

The fairest part of the provostes house is the gate and the front.

There be besides yn the chirch of . . . . . and the chirch of S. Nicolas by the holm, wher the gut for the
fo. 51. catchis is [of S. Mary] chirch, at the north ende of the toune, is larg, and fair, and crosse islid.

In the toune were of late 2. housis of freres.

The Blak Freres, as sum say, of one Goldsmithes fundation, and so of the townes: but the Lord Darcy of late tyme strove for the patronage of it with the toun.

The Gray Freres of the fundation of the Huthomes gentilmen of Scorburg[b] by Lekingfeld. The laste Erle of Northumbr. save one strave for the patronage of it.

There were 4. hospitales in the toun. S. Giles, wherof one Wulse,* as it is thought, afore the Conquest, was [the foundar].†

[* Leland and Stow both wrote the long *s* without a stroke. Apparently it should be *Wulfe.*]

[† Leland has no blank here, but omitted some word, which Stow supplied as above.]

[a] Beverley. [b] Scorbrough.

it was longging to the bisshops of York ontyl such tyme that Bisshop Giffard intitelid it to Wartre, a priorie of chanons in Yorkshir. It came a late to the Erle of Rutheland, and he suppressid it. Yorkshire, E. R.

Trinite Hospital yet stondith yn the hart of the toun: sum say one Ake foundid it.

Ther was an hospital of S. Nicolas by the Blak Freres, but it is dekayid.

Ther is an hospitale yet standying hard without the north Bargate of the foundation of 2. marchant men, Akeborow and Hogekin Overshal. As I remembre ther is an image of our Lady over this hospitale gate.

Ther is an house also of the Trinite aboute the est side of the toune: and longgid to the order of the Knighttes of S. John's.

The toune of Beverle is large and welle buildid of wood. But the fairest part of it is by north, and ther is the market kept.

Ther was good cloth making at Beverle: but that is nowe much decayid.

The toune is not waullid: but yet be there these many fair gates of brike, North barre, New bigyn bar by west, and Kellegate barre by west also.

From Beverle to Cotingham[a] a 3. mile, wherof 2. was welle woddid, and at the 2. miles ende I left the great park of Beverle on the lift hond: and so a mile by low medow grounde to Cotingham. Al the ground about Cotingham up to Meause Abbay, and al that quarter that goith up on every side up to Kingeston apon Hulle is low ground very fruteful of medow and pasture. fo. 52b.

Entering into the south part of the great uplandisch toun of Cotingham, I saw wher Stutevilles Castelle, dobill dikid and motid, stoode, of the which nothing now remaynith. The landes of this signiorie and lordship greatly privilegid cam of later tymes by division ynto 4. partes, wherof now a late the king had one part, the Countes of Saresby another, the Erl of Westmerland the 3. and the Lord Poys the 4. At this tyme the king hath al, saving the Lord Poys part. fo. 53.

At this present tyme be 4. sundry meane fermers houses,

[a] Cottingham.

Yorkshire, E. R. as one for eche of the 4. lordes, withyn the castelle garth.

The lenght of the toun of Cotingham is by sought and est.

The paroch chirch of it is auncient and meatly larg.

The personage is not very fair for so great a benifice. it lyyth on the north side of the chirch garth.

The paroch of Cotingham is very larg.

Ther rennith a bek by the est end of Cotingham, it risith yn a wood a mile of by north, and rennith by est a mile and a half by neth Cotingham yn to Hulle ryver at a place, as I remember, caullid Newlande.

From Cotingham to Kingeston[a] about a 4. miles by low ground, wherof 2. miles be causey way, dikid on booth sides.

Cotingham ys not even the next way from Beverle to Kingston, for going the next Kingeston is caullid but 6. miles from Beverle.

The towne of Kingeston was in the tyme of Edward the 3. but a meane fischar toune, and longid as a membre to Hasille village[b] a 2. or 3. mile of, upper on Humber.

The first great encreasing of the towne was by passing for fisch into Iseland, from whens they had the hole trade of stoke fisch into England, and partly other fisch. In Richard the secundes dayes the town waxid very rich: and Michael
fo. 54. De la Pole, marchaunt of Hulle, and prentyce, as sum say, to one Rotenhering of the same toun, cam into so high favor for wit, actyvite, and riches, that he was made Counte of Southfolk, wherapon he got of King Richard the 2. many grauntes and privileges to the toune. And yn his tyme the toune was wonderfully augmentid yn building, and was enclosid with diches, and the waul begon, and yn continuance endid and made al of brike, as most part of the houses of the toun at that tyme was.

In the walle be 4. principal gates of brike. The north gate having 4. wardes, bytwixt the which and Beverle gate be 12. touers of bryke, and yn one of them a postern. Ther be 5. toures of brike and a postern in one of them, as I remember, bytwixt Beverle gate and Miton gate. Ther be 3. toures of brike betwixt Miton gate and Hasille gate of 3. wardes. And from thens to the mouth of the Havin mouth

[a] Kingston-upon-Hull. [b] Hessle.

be a 5. toures of brik, to the which the Humber se cummith, and in one of these is a posterne to the shore. And because that the waul from Hasilgate to this postern lyith strait as a lyne, ther is much gabylle making and wynding of hempe for smaul cordes. Yorkshire, E. R.

From the mouth of Hulle ryver upper ynto the Haven ther is no waulle, but every marchant hath his staires even to the north gate.

Suburbes in the out part of the toun be none.

Michael De la Pole buildid a goodly house of brik again the west end of S. Maries Chirch lyke a palace with goodly orchard and gardein at large, enclosid with brike.

Michael De la Pole buildid also 3. houses besides in the town, wherof every one hath a tour of brike, 2. of them be in the hart of the toun. The 3. is apon Hulle ripe in the haven side. fo. 55.

There be 2. chirchis yn the toun, the Trinite, and S. Maries, and nother of them by the name of an hedde paroch chirche.

The Trinite Chirch most made of brike is the larger a gret deale and the fairer.

Ther ly 4. notable chapelles on the south syde of this chirch, crosse islid.

A chapel of the fundation of Hanby and one Richard Hansun marchauntes.

The next is a chapel made as sum say by a chauncelar of Lincoln.

The 3. is a chapelle of stone, made by Bisshop Alcock, borne in Beverle: wheryn Gul. Alcok [and Johan,] parentes [to the bishop] be buried, and ther is a cantuarie.

The lowest chapelle is caullid the Mariners Chapelle.

Ther is also a chapel in the body of the chirch made by one Rippelingham, prest, whos father a marchaunt of the toune lyith there: and ther is a cantuarie.

Ther is a chapelle also on the north side of the crosse isle of one Robert Frost, a marchaunt man.

The tourre in the crosse isle of this chirch for the belles is larg and fair.

In the south side of this chirch yarde is the fre schole erectid by Bishop Alcock.

In the west end of the chirch yard is the fair row of

fo. 56. longginges from* prestes of the toun made by one John
Yorkshire, Grigge, mair of the toun, and by it is an hospitale made by
E. R. the same John Grigge.

And therby ys the Mariners Hospital.

Selbys Hospitale is on the north side of the chirch yard.

Selby is buried yn the south side of the waulle of isle by the quire: and his wife also, with very fair images.

The White Freres College stode by Beverlegate. The Percys were taken for founders of it.

The Augustine freres stode at the est ende of Trinite Chirch.

The toun haul is therby and a tour of brik for a prison.

Most part of the brik that the waulles and houses of Kingston wer buildid was made without the south side of the toun; the place is caullid the Tylery.

At such tyme as al the trade of stokfisch for England cam from Isleland to Kingeston, bycause the burden of stokfisch was light, the shipes were balissid with great coble stone brought out of Isleland, the which yn continuance pavid al the toun of Kingeston thoroughout.

The toune of Kingeston had first by graunt custodem, then bailives, then maire and bailives: and in King Henry the 6. tyme a maire, a shirive, and the toun to be shire ground by it self.

One told me that their first great corporation was grauntid to Kingeston a 180. yere syns.

The charter house of the De la Poles fundation, and an
fo. 57. hospitale of their fundation stonding by it, is without the north gate. The hospitale standith. Certein of the De la Poles wher buried yn this Cartusian monastery: and at the late suppressing of it were founde dyverse trowehes of leade with bones in a volte under the high altare ther. Most part of this monastery was buildid with brike, as the residew of the buildinges of Hulle for the most part be.

The next *trajectus* from Kingston to the shore of Humbre in Lincolnshir is about a 3. mile to a place caullid Golflete.[a]

Yet the communer traject is from Kingeston to Berton[b]

[* *Sic* in Leland, both words being contracted. He evidently meant *lodginges for*, so read by Stow and Burton. See the same spelling on p. 53, ll. 10, 11. *Loggeings* was Leland's regular spelling.]

[a] Goxhill. [b] Barton.

apon [*Humber*],* and that is a 7. miles of: and is countid, by reson of the violent casting of the streme, as good a passage as to Golflete. **Yorkshire, E. R.**

From Kingeston to Patrington, wher is an havenet or creke for shipes, a x. miles, on Humber shore on Yorkshir.

Thens to Ravensburg, the very point on York side of the mouth of Humber, 10. miles.

Thens to Hornesey [a] smaul creke an 18. miles.

Thens to Bridlington haven a 12. miles.

Thens to Flamborow [b] hed, pointing into the se, a 3. miles, and so a 9. miles to Scarborow:[c] and as the next way liyth, Scarborow is as nere to Bridlington as it is to Flamburg. **North Riding.**

Thens an 8. miles to a fischer tounlet of 20. bootes caullid Robyn Huddes Bay,[d] a dok or bosom of a mile yn lenghth; and thens 4. miles to Whiteby,[e] wher is an havenet holp with a peere and a great fischar toune.

Thens to the mouth of Tese [f] a xv. miles.

From Kingeston to Beverle [g] a vj. miles, by the gainest way a v., by low pasture and marsch ground, and a mile by enclosid and sumwhat woddy ground. **East Riding.**

From Beverle to Walkington village a 2. mile, one by enclosid, and another by chaumpain good corne ground.

From Walkington village to Northcave village v. miles by fair champain corn ground.

There rennith a broke by Northcave and so into Humbre.

From Northcave to Scalby a 3. miles, al by low marsch and medow ground, leving the arme of Humbre on the lift hond yn sighte.

This fenne is communely caullid Waullyng Fenne,[h] and hath many carres of waters in it: and is so bigge that a 58. villages ly in and butting of it, wherof the most part be yn Houghden lordship longging to the Bisshop of Duresme: and part yn Harthil Hunderith.

The fenne is a 16. miles in cumpace, and is al of Houghdenshire.

From Walkington to Hoveden [i] a xij. miles, al yn Hovedenshir. fo. 58.

[* Leland has no blank, nor does Stow supply the word.]

[a] Hornsea. [b] Flamborough. [c] Scarborough.
[d] Robin Hood's Bay. [e] Whitby. [f] Tees.
[g] Beverley. [h] Walling Fen. [i] Howden.

Yorkshire, E. R. And thens Hovedenshir goith almost to the mouth of Darwent, and so up on Humber shore as good as 20. miles by water to very boundes of Feriby.

From Scalby to Hoveden 4. miles, scant one by enclosid pasture, and 3. by morische and fenny ground.

The toun of Howden the only market of Howdenshire is of no great reputation. The colligiate chirch is auncient and meatly faire. Ther be 5. prebendes by these names, Hovedene, Thorpe, Saltmarsch, Barneby and Skelton. In the quire lyith one John of Hovedene, whom they caul a sainct, one as they say of the first prebendaries there.

It apperith by inscription of a very fair stone *varii Marmoris* that the bowelles of Walter Skerlaw,[1] Bisshop of Dirham, were biried in Howden Chirch.

There is also a tumbe, in a chapel of the sout part of the crosse isle of the chirch, of one of the Metehams.

The Bisshop of Dirham palace liyth on the south of the chirch, wherof the first part at the entre is of tymber: the other 3. most of stone and part of brike.

Certen chirchis of Howdenshir do homage to Hoveden Chirch.

Ther is a park by Hovedene longging to the Bisshop of Duresme yn the way to Wresehil.

In Hovedenshir be these gentilmen of most fame.

Meteham of Meteham, half a mile from Humberside.

Mounteton of . . . . . .

Portington of Portington.

From Hovedene to Hemingburge[a] yn the way toward York about a 2. miles.

There be yn the smaule collegiate chirch of Hemingburgh longging to Dyrham 3. smaul prebendes.

fo. 59. From Hoveden to Wresehil[b] a 3. miles al by low medow and pasture ground, wherof part is enclosid with hegges.

Yet is the ground that the castelle of Wresehil standith on sumwhat high yn the respect of the very lough ground theraboute.

[1] *He built the steeple and repaired the church and hall of the mannor, and dyed* 1406, *7. H.* 4.—Burton, marginal addition, fo. 23.

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[a] Hemingborough. [b] Wressel.

Most part of the basse courte of the castelle of Wresehil is al of tymbre. Yorkshire, E. R.

The castelle it self is motid aboute on 3. partes. The 4. parte is dry where the entre is ynto the castelle.

The castelle is al of very fair and greate squarid stone both withyn and withowte. wherof (as sum hold opinion) much was brought owt of Fraunce.

In the castelle be only 5. towers, one at eche corner almost of like biggenes. The gate house is the 5, having fyve longginges * yn high[t], 3. of the other towers have 4. highes in longginges: the 4. conteinith the botery, pantery, pastery, lardery and kechyn.

The haule and the great chaumbers be fair, and so is the chapelle and the closettes.

To conclude, the house is one of the most propre beyound Tr[ent]e, and semith as newly made: yet was it made by a youngger brother of the Percys, Erle of Wiccester, that was yn high favor with Richard the secunde, ande bought the maner of Wresehil, mountting at that tyme litle above 30*li.* by the yere: and for lak of heires of hym, and by favor of the king, it cam to the Erles of Northumbreland.

The basse courte is of a newer building.

And the last Erle of Northumberland saving one made the brew house of stone without the castelle waulle, but hard joyning to the kechyn of it.

One thing I likid excedingly yn one of the towers, that was a study caullid Paradise, wher was a closet in the midle of 8. squares latisid aboute: and at the toppe of every square was a desk ledgid to set bookes on † cofers withyn them, and these semid as yoinid hard to the toppe of the closet: and yet by pulling one or al wold cum downe, briste higthe in rabettes, and serve for deskes to lay bokes on.

The garde robe yn the castelle was excedingly fair. And so wer the gardeins withyn the mote, and the orchardes withoute. And yn the orchardes were mountes *opere topiario* writhen about with degrees like turninges of cokilshilles, to cum to the top without payn. The ryver of Darwent rennith almost hard by the castelle. and about a mile ‡ lower goith fo. 60.

[* *i.e.*, lodgings.] [† *Books on* bis in Leland.]
[‡ A mile *bis* in Leland.]

Yorkshire, E. R. ynto Owse. This ryver at greate raynes ragith and overflowith much of the ground there aboute beyng low medowes.

There is a parke hard by the castelle.

From Wresehil to . . . . . Fery about a mile, most by medow ground, and so a xj. miles to York, wherof most part was in sight medow and morisch ground, and but meane corne, but toward York the soyle and corne was better.

Yorks, Ainsty.

The towne of Yorke stondith by west and est of Ouse ryver, renning thorough it: but that parte that liyth by est is twis as great in buildinges as the other.

Thus goith the waul from the ripe of Owse[a] of the est parte of the cite of York.

Fyrst a great towre with a chein of yren to caste over the Ouse: then another tower, and so to Boudom gate: from Boudom bar or gate to Goodrome gate or bar x. toures. Thens 4. toures to Laythorp a posterngate: and so by the space of a 2. flite shottes the blynde and depe water of Fosse cumming oute of the forest of Galtres defendith this part of the cyte without waulle. Then to Waume gate 3. toures, and thens to Fisscher gate stoppid up sins the communes burnid it yn the tyme of King Henry the 7. Sum say that Waume gate was erectid at the stopping up of Fisschar gate: but I dout of that. And yn the waul by this gate is a stone with this inscription: LX. yardes yn lenghth Anno D. 1485. William Todde mair of York did this coste.

fo. 61. Thens to the ripe of Fosse a 3. toures, and yn the 3. a posterne.

And thens over Fosse by a bridge to the castel. Fosse bridge of [5.] arches above it: Laithorpbridg on Fosse of 3. arches. Monke bridge on Fosse of 5. arches withoute Goodrome gate.

The area of the castelle is of no very great quantite. There be a 5. ruinus toures in it.

The arx is al in ruine: and the roote of the hille that yt stondith on is environid with an arme derivid out of Fosse water.

These be the notable places withyn the waul of that part of York that standith on the est side of Owse. The cathedrale

[a] Ouse.

chirch with the palace betwixt Boudom gate and Godrom gate. S. Leonardes sumtyme a priory of chanons. Yorkshire, Ainsty.

There be viij. arches yn eche of the side isles of the body of the cathedrale chirch of York, and 4. on eche part of the cros isle. and 9. on eche of the isles of the sides of the est part of the chirch.

The Augustine Freres bytwixt the toure on Ouse ripe and Owse bridge having 6. arches.

The White Freres not very far from Laythorpe gate.

Ther was a place of the Bigotes hard withyn Laithorp gate, and by it an hospital of the Bigotes fundation. Syr Francis Bigot let booth the hospital and his house al to ruine.

The hospitale of S. Antony foundid about a 100. yeres syns, by a knight of Yorkshir, caullid John Langtoun. Sum say that he was mair of York.

The Gray Freres not far from the castelle.

The priori of Blak Chanons with the hospital of S. Leonardes.

The hospitale northwarde above Fosse bridge of the foundation of the marchantes of the toun, and dedicate to the Trinite.

The chapelle on Fosse bridge.

Ther was a fundation of an hospitale hard without the very side of Michelgate of the erecting of Syr Richard of York, mair of York, whom the communes of Yorkshir when they enterid into York by brenning of Fisscher gate in the reign of Henry the 7. woold have behedid. But the fundation was never finishid.

S. Marie Abbay without Boudom gate.

S. Andreas a house of chanons Gilbertines by Owse without Fisschargate.

Ther was a house of religion about one of the barres of Yorke, wherby the burgeges of York and the Henawdes that cam to war in aid of Edward the 3. faute, and divers were slain. I hard one say that it was a house of Whit monkes.

A chapelle and the toun haule above Ousebridg on the est ripe with a (*aula civica*) and an hospitale.

A chapelle or chirch on Ouse bridg.

Ouse bridg hath 6. archis.

From York to Aire-Mouth apon Ouse by water a 24. miles. Thens to Hulle 24. miles.

fo. 62. Yorkshire, Ainsty.

From York [to] Borow Bridge[a] by water a 16. miles.

The west part of the cite of York is this enclosid: first a turret, and so the waul rennith over the side of the dungeon of the castelle on the west side of Ouse right agayn the castelle on the este ripe. The plotte of this castelle is now caullid the old baile and the area and diches of it do manifestely appere. Betwixt the beginning of the firste part of this west waulle and Michel gate be ix. toures: and betwixt it and the ripe again of Owse be a xi. toures, and at this lower tower of the xi. ys a posterne gate: and the toure of it is right again the est toure to draw over the chaine on Owse betwixt them.

In this west part was a priory of blak monkes caullid the Trinite. [Mauricius Panill was foundar there of in the 16. yere of William Rufus.] *

The nunnery of Clement Thorpe stode without the waul of the west part right again S. And[re]as.

Ther was also not far from Michel gate a house of Blake frer[es.]

The fraunches and liberties of Yorke streache far aboute them, especial by the enclosinges of certeyn ryvers thereabout. And one way it cummith to the very bridge of Tadcaster apon Warfe.†

fo. 63b. North Riding

From York to Stokton[b] yn the moore a 3. miles by low pasture and moorisch ground.

Thens a 5. miles by much lyke ground, and so passid over a broke cumming from Shirifwottes Castelle quarters. The place wher I passid over it is communely caullid the Spitel, corruptly for hospitale.

A litle beyond that as about half a mile is Whitewelle village: ‡[c] and a mile of on the right hond by a wood ys Kirkham.

Thereabout the feeldes for a miles space were inclosid, and sum woodes therabout.

Thens a 2. miles by fyrry to a bek caullid Crambek, cumming from Hinderskelle[d] Castelle stonding yn ground ful of

[* Added by Stow.] [† Leland left nearly two pages blank here.] [‡ Leland wrote *uilgage* in error.]

[a] Boroughbridge. [b] Stockton. [c] Whitwell. [d] Hinderskelfe.

springes. This bek goith into Darwent not far of. Hinderskel[a] is 3. miles from Malton. Yorkshire, N. R.

Malton is 26. miles from Hulle, xx. to Beverle, vj. to Hulle. Thens to Malton a 3. miles: and the ground is hilly there and daly, and plentiful of corne and pasture.

The toune of Malton stondith as I cam onto it on the hither side of Darwent, and hath a good market and 2. chapelles in it as members to the paroche chirch of Malton yet stonding, where the late priory yn old Malton was. It is a quarter of a mile above the toun on the same side of Darwent. fo. 64.

The castel of Malton hath been larg, as it apperith by the ruine. There is at this tyme no habitation yn it, but a mene house for a farmer.

These men hath the lordship of Malton in partition. The Lord Clifford, Yevers, and one of the Coniers. But Yevers hath beside the hole lordship of old Malton.

Lord William Vescy and diverse of the Yevers wer buried at Malton. The old inheritaunce of the Yevers is Wotton Castelle yn the bisshoprik. Yevers hath also a goodly [*lordship*] by Mitford in Northumbreland caullid Berwik on the Hil.[b]

The Lord Vescy left a doughter that was maried to Aiton. and the doughter of Aiton was maryed to the Lord Bromfeld: and his 3. doughters to Clifford, Yevers, and Coniers of Sokburne.

Rie[c] cumming out of Blakmore passith by Rivers[d] Abbay, and takith in of the lift hand of it Ricolle: then Seven, then Costey and Pykering brooke.

Seven risith, as I could estimate, in the side of Blake More, and thens goith by Sinington,[e] wher the Lord Latimer hath a fair manor place a 4. miles from the town of Pykering: and about a mile above . . . . bridge on Ry goith ynto Rye water.

Costey springith in the egge of the very toun of Pykering at a place caullid Keldehedde, and goith ynto Rie a 2. miles beneth Pykering about Kyrkeby Minster.[f]

Pykering water risith in Blakemore and goith half a mile benethe Pikering in[to Costey.]

[a] Hinderskelfe. [b] Berwick-on-the-Hill. [c] Rye.
[d] Rivaulx. [e] Sinnington. [f] Kirkby Misperton.

Yorkshire, N. R. Mount Ferrant Castelle stoode 2. miles from Malton in the lordship and paroche of Byrdeshaul.[a] It is now clerely defacid, and bussches grow wher it stoode. This castelle sumtime belongid to the Lord Maulley, of the which stok ther were 8. yn succession, al by the name of Peter. The laste of these Peters left 2. doughters, wherof one was maried to Bigot, and the other to Salwaine. Bigot had yn division Mougreve with 8. tounelettes ther about the se cost longging to it, wherof Seton therby was one, he had also Mountferrate with Birdeshaul and Suadale lordship in Richemontshire, with other.

Saulwayne had for his part of Maulleys landes the barony of Eggeston[b] on Eske not far from Whitby, also Lokington,[c] Barugh,[d] not far from Watton on Hulle ryver (ther was ons a fair manor place of Maulleys at Barugh), Nessewik and the lordship of Dancaster: * for the which Dancaster he tooke
fo. 65. a lordship caullid . . . . . of Percy, the which after by attaindure of one of the Percys cam thus to the kinges handes. For though Percys were restorid to their inheritaunce, yet they lost Dancaster as a peace got by exchaung or byinges.

The only house and lordship of Ceterington[e] was Bigotes of Yorkshir first inheritaunce there. For it longid afore to Bigot Erl Marescal, and so cam as landes entailid to the heire male to a younger brother of the Bigotes. Diverse of the Bigotes ly buried in the paroch chirch of Ceterington.

Sum say that Mount Ferrant was thus throuen doune. The 2. of the Bigotes of Ceterington after the death of Bigot Marescal did secretely woe and wan the wylle of one of the Albemarles doughters Erle of Holdernes. Wherapon Albemerle with great indignation, Bigot being absent, assaultid Mount Ferrant, wan it and rasid it: yet Bigot after made his peace with Albemarle: and had his doughtter by meane of intercessor, emong whom the prior of Watton was chifest, to whos house Bygot after for love impropriatid the personage of Byrdeshaule. And sum say that this Bigot made of the

[* *Petrus de Malo lacu dominus de Dancastre*, in margin.—L.]

[a] Birdsall. [b] Egton. [c] Lockington.
[d] Brough. [e] Settrington.

manor place of Mougreve a castel in recompence of Mount Ferrant. Yorkshire, N. R.

Mougreve[a] Castelle stondith on apon a craggy hille: and on ech side of it is an hille far higher then that whereon the castelle stondith on. The north hille on the toppe of it hath certen stones communely caullid Waddes Grave, whom the people there say to have bene a gigant and owner of Mougreve. There is by these stones a bekyn. Out of the mores by Mougreve cum doun by many springes, 2. bekkes, one of eche side of the castelle, and yn the valeys of the 2. great hilles. The one is caullid Sandbek, the other Estbek, and shortely after goith to the se that is not far of. fo. 66.

From Malton to Shirburne villag[b] about an 8. miles by champaine ground, fruteful of grass and corne, but litle or no wood. The Erle of Saresbyri was lord of Shirburn: and King Richard had it by Anne his wife. East R.

From Shirburne by hilles on the right hond and low ground with carres on the lift hond a v. miles to Semar,[c] a great uplandisch toune, having a greate lake on the south west side of it. Whereof the toun takithe name. North R.

I saw yn the quire of the meane paroch chirch there a playn marble stone yn the quire, with an epitaphi yn French, wher were buried John Percy and Johan de Aton.

The manor place of the Percys at the west [end of the] chirch garth is large [but of no rich]e building: the chapel [yn it only] ys welle buildid.

Thens a mile by meatly playn ground, and so 2. miles more yn a vale enclosid with stepe hilles on ech side to Scardeburg.

Scardeburg toune[d] though it be privilegid, yet it semith to be yn Pikering Lithe, for the castelle of Scardeburgh is countid of the jurisdition of Pikering, and the shore from Scardeburgh to the very point of Philaw[e] bridge by the se about a vj. miles from Scardeburgh toward Bridlington is of Pikering Lith jurisdiction. Scardeburg wher it is not defendid by the warth and the se is waullid a litle with ston, but most with diches and waules of yerth. In the toune to entre by land be but 2. gates: Newburgh gate, meately good, and Aldeburgh gate, very base. The toune stondith hole on

[a] Mulgrave. [b] Sherburn. [c] Seamer.
[d] Scarborough. [e] Filey.

fo. 67. Yorkshire, N. R.

a slaty clife: and shoi[th very] fair to the se side. Th[er is but one] paroche chirch in the town, of our Lady, joyning almost to the castelle: it is very faire and is isled on the sides, and crosse islid, and hath 3. auncient towres for belles with pyramides of them: wherof 2. toures be at the west end of the chirch, and one yn the midle of the cross isle. There is a great chapelle by side by the Newborow gate.

There were yn the toun 3. howsis of freres, gray, blake and white.

At the est ende of the toune, on the one poynt of the bosom of the se, where the harborow for shippes is, stondith an exceding goodly larg and stronge castelle on a stepe rok, having but one way by the stepe slaty crag to cum to it. And or ever a man can entre *aream Castelli* ther be 2. toures, and betwixt eche of them a draw bridg, having stepe rok on eche side of them. In the first court is the arx and 3. toures and row, and then yoinith a waul to them, as an arme downe from the first courte to the point of the se cliffe, conteining in it vj. toures, wherof the 2. is square, and fulle of longging, and is caullid the Quenes Towre or lodging.

Without the first area is a great grene, conteyning (to rèken down to the very shore) a xvj. acres, and yn it is a chapelle, and, beside, olde waulles of houses of office that stoode there. But of al the castelle the arx is the eldest and the strongest part. the entery of the castelle betwixt the draw bridges is such that with costes the se might cum round about the castelle, the which standith as a litle foreland or poynt betwixt 2. bayes.

At the south est point of Scarburgh toun by the shore is a bulwark, now yn ruine by the se rage, made by Richard
fo. 68. the 3. that lay a while at Scardeburg Castelle, and, beside, began to waul * a pece of the toun *quadrato saxo.*

Ther cummith by south este of the bulwark a rill of fresch water, and so goith ynto the se.

I hard there of an old mariner that Henry the First gave grete privilege to the town of Scardeburge.

The peere wherby socour is made for shippes is now sore decayid, and that almost yn the midle of it.

[* The word *waul* is obscure, but this is probably the right reading. Stow has *began toward*, which gives no sense.]

The toune of Scardeburge is 36. miles from Hulle. 30. to Beverle and vj. to Hulle. Yorkshire, N. R.

From Scardeburg to Robyn Huddes Bay[a] an 8. miles: and thens to Whitby, wher a new key and port is yn making of stone faullen down yn the rokkes thereby: and al this is cliffy shore: and so is the shore to Tese mouth thens just 16. miles, saving a 6. miles toward the mouth of Tese ryver.

From Scardeburg to Bridlington 9. miles al be cliffes to Flamborow, and so to the mouth of Bridlington haven. East R.

As Flamburgh Point lyith, Bridlington lyith as nere to Scardeburgh as Flamburg doith.

Flamburg[b] is now taken rather for a maner place then a castelle.

From Bridlington to Hornesey[c] a xij. miles by . . . . shore.

Thens xviij. miles to Ravenspurgh,[d] and x. to Patrington, a toun of no market, yet having an havenet. Thens to Heddon haven a 6. miles, and 4. to Hulle.

Heddon[e] hath beene a fair haven toun: it standith a mile and more withyn the creke, that cummith out of Humbre ynto it.

The se crekes parting aboute the sayde toun did insulate it, and shippis lay aboute the toun: but now men cum to it by 3. bridges, wher it is evident to see that sum places wher the shippes lay be over growen with flagges and reades: and the haven is very sorely decayid. fo. 69.

There were 3. paroche chirchis in tyme of mynde: but now ther is but one of S. Augustine: but that is very fair.

And not far from this chirch garth appere tokens of a pile or castelle that was sumtyme ther for a defence of the town. The town hath yet greate privileges with a mair and bailives: but wher it had yn Edwarde the 3. dayes many good shippes and riche marchaunts, now there be but a few botes and no marchauntes of any estimation. Suaruing * and choking of

[* *Suaruing*, from verb to swerve, to turn aside.]

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[a] Robin Hood's Bay. [b] Flamborough. [c] Hornsea.
[d] Ravensburgh. [e] Hedon.

Yorkshire, E. R. the haven, and fier defacing much of the toun hath beene the decay of it.

Sum say that the staple of woulle of the north partes was ons ther. Treuth is that when Hulle began to flourish, Heddon decaied.

The Erle of Albemarle and Holdernes was lord of Heddon: and also of Skipton yn Craven at the same tyme.

This erle had a great maner place at Newton, a mile byneth Hedon, nerer to Humbre then it. for it stondith on the lower side of the creke: and Heddon on the upper.

Ther be 2. cantuarie prestes foundid by the Albemarles at Newton.

The Albemarles had also a castelle or great manor place at Skipsey[a] yn Holdernes, not far from the shore, a vj. or vij. miles from Bridlington.

The countery of Holdernes ys thus encludid. First by the confines on the shore betwixt Bridelington and Skipsey. Then for the Erles Dike, made by one of the Albemarles Erles of Holdernes: and this dyke ys a 3. or 4. miles from Bridlington, and goith withyn a litle of Frodingham-bridge
fo. 70. of tymbre, the only bridge on Hulle water: so that the ende of the diche cummith with the water of it a litle above the bridg as Hulle ryver goith. It flouith at high springges to Frodingham bridge.

Then from this bridg that is a 2. miles or more byneth Dryfelde[b] the ryver of Hulle kepith yn the march of Holdernes to the very mouth of Hulle haven: and thens the marche of Holdernes is to Ravenspur the very mouth of Humbre: and thens the occean se to the shore bytwixt Skipsey and Bridlington.

From Scardeburg to Aiton[c] a 3. miles, wher cumming over Darwent I saw a manor place sumtyme longging to a knight caullid Aiton: now to the best of the Yevers. At this manor place is a tower or pile.

Thens to Brunston[d] a 3. or 4. miles: and a 3. miles to Wileton,[e] wher is a manor place with a tower longging to Cholmeley. This Cholmeley had much of one Hastinges (a knight) landes. This Cholmeley hath a howse also at Rollesley: and Cholmeley's father that now is was as an

[a] Skipsea. [b] Driffield. [c] Ayton. [d] Brompton. [e] Wilton.

hedde officer at Pykeringe, and setter up of his name yn that quarters. Yorkshire. N. R.

Thens to Pykering: and moste of the ground from Scardeburg to Pykering was by hille and dale meate plentifull of corn and grasse but litle wood in sight.

The toune of Pykering[a] is large but not welle compact to gither. The greatest part of it with the paroch chirch and the castel is on the south est part of the broke renning thorough the toune, and standith on a great slaty hille. The other part of the toun is not so bigge as this: the brook rennith bytwixt them that sumtyme ragith, but it suagith shortely agayn: and a mile beneth the toun goith ynto Costey.

In Pykering Chirch I saw 2. or 3. tumbes of the Bruses, whereof one with his wife lay yn a chapel on the south syde of the quier. and he had a garland about his helmet. Ther was another of the Bruses biried in a chapel under an arch of the north side of the body of the quier: and there is a cantuarie bering his name. fo. 71.

The Deane of York hath by impropriation the personage of Pykering. to the which diverse chirchis of Pykering Lith doith homage.

The castelle stondith in an end of the town not far from the paroch chirch on the brow of the hille, under the which the broke rennith. In the first court of it be a 4. toures, of the which one is caullid Rosamunde's Toure.

In the ynner court be also a 4. toures, wherof the kepe is one. The castelle waulles and the toures be meatly welle, the logginges yn the ynner court that be of timbre be in ruine, in this inner court is a chappelle and a cantuarie prest.

The castelle hath of a good continuance with the towne and lordship longgid to the Lancaster bloode: but who made the castelle or who was owner of it afore the Lancasters I could not lerne there. The castelle waulles now remaining seme to be of no very old building.

As I remembre I hard say that Richard the thirde lay sumtyme at this castelle, and sumtyme at Scardeburgh Castelle.

In the other part of the toune of Pykering passing over [a]

[a] Pickering.

Yorkshire, N. R. brook by a stone bridg of v. arches I saw 2. thinges to be notid, the ruines of a manor place, caullid Bruses-Haul, and a manor place of the Lascelles at Keldhed. The circuite of the paroch of Pykering goith up to the very browes of Blakmore, and is xx. miles in cumpacè.

fo. 72. The park by the castelle side is more than vij. miles in [*cumpace*] but it is not welle wooddid.

The liberties of Pikering Lith and limites touchith to the very bridg of Philaw[a] by the shores side a 6. miles from Scardeburg toward Bridlington, and thens again by the shore to Scardeburg Castelle, and so upward toward Whiteby.

In another place toward the wald it goith to Normanby bridge.

And in another corner it goith to [the] very browes of Blakmore. So that I reken it sum way as good as a xx. miles in lenghth, *at non pari latitudine.*

And though yn sum part it passith over Darwent by Aiton, yet in another place toward Malton, Darwent doth exclud it.

And there I lernid of Mr. Conestable, that the cuntery lying on the north est side of Darwent from Shirburne[b] paroch to Stanford bridg on Darwent is of an hunderith, bering the name Hercrosse, and lyith bytwixt the woold and Ridale.

These houses of religion were in Pikering Lith on Darwent:

Wikeham[c] a priory of nunnes, and Yeallingham,[d] a 2. miles lower on Darwent, a priory also of nunnes.

There stode lower on this ryver, but not in Pykering Lith, Malton and Kirkham priories.

From Pykering to Thornton bridge on Rie ryver a 3. miles. So that descending from Pykering toun I passid thorough a plain low medow lying in the same paroch: and I gessid it to be in cumpace a 4. miles.

But or I cam to Rie,[e] I passid over Costey water, that a mile lower then Pikering receyvith Pykering brok, a bigger water then it.

fo. 73. * From Rie to Appleton a mile and more: and thens to

[* *Centem fontes*, in margin.—L.]

[a] Filey. [b] Sherburn. [c] Wykeham. [d] Yeddingham. [e] Ryton.

Hinderskel[a] a 2. miles and a half, part by low but most by high ground. There is a fair quadrant of stone having 4. toures buildid castelle like, but it is no ample thing. The latter building of it semith to have bene made by the Graystok, whos landes the Lord Dacres now hath. **Yorkshire, N. R.**

The park of Hinderskel by my estimation is a 4. miles yn cumpace, and hath much fair yong wod yn it.

From Hinderskel to Shirhuten[b] Castelle a 4. miles, most by high ground.

A mile a this side Shirhuten I left on the right hond . . . . . Mr. Gower's auncient manor place.

The castelle of Shirhuten, as I lernid there, was buildid by Rafe [*Nevill*]* of Raby the first Erl of Westmerland of the Nevilles: and I hard that in his tyme he buildid or greatly augmentid or repairid 3. castelles by side.

There is a base court with houses of office afore the entering of the castelle.

The castelle self in the front is not dichid, but it stondith *in loco utcunque edito.*

I markid yn the fore front of the first area of the castelle self 3. great and high toures, of the which the gate house was the midle. In the secunde area ther be a 5. or 6. toures, and the stately staire up to the haul is very magnificent, and so is the haul it self, and al the residew of the house: in so much that I saw no house in the north so like a princely logginges.

I lernid ther that the stone that the castel was buildid with was fetchid from a quarre at Terington[c] a 2. miles of.

There is a park by the castel.

This castel was wel maintainid, by reason that the late Duke of Northfolk lay ther x. yers, and sins the Duk of Richemond.

From Shirhuten[b] to York vij. miles, al in the forest of Galtres, wherof 4. miles or more was low medowes and morisch ground ful of carres, the residew by better ground but not very high. *fo.* 74.

Owte of this side of the forest cummith as a drener of it Fosse water to York.

[* Interlineation in Leland's MS. since Stow's time, by Burton.]

[a] Hinderskelfe. [b] Sherriff Hutton. [c] Terrington.

Yorkshire, N. R.

I saw very litle wood yn this quarter of the forest.

There is a place in York caullid David Haul, assignid as a place of punischment for offenders in Galtres.

From York to Tollerton a lordship with a village longging to the office of the thesaurer of York Minster 8. miles by higher ground then the other part of Galtres, and reasonably woddid.

Then I saw on the right hond a 4. miles of the castelle of Crek,[a] gyven by King Ecbright to S. Cuthebert.

Ther remainith at this tyme smaul shew of any old castel that hath beene there. There is an haul with other offices and a great stable voltid with stone of a meatly auncyent building. The great squar tower that is thereby, as in the toppe of the hille and supplement of logginges, is very fair, and was erectid totally by Neville Bisshop of Duresme.

There is a park, and the circuite of the lordship is 7. miles: the value being a 40*li.* by the yere.

From Tollerton I passid a 2. miles farther in the forest of Galtres, and ther it extendith no farther.

About this place loking on the left hand I saw Miton village,[b] that is x. miles by north west from York: wherby the Scottes had victory of the Englisch host in Edward the 2. tyme.

fo. 75. Thens a miles * to Herperby village[c] by meatly good corn ground, pasture, and medow, and sum wooddes.

Thens to Thornton bridge, of 3. arches on the depe and swift stream of Swale, a mile.

And thens to Topeclif,[d] an uplandisch toune, a 3. miles, wher I cam over Swale by bridge of tymbre.

The praty manor place of Topclif stondith on a hille about half a mile from the toune, almost on the ripe of Swale.

The last Erl of Northumbreland did cost on this house.

There long 2. partes † to this manor, the bigger wherof is a 6. or 7. miles in cumpace, and is welle wooddid.

From Topclif to Brakenbyri,[e] wher Master Lacelles hath

[* Stow has *mile.*] [† Stow reads *parks.*]

[a] Crayke. [b] Myton. [c] Helperby.
[d] Topcliffe. [e] Brackenborough.

buildid a very praty house, a 4. miles: and hard therby ren- Yorkshire,
nith Wisk ryver, and devidith the lordshipes of Brakenbyri N. R.
and Kirkby Wisk.

I saw the smaul market toun of Tresk[a] on the right hond about a mile from Brakenbyri.

At Tresk was a great castel of the Lord Mowbrays. And there is a park with ~~praty~~ wood about it.

There is much land about that quarter, holden of the signiorie of Tresk.

The broke caullid Coddebek rising yn the browes of Blake More therby cummith by Tresk, and after goith into [*Willowebek*]* ryver.

From Kirkeby Wisk to Northalverton[b] a 4. miles by pasture and corne ground.

I markid by much of the way as I roode from Tollerton onto Wisk bridg, most communely caullid Smithon bridge, that I passid yn a meately fertile valley bytwixt Blakemore hilles by est, and Richemontshir hilles by weste, a good distance being bytwixt them.

The towne of Northalverton is yn one fair long streate lying by south and north.

The paroch chirch of it is large, but in it I saw no tumbes of noble men yn it.

Ther was a house of . . . . . freres in the est side fo. 76.
of the toune.

And yn the same coste but a mile or I cam ynto the towne I saw the Hospitale of S. . . . . foundid by . . . . . Bisshop of Dyrham.

At the west side of Northalverton a litle from the chirch is the Bisshop of Dyrham's palace, strong of building and welle motid.

And a 2. flite shottes west north west from it be diches and the dungeon hille wher the castelle of Alverton sumtyme stoode. No part of the walles thereof now apperith.

There cummith a very litle bek thorough the toun of Northalverton as from est to west, and is communely caullid Sunnebek.

[* Inserted since Stow's time, (?) by Burton.]

[a] Thirsk. [b] Northallerton.

Yorkshire, N. R. A litle by north without Alverton toun is a bridg of one arch of stone, thorough the which cummith a bygger broke then Sunnebek, and rising partely out of [the est] cummith toward the west, and passith thorough the medowes bytwixt the castelle hilles and the bisshopes palace, and therabout receyvith Sunnebek into it, and within half a mile lower goith into Wisk.

Northalvertonshir is holely of the dition of the Bisshop of Duresme, and such gentilmen as have landes there be of the holde of the bisshop.

These gentilmen be of most name in Northalvertonshire:

Strangwaise of Harlesey,[a] wher Strangwaise the juge buildid a praty castelle.

Malory.

Coniers at . . . . . .

Vincent in Smithon[b] paroch a litle* beyond Smithon bridge.

Thwaites, whose house I saw on the lift hond, a litle a this side Smithon bridge.

fo. 77. Ther is very litle wood yn Northalvertonshire: and but one park at Huten[c] now withoute deere.

The shire of Northalverton strechith one way from within a litle of Ripon nere to Tese bank, and on the est is limitid with Blakemore-hilles, and on the west with Richemontshire.

The place caullid Cowton More, wher, as sum say, was the feld of the standard bytwixt the Englisch menne and the Scottisch, is, as I lernid, a 4. miles by north west from Alverton.

There is good corne in Northalverton, yet a great peace of the ground that I saw at hand bytwixt Northalverton and Smithon bridge is low pasture and mores, wherof part beere sum fyrres.

From Alverton to Smithon[d] bridge a 6. miles, wher Wisk rennith cumming a 6. miles of by este from Smithon.

Thens a 3. miles to the *trajectus* over Tese to Sokbourne.

Notable bridges on Tese.

Yareham[e] bridg of stone, a 3. miles above Stokton, made, as I hard, by Bisshop Skirlow.

[* The original has *lithe*, Stow reads *litle*.]

[a] Harlsey. [b] Smeaton. [c] Hutton. [d] Smeaton. [e] Yarm.

Croft bridge.

Perse [a] bridge. Yorkshire, N. R.

Sokburne [b] where as the eldest house is of the Coniers, with the demains about it, of a mile cumpace of exceding plesaunt ground, is almost made an isle as Tese ryver windedith about it.

A litle beneth the maner place is a great were for fisch.

In the paroche chirch of Sokbourn is the tumbe of Sir John Coniers, that maried Elisabeth, eldest [*daughter*] to Bromflete Lord S. John, and Bromflet, as I saw it ons writen, was made Lord Vescy by King Henry the 6. for he had much of the Lord Vescy land by mariyng the doughter and heir of Aton a knight, that came lineally of a doughter.

Anastasia the 2d. doughter was maried to the Lord Clifforde, and Katarine to Eure.

The house and land of Sokburn hath bene of auncient tyme the very inheritaunce of the Coniers, whos name (as I lernyd of hymself) is in auncient writinges Congres not Coniers.

From Sokburn to Niseham [c] apon Tese a 3. miles: and fo. 78. then a v. miles to Darington by pure good corne. Durham.

Darington [d] bridge of stone is, as I remembre, of 3. arches. it is the best market town in the bisshoprick, saving Duresme.

There is an exceding long and fair altare stone *de vario marmore, hoc est, nigro albis maculis distincto*, at the high altare in the collegiate paroche chirch of Darington.

There is a dene longging to this college and . . prebendaries.

The Bisshop of Duresme hath a praty palace in this toune.

From Darlington to Acheland [e] 8. good miles by resonable good corne and pasture.

A mile a this side Akeland Castelle I cam over a bridg of one great arch on Gaundelesse [f] a praty ryver rising a vj. miles of by west: and renning by the south side of Akeland Castelle goith a litle beneth it to the great streame of Were. [g]

Gaundeles rising by west cummith by Westakeland, [h] by S. Helenes Akeland, [i] by S. Andreas Akeland, [j] and by Bisshop Akelande.

[a] Piercebridge. [b] Sockburn. [c] Neasham.
[d] Darlington. [e] Bishop Auckland. [f] Gaunless.
[g] Wear. [h] West Auckland. [i] St. Helen's Auckland.
[j] St. Andrew's Auckland

Durham. The towne self of Akeland is of no estimation, yet is ther a praty market of corne.

It standith on a praty hille bytween 2. ryvers, wherof Were lyith on the north side, and Gaundelesse on the south, and an arow shot or more benethe they meete and make one streame, and ren to the este. And ech of these rivers hath an hille by it, so that Bisshop Castelle Akeland standith on a litle hille bytwixt 2. great [hills].

There was of very auncient a manor place logging to the Bisshop of Duresme at Akeland. Antonius de Beke began first to encastellate it, he made the greaut haulle, there be divers pillors of blak marble spekelid with white, and the exceding fair gret chaumbre with other there.

He made also an exceding goodly chapelle ther of stone welle squarid, and a college with dene and prebendes yn it, and a quadrant on the south w[est] side of the castell for ministers of the college.

Skerlaw, Bisshop of Duresme, made the goodly gate house at entering ynto the castelle of Akeland.

fo. 79. There is a fair park by the castelle having falow dere, wild bulles and kin.

From Bisshop Akeland to Walsingham[a] a 7. miles, thens to Frosterley 2. milys, thens to Stanhop[b] 2. miles, thens to Estgate[c] 2. miles, thens to Westgate 2. miles, thens to Werdale Chapel[d] 2. miles; and al these places, saving Werdale Chapell, be on the north side of Were.

The Bisshop of Duresme hath a praty square pile on the north side of Were ryver caullid the Westgate, and thereby is a parke rudely enclosid with stone of a 12. or 14. miles yn cumpace: it is xvj.* miles up in Were Dale from Akeland Castelle.

There be, as I hard, sum litle ferme holdes in this park.

On the side of Were river is Stanop. Stanop[e] is xij. miles from Akeland: and is the hedde paroch of Werdale.

Woulsingham[f] on Were sumtime a smaul market, now none, is a vij. miles above Akeland.

[* Leland first wrote xij., then corrected it to xvj.]

[a] Wolsingham. [b] Stanhope. [c] East Gate.
[d] St. John's Weardale. [e] Stanhope. [f] Wolsingham.

The ryver of Were risith a 8.* miles above Stanope or more. And though the upper part of Weredale be not very fertile of corne; yet ys there very fine gresse in the dale self wher the ryver passith. Durham.

The very hedde of Were risith of 2. smaul waters, Burnhop[a] and Kelope.[b] Burnhop cummith by south and Kelhop by north, they 2. joining make Were. Ther cummith also Welop[c] [be]k in by Kelhop.

There resorte many redde dere stragelers to the mountaines of Weredale.

Weredale lying as pece of the west marches of the bisshoprik toward Westmerland is wel wooddid: and so be the quarters of Akeland: for by the name it apperith to have beene ful of okes.

Binchester now a poore villag stondith on the south side of Were, and is but half a mile beneth Castelle Akeland.

It stondith on the brow of an hille, and there I saw, as I roode on the south side, a litle fosse, and *inditia* of old buildinges.

In the ploughid feeldes hard by thys village hath and be founde Romaine coynes, and other many tokens of antiquite.

Betwixt Akeland and Bincester is an exceding fair bridg of one arch apon Were. There is another a litle above Duresme caullid Thunderland Bridge.

From Binchester to Branspeth[d] 4. miles, al by mountaine ground, as is about Akeland, and not fertile of corne, but welle woddid. fo. 80.

Ar I cam by a mile and more to Branspeth I passid by a ford over Were ryver.

The village and castelle of Branspeth stondith on a rokky among hilles higher then it.

On the southe west part of the castelle cummith doune a litle bek out o the rokkes and hilles not far of.

The castelle of Branspeth is stronly † set and buildid, and hath 2. courtes of high building. Ther is a litle mote that hemmith a great peice of the first court. In this court be 3. toures of logging, and 3. smaule *ad ornamentum.* The

[* Leland first wrote 2, but correcting it to 8 forgot to write *an.*]

[† Stow has *strongly.*]

[a] Burnhope. [b] Killhope. [c] Wellhope. [d] Brancepeth.

Durham. pleasure of the castelle is in the 2. court: and entering into it by a great toure I saw in schochin in the fronte of it a lion rampaunt. Sum say that Rafe Nevile the first Erle of Westmerland buildid much of this house.

The erle that is now hath set a new peace of worke to it. In the paroch chirch of S. Brandon at Branspeth be dyvers tumbes of the Nevilles.

In the quier is an high tumbe of one of them porturid with his wife. This Neville lakkid heires males, wherapon a great concertation rose bytwixt the next heire male and one of the Gascoynes.

There lyith also in a chapelle on the south side of the quier a Countes of Westmerland sister to Bouth Archebisshop of York. There lyith in that chapelle also the Lord Neville, father to the erle that is now. This Lorde Nevile died his
fo. 81. father the erle yet lyving: wherapon the erle toke much thought and dyed at Horneby[a] Castelle in Richemontshir, and ther is buried in the paroche chirch.

The Erle of Westmerland that is now had an elder brother, and hé lyith in a litle tumbe of marblé by the high altare on the south side. And at the feete of hym be buried 4. childern of the erles that now lyvith.

I hard at Branspeth that Rafe the first Erle of Westemerland was buried at his college of Stanethrop[b] by Raby. And that another of them was buried at the freres of North-Alverton.[c]

From Branspeth to Duresme about a 3. miles.

Or ever I cam nere Duresme[d] by half a mile and more I passid over a bridge of one great arche, and another smaul, stonding on a praty river, caullid Dernesse *alias* Devernesse, and a litle above that cam Broune river ynto it.

Broune risith above Repaire Park, and so cumming by it goith after into Dernesse.

Dernesse risith . . . . . and goith into Were at . . . . . .

The towne self of Duresme stondith on a rokky hille: and stondith as men cum from the south cuntre on the [*north*] ripe of Were: the which water so with his course naturale in a botom windith about, that from Elvet a greate stone bridge

[a] Hornby. [b] Staindrop. [c] Northallerton. [d] Durham.

of 14. arches it crepith about the toune to Framagate bridge of 3. arches also on Were, that betwixt thes 2. bridges or a litle lower at S. Nicolas the toune except the lenght of an arow shot is brought *in insulam*: and sum hold opinion, that of auncient tyme Were ran from the place wher now Elvet bridge is straite down by S. Nicolas now stonding on a hille: and that the [o]ther course, part for pollicy and part by digging of stones for building of the town and minstre, was made a valley, and so the water-course was conveyid that way, but I approve not ful this conjecture. Durham. fo. 82.

The close itself of the minstre on the highest part of the hille is welle waullid, and hath diverse fair gates. The chirch self and the cloister be very strong and fair: and at the very est end of the chirch is a crosse isle by side the midle crosse isle the minstre chirch.

The castelle stondith stately on the north est side of the minstre, and Were rennith under it. The kepe stondith a loft and is state * buildid of viij. square fascion, and 4. highes of logginges. Bisshop Fox did much reparation of this dungeon: and he made beside in the castelle a new kychen with the offices and many praty chaumbers.

Tunstal hath also done cost on the dungeon and other places of the castel, and hath buildid a goodly new galery and a stately stair to it, and made an exceding strong gate of yren to the castelle.

In that part of Duresme toun that is almost exclosid with Were be 3. paroch chirches and a chapell. S. Oswaldes is countid to be auncient. There be a 3. paroche chirches mo in the suburbe.

The greatest suburbe is by Elvet bridg, and hath certen smaul streates.

The suburbe over Framagate bridg hath 3. partes. the south streat on the lift hand, the crosse streate on the midle toward Akeland, and the 3. on the right hand, bering the name of Framagate, and leding to Chester[a] and to New-Castelle.

The building of Duresme toun is meately strong, but it is nother high nor of costely werke. There appere sum peaces fo. 83.

[* Stow has *stately*.]

[a] Chester-le-Street.

Durham. of waulles of the toune joyning to a gate of the palace waul. but the toun it self with yn the peninsula is but a smaul thing in respect of cumpace of al the stately close: so that it alonly may be caullid the waullid toune of Duresme.

In the sanctuary or holy chirch yard or sanctuarie of Duresme be very many auncient tumbes, it stondith on the south side of the minster: and at the hedde of one of them is a crosse of a 7. fote longe, that hath had an inscription of diverse rowes yn it, but the scripture cannot be red. Sum say that this crosse was brought out of the holy chirch yarde of Lindisfarn isle.

Weremouth[a] is about an 8. miles from Duresme, and about a vj. from Tinemouth, or rather Newcastel.

There is no bridge memorable on Were beneth Duresme but Chester bridge. Were cummith within a quarter of a mile of the toun self [of Chester.]

From Duresme over Framagate bridge to Chester in the Streate,[b] partely by a litle corne ground, but most by mountainiouse pasture and sum mores and firres.

Or I cam in Chester I saw scant half a mile of it Lomeley[c] Castel apon an hil, having praty wood about it, and about Chester self is likewise sum wodde. The toune of Chester is chiefly one streate of very meane building yn lenght: ther is beside a smaul streat or 2. about the chirch; that is collegiatid, and hath a dene and prebendaries, but it is of a very meane building; and yn the body of the chirch is a tumbe with the image of a bisshop yn token that S. Cuthberth ons was buried or remained in his feretre there.

At the very ende of the toune I passid over Conebrooke, and ther is a fair stone bridge of 3. arches over it.

Thens to Geteshed[d] vij. miles by montaniouse ground with pasture, heth, more, and fyrres. And a litle a this side Getehed is a great cole pit.*

fo. 91. From Duresme over Elvet bridge to Sunderland bridges a

[* Here follows the direction, "Turne to the ix. lefe folowing." Then comes a blank leaf, and seven leaves filled with genealogical extracts out of several rolls, with Leland's comments upon them. These are printed in Appendix I. The narrative continues at the mark × on the ninth leaf, against the words "From Duresme."]

[a] Wearmouth. [b] Chester-le-Street. [c] Lumley. [d] Gateshead.

2. miles and a half, there Were is devidid ynto 2. armes, and Durham.
after shortely meating makith an isle. The first bridg as I cam over was but of one arche, the other was of 3. Thens a mile and more of I cam over Burne broke that goith ynto Were therabout, and a litle above on the hil is Burneham Claxton's house. Burnham is a man of a hunderith mark land by the yere. Then I rode thorough a great wod stonding on a hille, and so cam by hilly, morisch and hethy ground to S. Andres Akeland[a] 8. miles from Duresme: and left hard on my right hond one of the parkes of Akeland waullid with stone.

At S. Andres Akeland the Dene of Akeland hath a great house: especially for barnes and other houses of husbondry.

From S. Andres Akeland to Raby Castel 5. miles, part by arable but more by pastures and morisch hilly ground baren of wood. Raby is the largest castel of logginges in al the north cuntery, and is of a strong building, but not set other on hil or very strong ground.

As I enterid by a causey into it ther was a litle stagne on the right hond: and in the first area were but 2. toures, one at ech ende as entres, and no other buildid; yn the 2. area as in entering was a great gate of iren with a tour, and 2. or 3. mo on the right hond.

Then were al the chief toures of the 3. court as in the hart of the castel. The haul and al the houses of offices be large and stately: and in the haul I saw an incredible great beame of an hart. The great chaumber was exceding large, but now it is fals rofid and devidid into 2. or 3. partes. I saw ther a litle chaumber wherin was in windowes of colerid glasse al the petigre of the Nevilles: but it is now taken doun and glasid with clere glasse.

There is a touer in the castel having the mark of 2. capitale B from Berthram Bulmer.

There is another tower bering the name of Jane, bastard sister to Henry the 4. and wife to Rafe Nevile the first Erl of Westmerland.

Ther long 3. parkes to Raby wherof 2. be plenishid with fo. 92.
dere. The midle park hath a lodge in it.

And thereby is a chace bering the name of Langeley,[b] and hath falow dere: it is a 3. miles in lenght.

[a] St. Andrew's Auckland. [b] Langley.

Durham. The king hath a forest of redde deere yn the more land at Midleton[a] an viij. miles west from Daraby. Dr. Noteres is parson of Midleton.

Stanthorp[b] a smaul market toun is about half a mile from Raby. Here is a collegiate chirch, having now a body and 2. isles. I hard that afore Rafe of Raby tyme ther was that alonly that now is the south isle.

In this south isle, as I hard, was buried the grauntfather and grandedam of Rafe Raby, and they made a cantuarie there. In the waul of this isle appere the tumbes and images of 3. ladys, wherof one hath a crounet, and a tumbe of a man child, and a flat tumbe, *varii marmoris*. Ther is a flat tumbe also with a playn image of brasse and a scripture, wher is buried Richard sun and heire to Edward Lord of Bergevenny.

This Edward was the fift sun of Daraby. Johanna Bewfort was his mother. This Edward had another sun caullid George, and was lord after: and he had Georg also lord, and he left Henry now Lorde of Bergevenny.

John by Rafes first wife was Lord Neville. Richard by Johan his 2. wife was Erle of Saresbyri. Robert was Bisshop of Duresme. George was Lord Latimer. Edward was Lord Bergevenny, and, as I remembre, Rafe had William that was Lord Falconbridge. Rafe Neville the first Erl of Westmerland of that name is buried yn a right stately tumbe [of] alabaster yn the quire of Stanthorp College, and Margarete his first wife on the lift hond of hym: and on the right hond lyith the image of Johan his 2. wife, but she is buried at
fo. 93. Lincoln by her mother Catarine Swineford Duches of Lancaster.

This Johan erectid the very house self of the college of Stanthorp,[b] it is set on the north side of the collegiate chirch, and is strongly buildid al of stone.

Ther rennith by the north side of the college a bek caullid Langley Bek. it risith a 5. [miles] of by west in the paroch of Midleton,[a] and cumming thorough Langeley takith the name of it, and a mile or more beneth goith into Tese lower then Salaby[c] Mr. Brakenbyris place.

From Stanthorp to Barnardes Castel[d] by meately good corne and pasture 5. miles. This is a meatly praty toun,

[a] Middleton. [b] Staindrop. [c] Selaby. [d] Barnard Castle.

having a good market and meatly welle buildid. The toun self is but a part of Gaineford paroch, wher the hed chirch is 6. miles lower on Tese and in the bisshoprike. The castelle of Barnard stondith stately apon Tese. The first area hath no very notable thing yn it, but the fair chapelle, wher be 2. cantuaries. In the midle of the body of this chapel is a fair marble tumbe with an image and an inscription about it yn French. Ther is another in the south waul of the body of the chapelle of fre stone, with an image of the same. Sum say that they were of the Baillioles. The inner area is very large, and partely motid and welle furnishid with toures of great logging. Ther belong 2. parkes to this castelle; the one is caullid Marwood, and thereby is a chace that berith also the name of Marwood, and that goith on Tese ripe up into Tesedale. Durham.

There is but a hil betwixt the chaces of Langeley and Marwod.

This is by a nere estimation the course of Tese:

Yade More hath the hedde of Tese, then it takith a course emong rokkes, and reseyving divers other smaul hopes or bekkes, and cummith much by wild ground for a 8. or x. miles to Ægleston[a] bridge wel archid: then to Barnard Castel bridge very fair of 3. arches: then to Perse[b] brid[g]e sumtime of 5. arches, but a late made new of 3. arches.

There is a prati chapel of our Lady hard by Perse bridg [of] the fundation of [John Bail]liol King of [Sco]ttes.

Thens to Crofte bridge 5. miles; and so to Yarham[c] bridge a . . . miles; and thens to Stokton, wher is a fery, 3. miles; and so a 4. miles to Tesemouth. fo. 94.

From Barnardes Castelle over the right fair bridge on Tese of 3. arches I enterid straite into Richemontshire, that stil streaccith up with that ripe to the very hed of Tese. Yorkshire, N. R.

From this bridge I ridde a mile on the stony and rokky bank of Tese to the bek caullid Thuresgylle, a mile from Barnardes Castelle, and there it hath a bridge of one arche and straite enterith into Tese.

The priory of Egleston[d] joinith hard to this bekk and also hanggith over the high bank of Tese.

[a] Egglestone. [b] Piercebridge. [c] Yarm. [d] Eggleston Abbey.

Yorkshire, N. R. Ther is meatly good wood on eche side of Tese about Barnardes Castel.

I saw in the body of the chirch of Egleston to very fair tumbes of gray marble. In the greatter was buried, as I lernid, one Syr Rafe Bowes. and yn the lesser one of the Rokesbys.

Hard under the clif by Egleston is found on eche side of Tese very fair marble, wont to be taken up booth by marbelers of Barnardes [Castelle] and of Egleston, and partly to have be wrought by them, and partely sold onwrought to other.

Out of a booke of Mr. Garter's.

One of the Bigottes Erle Mareschal was founder of Chartmail [a] Priory.

One of the Nevilles Lord of Midleham was founder of Coverham Priory.

One Theobald was founder of Camsey [b] in Southfolk: and by him Lord Willoughby.

Ingelramus* Lord Coucy was Erle of Bedeford anno D. 1337.

fo. 95. From Egleston to Gritey bridge [c] of 2. or 3. arches a 2. mile by pasture, corn and woode.

Gretey is a village standing on Watheling-streate, and hath the name of Gretey ryver that rennith thorough it, and by Mr. Rokesby's [d] place goith ynto Tese.

There is a park hard thereby waullid with stone caullid Bigenelle [e] Park. it longgith to the Lord Scrope.

There apperith manifestly in diverse places by Gretey† . . .

From Gretey to Ravenswath [f] a v. miles, and ther passing over the praty river of Ravenswath I cam to the village and castelle of Ravenswath.

This ryver risith a 7. or 8. miles of the castel in the hilles by west north west: and passing a 3. miles lower goith into Swale. wher the ryver of Swale is nerest to Ravenswath Castel it is a 3. miles of.

[* Leland first wrote Emgerant, then corrected as above.]
[† No blank here, but Leland omitted something.]

[a] Cartmel. [b] Campsey. [c] Greta Bridge.
[d] Rokeby. [e] Brignall. [f] Ravensworth.

The castelle excepting 2. or 3. [square towers and] a fair stable [with a conduct commyng] to the haul [syde hathe no thinge me]morable in it. [There is a parke by 3. miles in compase.] Yorkshire, N. R.

From Ravenswath to Richemont[a] 3. long miles, by a mile wherof I ridde thorough a greate woodde on a hille, and ther were dyverse wilde brookes renning thorough stones and resorting to Swale. The grounde betwixt Ravenswath and Richemont ful of hilles, sum good corn, and much more.

I cam thoroug a great long strete in Richemont or I cam to the top of the hille, where the best of the toune caullid the Bailly and the Castelle. Sum think that the place wher the Baily was ons *extima area castelli*, and sins buildid with houses; waullid it was, but the waul is now decayid. The names and partes of 4. or 5. gates yet remaine.

There is a chapel in Richemont toune with straung figures in the waulles of it. The people there dreme that it was [ons a temple of i]doles.

[Gillings,[b] wher some thinke] the lordes [manor was afore the] Conquest is a [2. miles from the toune of Richemount].

From Richemont to Midleham first a mile by ille rokky ground, but first over Richemont bridge of 4. arches, and then vij. miles al by mory grounde and litle wood nere in sight. fo. 96.

A litle or ever I cam to Midleham[c] I passid over Ure by a ford.

Midleham is a praty market toun and standith on a rokky hille, on the top wherof is the castel meately welle dikid.

Al the utter part of the castelle was of the very new setting of the Lord Neville caullid Darabi. The ynner part of Midleham Castel was of an auncient building of the Fitz-randolp.

From Midleham to Wenslaw[d] about a mile, and ther is a great bridge of stone over it made many yere sins by a good person of Wencelaw, caullid Alwine.

To Bolton a 3. miles. The toun is very rude: but the castelle, as no great howse, is al compactid in 4. or 5. towers. Ther is a praty parke hard by it.

[Thens to a] place in a great rok [a 2. myles of wher] my

[a] Richmond. [b] Gilling. [c] Middleham. [d] Wensley.

Yorkshire, N. R. Lord Scrop [sekethe for leade] . . . . . to Midleham . . . . . poor part . . .*

From Midleham to Gervalx[a] Abbay a 2. miles, most by enclosid pastures.

A little beneth Midleham I went over Cover ryver: and therby, on the lift hond, it went into Ure.

Thens to Masseham,[b] a praty quik market town and a faire chirch, a 4. miles, by wood, pasture and sum good corne.

At the ende of Masseham townlet I passid over a fair ryver caullid Bourne. It goith into Ure therby a litle byneth the bridg.

The lordship of one of the Aldeborows lyith agayn the ripa as I cam super Burn,† wher it goith into Ure. Thens to Gruelle Thorp[c] a 3. or 4. miles bi hilly, and lingy, and sum morisch ground. And thens by much like ground a 3. miles to Ripon. After that I passid from Thorp half a mile I left hard on the lifte hond Kirkeby Malesart,[d] wher Moulbray had ons a great castelle. This paroch of Kirkby Malesart is large. The lordship now longith to the Erl of Darby.

The [cuntrye thereabowght] is welle [wooddyd, from Midleham] to Ripon [and about Ripon].

fo. 97. The olde towne of Ripon stoode much by north and est, as I could gather by veuing of it.

The best of the toune now standith by west and southe.

The old abbay of Ripon stoode wher now is a chapelle of our Lady in a botom one close distant by . . . . . from the new minstre.

One Marmaduke . . . . . abbate of Fountaines, a man familiar with Salvage Archebisshop of York, obteinid this chapelle of hym and prebendaries of Ripon: and having it gyven onto hym and to his abbay pullid down the est end of it, a pece of exceding auncient wark, and buildid a fair pece of new werk with squarid stones for it, leving the west ende of very old werk stonding.

[* Even Stow cannot fill up this gap. Here he has a note in his copy, "decayed, that shuld folow about 3. lynes or more."]

[† Leland first wrote "mouth of Tese," he then struck through *Tese* and interlined "ripa as I cam super Burn" over the words. The above reading appears to be his final ntention.]

[a] Jervaulx. [b] Masham. [c] Grewelthorp. [d] Kirkby Malzeard.

He began also and finishid a very fair high waul of squarid ston at the est end of the garth, that this chapel stondith yn: and had thought to have enclosid the hole [garth with a like] waulle, and [to have made th]ere a celle of [white monks. There lyethe one of the Englebys] in the est end of this chapel, and there lyith another of them yn the chapelle garthe, and in the chapel singith a cantuarie prest. Yorkshire, W. R.

One thing I much notid, that was 3. crossis standing in row at the est ende of the chapelle garth. They were thinges *antiquissimi operis*, and monumentes of sum notable men buried there: so that of al the old monasterie of Ripon and the toun I saw no likely tokens left after the depopulation of the Danes in that place, but only the waulles of owr Lady chapelle and the crosses.

The new minstre is set up of the hille, a fair and bigge pece of work: the body of the chirch of very late dayes made of a great widnesse by the treasour of the chirch and help of gentilmen of the cuntery.

Ther be 3. great old towres [with pyramides on] them, 2. at the [west end, and one in] the midle [of the crosse isle].*

The commune opinion is that Odo, Archebisshop of Cantewarbyri, cumming ynto the north partes with King . . . . . had pitie of the desolation of Ripon chirch, and began or caussid a new work to be edified wher the minstre now is. fo. 98.

Howbeit the hole chirch that now standith indubitately was made sins the Conquest.

The minstre now servith for the paroch chirch.

The prebendaries houses be buildid in places nere to the minstre, and emong them the archebisshop hath a fair palace. And the vicars houses be by it in a fair quadrant of square stone buildid by Henry Bouet Archebisshop of York.

The paroch is of a very great cumpace, and goith one way to Pateley Bridg a vij. miles of.

In the paroch be sum chapelles of ease.

There hath bene about the north part of the olde towne a paroch church by the name of Alhalowes.

The very place wher the market stede and the hart of the [towne is, was] sumtyme caullid [Holly-Hille of holy] trees

[* A line of the MS. cut off here.]

Yorkshire, W. R. ther [growing, whereby it] apperith that [this parte of the] toun is of a [newer buyldynge.]

There apperith by est north est at the toune end of Ripon a great hille of yerth cast up in a playn close, bering now the name of Ilshow Hille, wher be al likelihod hath beene sum great forteres in the Britons tyme.

And at the very north ende of the toun in a side of a close behind the bisshops palace is another hille lyke a kepe of a castel, bering the name of Alhalowis Hilles. So that one of the hilles standith directely set agayn the conspect of the other.

Al the hole towne standith as I cam to it on the hither ripe of Skelle, a praty ryver cumming out of the west and renning by south on the toune first under a stone bridge, and then under a bridge of wood, and about a quarter of a mile lower into Ure, almost in the midle way betwixt North Bridg and Hewwik [a] Bridge of stone on Ure.

[These 2. bridges on] Ure be a 3. [quartars of a myle] distant one [from the othar.]* . . . . . .

fo. 99. Ther be in the town of Ripon 3. hospitales, S. Marie Madalenes and S. Johns of the Archebisshops of York fundation. Magdalenes is on the hither ripe of Skelle as I cam to the town, but hard on it.

S. Johns is on the farther ripe of Skelle, and sumwhat nere onto it.

The hospital of S. Anne of the foundation of a gentilman of the cuntery thereby, whos landes be now disparkelid by heires general to divers men, is hard on the hither ripe of Skelle.

And about this part of the toun Skelle for mille dammes is devidid into 2. partes, and sone after cummith agayn to one botom.

There hath bene hard on the farther ripe of Skelle a great numbre of tainters for wollen clothes wont to be made on the town of Ripon: but now idelnes is sore encresid in the toun, and clothe making almost decayed.

The fair about the fest of S. [Wolfride] at Ripon is much cele[bratid for byenge of horses.]

[* A line is apparently cut off here.]

[a] Hewick.

[The toune itselfe of] Ripon standith on . . . . . Yorkshire, W. R.

From Ripon to West Tanfeld about a 4. miles, part by wood part by pasture and corne.

And as I cam out of Ripon I passid by a great park of th Archbisshopes of York a vj. miles in cumpace.

And or ever I cam to West Tanfeld I passid by fery for lak of bridge.

The tounelet of West Tanfelde[a] standith on a cliving ground hard by Ure, a ryver of a colowr for the most part of soden water, by reason of the colowr and the morisch nature of the soile of Wencedale,[b] from whens it cummith.

In the chirch of West Tanfelde be dyverse tumbes in a chapelle on the north side of the chirch of the Marmions.

Wherof one is in an arch of the waulle, and that semith most auncient.

Then lyith [there] alone a lady [with thapparaill of a] voues.

[And another lady] with a crounet [on hir hedde.]

Then is there an high tumbe of alabaster in the midle of the chapel, wher, as I hard say, lyith one Lorde John Marmion. fo. 100.

And yn the south side of the chapelle is another tumbe of the Marmions buried alone.

There is a master and 2. cantuarie prestes at Weste Tanfelde of the fundation of one of the Marmions: and there is another cantuarie besides these.

The castelle of Tanfeld, or rather, as it is now, a meane manor place, stondith harde on the ripe of Ure, wher I saw no notable building but a fair tourid gate house and a haule of squarid stone.

One Claregenet, baily or surveier at Tanfeld, hath an auncient booke of the Erles of Richemont and the Marmions.

There be 2. fair parkes at Tanfeld and meately plenty of wood.

Est Tanfeld[c] lyith about a mile lower on Ure ryver.

I hard say of one at West Tanfeld that ther were 3. doughtter heires to . . . . . and that Marmion had one of them.

[a] West Tanfield. [b] Wensleydale. [c] East Tanfield.

Leiland.

Yorkshire, W. R. But loke wither that Marmi[*on's landes*] descendid not tc 3. [*doughters as heires gene*]rale, and that the [*Lord Fitzhugh*] nother were not . . . . . .*

Passing over the ryver of Skelle, and soone after over Ure at a forde byneth Huewik bridge, I saw on the one hand the lordship of Huten Conyers[a] now longging to Malory, wher hath bene a parke but litle wood in it. This lordship longgith to the territorie and libertees of Northalverton,[b] and yet is it enclosid about with landes of Richemontshire.

There is a fair chapel of freestone on the farther ripe of Ure at the very end of Hewwik bridge, made bi an heremite that was a mason: it is not fulle finishid.

The marches of Richemontshire. Richemontshire cummith one way to the very north bridge on Ure by Ripon. And it cummith another way to Borow bridge.

I saw on the other hand a lordship caullid, as I remembre, Gindene[c], wher is a fair manor place of stone of late tymes longging to the Warde, whos 3. heires general wer thus maried, one to Musgrave of Cumbreland and Westmerland, [another to Ne]ville of Thorn[ton Bridge.]

fo. 101. From Ginden lordeship to Borow-bridge by corne and pasture grounde a 3. miles.

There I passid over a great bridge of stone on Ure.

The toune is but a bare thing, it stondith on Wateling-Streate; almost at the very ende of this towne cummith a litle broke a 4. or 5. miles of by west caullid Tudlad, and rennith into Ure a very litle beneth Borough-bridge.

A litle withowt this towne on the west parte of Wateling-Streate standith 4. great maine stones wrought above *in conum* by mannes hand.

They be set in 3. several feldes at this tyme.

The first is a 20 foote by estimation in higeth, and an 18. foote in cumpace. The stone towarde the ground is sumwhat square, and so up to the midle, and then wrought with

[* This memorandum is nearly gone in Leland's MS., the words in italics are supplied from Burton; the other words still existed in Browne Willis's days. Stow omitted this note.]

[a] Hutton Conyers. [b] Northallerton. [c] ? Givendale.

certen rude bol[tells] *in conum*. But the very [top is broken] of a 3. or 4. foote [by estimation]. Other 2. of like shap stand in another feld a good but shot of: and the one of them is bigger then the other: and they stand within a 6. or 8. fote one of the other. Yorkshire, W. R.

The fourth standith in a several feld a good stone cast from the other ij., and is bigger and higher then any of the other 3. I esteme it to the waite of a 5. waine lodes or more.

Inscription could I none find yn these stones: and if ther were it might be woren owt: for they be sore woren and scalid with wether.

I take to be *trophea à Romanis posita* in the side of Watheling-Streat, as yn a place moste occupied yn yorneying, and so most yn sighte.

They stonde [all] as loking *ab occiden[te in orientem]*.

Aldeburge[a] is about a quarter of a mile from Borough-bridge. This was in the Romaines tyme a great cite on Watheling-stret, caullid *Isuria Brigantum*: and was waullid, wherof I saw *vestigia quædam, sed tenuia*. It stoode by south west on Ure ryver. fo. 102.

The cumpace of it hath beene by estimation a mile.

It is now a smaul village: and in it a paroch chirch, wher ly buried 2. or 3. knightes of the Aldeburges (Syr Guliam Aldeburg, Syr Richard Aldeburgh *), dwelling sumtyme in that paroch, whos heires yet remaine ther, but now men of meane landes.

There be now large feeldes, fruteful of corn, in the very places wher the howsing of the town was; and in these feeldes yereley be founde in ploughing many coynes of sylver and brasse of the Romaine stampe.

Th[ere hath bene] found also [sepultures, *aquæ duct*]*us*, and [*tessellata pavimenta*: also spurres sytt with stones and many othar straunge things].

Ther is an hil in the side of the feld, wher the old toun was, caullid Stothart, as it had b[ene] a kepe of a [castle.]

Gnaresburg[b] is a 3. or 4. miles from Aldeburgh, partely by pasture and corne and sum wood.

[* These names are added in the margin.]

[a] Aldborough. [b] Knaresborough.

Yorkshire, W. R. I lefte a park on the lift hond a mile or I cam to Knarresburgh.

Ther be 2. parkes beside this that longith to Gnarresburgh, al be metely welle woddid. The toune self of Knarresburgh takith name of the rokky ground that it stondith on.

The toune is no great thing and meanely buildid, but the market ther is quik.

The castel stondith magnificently and strongely on a rok, and hath a very depe diche, hewing out of the rok, wher it is not defendid with the ryver of Nidde, that ther rennith in a deade stony botom.

I numberid a 11. or 12. towres [in the waull] of the castelle, [and one very fa]ire beside [in the second area. There longe 2. bridg]es of stone [to this towne, the] upper is*

. . . . . .

fo. 103. A little above Marche, but on the farther ripe of Nidde, as I cam, is a welle of a wonderful nature, caullid Droping welle. For out of the great rokkes by it distillith water continually into it. This water is so could, and of such a nature, that what thing so ever faullith oute of the rokkes ynto this pitte, or ys caste in, or growith about the rokke and is touchid of this water, growith ynto stone: or els sum sand, or other fine ground that is about the rokkes, cummithe doune with the continualle droping of the springes in the rokkes, and clevith on such thinges as it takith, and so clevith aboute it and givith it by continuance the shape of a stone.

There was ons, as I hard say, a conduct of stone made to convey water from this welle over Nid to the priory of Knaresburgh; but this was decayed afore the dissolution of the house.

A litle beneth Marche-bridge on the hither side of Ure, as I cam, I saw an old chapelle yn a rok hewen owte of the mayne stone.

[The priory selfe of Knarresburgh is a 3. quarters of a mile benethe Marche bridge *ripa citeriori* or I cam over Nidde.] One Robert Flowr, sunne to one Tok Flour, that had beene 2. tymes mair of York, was the first beginner of this priory. He had beene afore a litle while a monk yn New-

[* A line gone here before Stow's time.]

minster-Abbay in Morpeth, forsaking the landes and goodes of his father, to whom he was heir as eldest sunne, and desiring a solitarie life as an heremite resortid to the rokkes by the ryver of Nidde: and thither, apon opinion of sanctite of hym, resortid other: and then he institutid his companie in the sect of freres of the Order *de Redemptione Captivorum, alias S^a. Trinitatis.* Estoteville gave landes to this house, at such tyme as he lay at Knarresburgh: but wither Estoteville were Lord of Gnarresburgh, or had the custodie of it for the [king,] I can[not] yet telle the [certente.] Yorkshire, W. R. *Maturini.*

[Knarresburg now] longgith [to the Duchie of Lan]caster.

King John was ons, as I harde say, of an il wille to this Robert Flour: but yet after he was beneficial to hym and to his. Sum of the Floures landes at York was gyven to this priory, and the name of the Flowres remaynid onto late dayes yn York. fo. 104.

The river sides of Nidde be welle woddid above Knarresburgh for a 2. or 3. miles: and above that to the hedde al the ground is baren for the most part of wood and corne, as forest ground ful of lynge, mores and mosses with stony hilles.

The forest from a mile beneth Gnarresburgh upward to very Bolton yn Craven is about a 20. miles yn lenght: and yn bredeth it is in sum places an viij. miles.

The principal wood of the forest is decayed.

[Knarresburge is a 12. miles from Yorke.

Nidde goith into Ure corruptely there caullyd Ouse at Nunnemonk * a 14. myles as the watar rennithe from Gnarresburgh towne.]

From Gnarresborow over Nid ryver almost al by wood a mile to Plumton,[a] wher is a park and a fair house of stone with 2. tourres longging to the same. Plumton is now owner of it, a man of fair land: and lately augmentid by wedding the doughter and heir generale of the Babthorpes.

From thens passing a 2. miles by a stony soile, but sumwhat by fruteful of corne and grasse, I saw Spofford[b] half a mile of on the lift hond: wher the Erle of Northumbreland

[* Stow has Nunnmonk, the above is Leland's spelling, as shown by Hearne and Brown Willis. It refers to Nun Monkton. The three lines are quite gone now.]

[a] Plompton. [b] Spofforth.

Yorkshire, W. R. had a goodly lordship and manor place with a parke. The manor place was sore defacid in the tyme of the Civile Warre betwixt Henry the 6. and Edward the 4. by the Erle of Warwik, and Marquise Monteacute his brother, to whom, as I remember, the Percys landes were gyven.

Thens to Wetherby a smaul market toun on a hille, wher I saw [*crucem antiqui op*]*eris*, a 3. or [4. miles by corne,] pasture, [and sum woode.]

fo. 105. Thens over a stone bridge on Warfe to [* Aberford] on Watheling-Streate a 6. miles, and or ever I cam to this thorough fare I saw by the space of 2. or 3. miles the very playn crest of Watheling-Streat.

Thens by the strait crest of Watheling-Streat a 3. miles or more, and then leving it on the righte hond I went to Brotherton (wher Thomas, sunne to King Edward the first, was borne, the quene by chaunce laboring as she went on hunting,) a 3. miles: and then by a causey of stone with divers bridges over it to dreane the low medow waters on the lift hand into Aire ryver about a mile to Fery-bridge,[a] wher the first Lord Fitzgualter of the Radecliffes was killid, flying from Cokbek-felde.

Then over Fery-bridge of vij. arches, under the which rennith Aire. The thorough fare there is no great thing but metely wel buildid.

Fery-bridge about half a mile from Pontfracte.

[From Fery-bridge to Wentbridge . . . miles, and so to Dancaster . . . miles.

I sawe by certaine miles or I cam to Dancaster[b] the very mayne crest of Wathelynge strete.]

From Dancaster to Rosington bridge of tymbre a 3. miles, al by champain ground.

Ther rennith a praty broke thorough this bridge, the heddes wherof risith of divers springes by west.

Rosington[c] chirch and village is a quarter of a mile of apon an hillet.

Notts. From Rosington to Blith[d] most by woody ground, part by corne, pasture, and medow, a 5. miles.

There renne to brookes as I cam into the very toun of

[* Blank in Leland, L.T.S. supplies.]

[a] Ferrybridge. [b] Doncaster. [c] Rossington. [d] Blyth.

Blith, the first that I cam over was the greatter, and cum- Notts.
mithe thither from the weste: the other rennith hard by the utter houses of the towne; and this, as they told me, was namid Blith. And, as I remembre, it is the very self water that cummith from Werkensop,[a] or els Werkensop-water rennith into it.

Both thes waters mete togither a litle beneth Blithe [towne in the m]edowes, and go[ith by Scroby[b] m]illes a 2. miles [lower.] [The market towne] of Blithe is [pratily buildyd. In the priory at theste] ende of the [churche ar to be sene graves of noble-men.]

I askid of a castelle that I hard say was sumtyme at Blith: fo. 106.
but other answer I lernid not but that a litle or I cam ynto the toune ther apperith yn a wood sides token of an auncient building.

About a mile beyond Blith I passid by a park caullid [*Hodsak*,[c] *] wher Master Clifton hath a fair house.

And a 2. miles farther much by hethy and then woddy ground I cam over a smaul broke with a litle stone bridge over it: and so strait into Werkensop, a praty market of 2. streates and metely welle buildid.

There is a fair park hard by it: and the beginninges of a fair manor place of squarid stone yn the same.

The olde castelle on a hille by the towne is clene downe and scant knowen wher it was.

This toune, castelle and large park longgid first to the Lovetotes, then, as sum say, to one of the Nevilles.

Then were the Furnivalx of certente owners there: and after the Talbotes.

The priorie of the blak cha[nons] the[re] was a thing of [great buildinges, and a place of sepulture to the afore sayde noble men].

From Wirkensope I rode a longe by the pale that environith the great wood, caullid Roome-wood, by the space of 2. miles and more, and there I passid over a litle bridge, under the which rennith Wilebek-water. Wile hath 2. hedde springes, wherof the one risith not very far above Wilebek-abbay.

[* In Burton's hand.]

[a] Worksop. [b] Scrooby. [c] Hodsock.

Notts. The bigger risith farther of by west, and about Wilebek cum to one botom. The abbay of Wilebek[a] is aboute half a mile on the righte hond above the aforesaide bridge. One Waulley hath bought this wod of the king, it longgid, as I hard, to Werkensop Priory.

From this bridge to Cukeney-village[b] about a mile: and ther cam doun a broke from west, resorting, as one saide, to Wilebek streme, or Wilebek to it.

Thens a 2. miles by corne, wood, and pasture to Warsop[c] village, and there ran a bek; and this, as the other doith, resortith to Rufford-streame.

Thens to Maunsefeld,[d] a praty market toun of one paroche, by like ground a 3. miles: and there rennith in the midle of it a [rille, and in the bottom, as I rode out of the towne a praty broke risynge] west a 4. miles [of] and so it goith [to C]lypeston[e] a [3. miles lo]wer and [so to Rufford water.]

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fo. 107. *Fundatio monasteriorum de Kirkham, Rivaulx & Wardona;* & successio Dominorum de Ros.*

Ds. Walterus Espek miles strenuus duxit in ux. Adelinam, quæ peperit ei unicum nomine Walterum, qui postea lapsus equo cervicem fregit prope parvuam petrinam crucem versus Frithby.

Tum Walterus ex parte Christum statuens heredem consilio Gulielmi Gartonensis rectoris avunculi sui erexit monaster. de

Yorks., E. R. *Kirkham anno D. 1122. & anno reg. Henrici I. 22. ibique statuit prædictum Gulielmum primum Priorem, educatum videlicet in monasterium S. Oswaldi. Gualterus Espek dedit*

[* The three leaves of vol. i. of Leland's manuscript, originally numbered 107, 108, 109, had been cut out after Stow's, but before Hearne's time, and are now found bound up near the end of the MS. vol. viii., where they have been re-numbered as pages 79-84. Leland himself refers to them in a side-note a little further on (see p. 97). They were consequently omitted by Hearne in 1710; but the editor of the second edition of his work (1744) restored them to their place in the text, as above, adding a further page from vol. viii. containing the names of houses of which Thomas, Earl of Rutland, was patron. Stow copied these leaves, including the list of names, in this place.]

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[a] Welbeck. [b] Cuckney. [c] Market Warsop.
[d] Mansfield. [e] Clipstone.

jus patronatus 7. ecclesiarum per ipsum appropriatarum monasterio de Kirkham, & terras, redditus & possessiones ad summam mille & centum marcarum in comitibus Eboracensi & Northumbriensi.

Vixit Gualterus à fundatione monasterii de Kirkham 30. annis.

Postea fundavit monasterium de Rievalk anno D. 1131. Yorks., N.R.
Deinde monasterium de Wardona A°. D. 1136. Beds.

Gualterus obiit sine liberis. Tres sorores Gualteri par[tite sunt hereditatem].

Hawisa 1ª. soror nupsit Gulielmo Bussy.

Albreda 2. nupsit Nicholao Traily.

Adelina 3. nupsit Petro Ros. Sed Gualterus dedit Adelinæ sorori suæ inter cetera specialiter advocationem de Kirkham & Rievalux.

Gualterus vestem monachicam accepit in monasterio Rievallensi, ubi post biennium obiit: ibidem sepultus in ostio capituli 7. Id. Mart. anno D. 1154. [19. Steph.]

Successio Dominorum de Ros.

Petrus de Ros genuit ex Adelina Espek Robertum de Ros.

Petrus de Ros sepultus Rievalli.

Robertus de Ros duxit in uxorem Sibyllam de Worlonge, & genuit ex ea Everardum de Ros.

Everardus accepit quandam Rosam in uxorem, & genuit Robertum de Ros dictum Fursan.

Robertus dictus Fursan duxit in ux. Isabellam filiam regis Scotiæ, & genuit ex ea. Gul. de Ros.

Robertus de Ros dictus Fursan levavit castrum de Helmesley, fo. 108.
& de Wark, & Templariis dedit Ribeston, & postea dimisit terras suas: & dedit Gul. filio suo castrum de Helmesley cum pertinentiis & advocat: monasteriorum de Kirkham, Rievalx & Wardon. Et dedit Roberto filio suo castrum de Werk cum pertinentiis & baronia in Scotia ad tenendum de Gul. fratre & heredib. suis per servitium militare.

Postea dictus Robertus Fursan factus est templarius, & Londini sepultus.

Gul. de Ros duxit in uxorem Luciam, & genuit Robertum de Ros.

Hic Gul. sepultus est in monasterio de Kirkham coram summo altari.

Robertus filius Gul. duxit in ux. Isabellam heredem de

Daubeney, & genuit Gul. de Ros. Hic Robertus sepultus est apud Kirkham in tumba marmorea.

Gul. de Ros duxit in ux. Matildam de [Va]ulx [heredem] medietatis terrarum Joannis de Vaulx, & genuit ex ea Gul. de Ros, & sepultus est in monasterio de Kirkham in tumba marmorea ex parte boreali.

Gul. filius Gul. duxit in ux. Marionem de Badelesmere, & genuit ex ea Gulielmum, Thomam, Margaretam & Matildam, & sepultus est apud Kirkham in mausoleo lapideo juxta magna altare ex parte australi.

Gul. duxit in ux. Margaretam filiam Domini Radulphi Neville, qui moriebatur in terra sancta sine herede, & ibidem sepelitur.

Thomas frater Gul. successit, & duxit in ux. Beatricem filiam Radulphi comitis Stafford; & genuit ex ea Joannem, Gulielmum, Thomam, Robertum, Elisabeth & Margaretam.

Hic Thomas obiit apud Uffington, & sepultus est Rievalli.

Joannes filius Thomæ duxit in ux. Mariam de Orbe, sororem comitis Northumbr. qui decessit sine herede masculo apud Cipres versus terram sanctam, & sepultus est Rievalli.

fo. 109. *Gul. successit fratri suo Joanni, qui duxit in ux. Margaretam filiam Domini Joannis de Arundelle, & genuit Joannem, Thomam, Robertum, Gulielmum, & Richardum, Beatricem, Aliciam, Margaretam & Elisabeth. Hic Gul. obiit apud Belviderum* 1° d. Sept. anno D. 1314., & sepultus est ibidem in medio chori prioratus.*

Joannes successit Gul. patri & duxit in ux. Margaretam, filiam & heredem Philippi de Spenser: qui Joannes obiit in Francia sine herede de corpore suo; cum quo obiit Gul. frater ejus in vigilia Paschæ anno D. 1421. qui Joannes sepultus est apud Belverum juxta patrem suum.

Thomas successit fratri Gul. & duxit in ux. Alenoram filiam D^i. Richardi de Bellocampo comitis Warwici, ex qua genuit Thomam, qui natus est 9. die Septembris anno D. 1427. & anno Henrici VI. 6°.

Hic Thomas habuit in ux. Philippam 1^m filiam D^i. Joannis de [Tiptote] sorori comitis Wigornie [et heredis tertia partis terrarum suarum]. Thomas genuit ex hac Philippa

[* The *id* in this word is written above the line; in the next paragraph the word is uncorrected.]

Edmundum de Ros, Alenoram, Isabellam, Margaretam & Joannam. Thomas obiit apud castrum . . . . . anno D.* 1461.

Edmundus obiit sine prole anno D. 1508. 23. *die mensis Octobr. & sepultus est in Ecclesia parochiali de Endefeld.*

Elenora 1ª *filia Thomæ de Ros nupsit Roberto Maners militi, & genuit Georgium, Edwardum, Elisabeth & Ceciliam.*

Georgius duxit in ux. Annam filiam Annæ ducissæ de Excester & Thomæ Sellinger militis. Quæ Anna ducissa fuit soror regis Edwardi 4ⁱ.

Dictus Georg. genuit ex Anna Thomam, Oliverum, Antonium, Richardum, Joannem, Elizabeth, Catarinam, Elenoram, Ceciliam, Annam.

Georgius existens in bello cum Henrico 8. *contra Francos accepit gravem infirmitatem, & obiit anno D*ⁱ. 1513. *sepultus* [*est Londini*] *in ecclesia monialium* [*de Haliwell.*]

[*Patronatus Abbat. & Prior. Thomæ comitis de Rutheland.* vol. 8, p. 85.
Kirkham Prior.
Rievalx Abbat.
Wartre Prior. canon. or. S. Aug.
Beauvoir Prior. monach.
Frestan Prior. monach.
Newsted Prior. monach.
Irford Prior. monial.
Domus Carmelitarum in Boston.
Domus fratrum heremit. in Novo Castro.
Eccl. Colleg. de Bolton in Alendale in Northumbr.
Wardon Abbat.
Pentaney Prior. or. S. Aug.
Domus Carmel. in Blakeney.
Suteley.
Domus Carmel. in Cantebr.
Domus fratrum Prædic. in Linne.] †

Cumming out of the town of Maunsefeld[a] withyn a litle way I passid over the brooke that rennith yn the vale hard fo. 110.

[* Blank in Leland.] [† See note to p. 90.

[a] Mansfield.

Notts. by it. This broke risith a 3. miles by west above the toun of Mauncefeld: and a 3. miles lower goith by Clypeston, as I harde.

Soone after I enterid, withyn the space of a mile or lesse, ynto the very thik of the woddy forest of Shirwood,[a] wher ys great game of deere. And so I rode a v. myles in the very woddy grounde of the forest, and so to a litle pore streat a through fare at the ende of this wood.

A litle or I cam to the ende of this woodde I left about a quarter of a mile on the right hond the ruines of Newstede,[b] a priory of chanons.

By this Newstede rennith Line[c] ryver, that cummith after to Lineton-Abbay, and thens to Notingham, and a litle beneth Notingham ynto Trent.

From the [thorough fare] sayde I roode ov[er a low ground lyke a more by the space of halfe a mile, and then cumming to highe ground, and somewhat] in sight by hilling I passid a mile, and then I roode by a mighty great park by the space almost of a 3. miles.

This park is caullid Beskewood,[d] and longith to the castelle and lordship of Notingham.

Thens I passid by ij. or 3. hilles by the mountenaunce of a 2. miles, and so to Notingham.

Notingham[e] is booth a large toun and welle buildid for tymber and plaster, and standith stately on a clyminge* hille.

The market place and streate both for the building on the side of it, for the very great widenes of the streat, and the clene paving of it, is the most fairest withowt exception of al Inglande.

Ther be 3 paroches chirches [*St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Nicholas*]; but the chirch of S. Mary is excellent, [new and unifo]rme yn work, and so [many fair wyn]dowes yn it that [no artificer can imagin]e to set mo ther. [Southeward
fo. III. as to the] water side be great clifes and rokkes of stones, that be large and very good to build with, and many houses sette on the toppes of them: and at the botom of them be great

[* Leland has *clyninge*, Stow read it *clyming*.]

[a] Sherwood. [b] Newstead. [c] Leen.
[d] Bestwood. [e] Nottingham.

caves wher many stones hath bene diggid out for buildinges yn the toune, and these caves [be partly usyd for dwellynge howses], and partely for cellars and store houses. Notts.

Ther hath beene 3. houses of freres,* as I remembre, whereof 2. stoode toward the west of the towne and not far from the castelle.†

The towne hath be meately welle wallid with stone, and hath had dyvers gates; much of the waul is now down, and the gates saving 2. or 3.

There is no suburbe over the stone bridge of a‡ arches over Line on the south side of the toune.

And loke as the towne and the [ground] that it stondith on and [that that is about it by] north is highe, [so all the grownd on] the south side [without the towne] is a playn low me[dow grownd where at rienne§] but litle [lins and Trent river].

I have written yn a smaul peace of papire certayne other notable thinges of Notigham.

The castelle of Notingham stondith on a rokky hille as on the west side of the towne: and Line ri[ver]et goith by the rootes of it.

There is [a great] likelihod that the castelle was buildid of stones taken owt of the rokke and the great diches of it.

The base court is large and metly stronge.

And a stately bridge is there with pillers bering bestes and giantes over the diche into the secund warde: the fronter of the which warde in the entering is exceding stronge with toures and portecoleces.

Much part of the west side of this inner ward as the [h]aul and other thinges be yn [r]uines.

The est side is stronge and well tourrid.

And so is the south side.

But the moste bewtifullest part and gallant building for lodgyng is on the northe side, wher Edward the 4. began a right sumptuus pece of stone work, of the which he clerely finichid one excellent goodly toure of 3. hightes yn building, and brought up the other part likewise from the foundation fo. 112.

[* Stow has in the margin, *Gray and White Friars.*]
[† *S. John's Hospitall was without the towne,* Stow's margin.]
[‡ Blank in MS.] [§ Burton (*a*) has *rene.*]

Notts. with stone and mervelus fair cumpacid windoes to layyng of the first soyle for chambers, and ther lefte.

Then King Richard his brother as I hard ther forcid up apon that worke another peace of one lofte of tymber, making rounde wyndowes also of tymbre to the proportion of the aforesaid wyndoes of stone a good fundation for the newe tymbre windowes. So that surely this north part [is an exceding fayre] pece of worke.

The dungeon or kepe of the castel stondith by south and est, and is exceding strong *& natura loci & opere.* Ther is an old fair chapelle and a welle of a gret depthe. And there is also a choclea with a turret over it, wher the kepers of the castelle say Edwarde the thirdes band cam up thoroug the rok and toke the Erle Mortymer prisoner. Ther is yet a fair staire to go downe by the rok to the ripe of Line.

There be diverse buildinges bytwixt this dungeon and the ynner court of the castelle, and ther goith also doune a stair ynto the grounde, wher Davy Kinge of Scottes, as the castellanes say, was kept as a prisoner.

I markid in al 3. chapelles yn the castelle and 3. welles.

The litle ryver of Line and [the] great strem of Trente cum
fo. 113. nere together in the medowe on the south side of the town: and when any land waters cum doune, much of the vale and medowis ther be over flowen.

The great streame of Trente and the great bridge over it with * . . . arches of stoone is not past a ij. flite shottes from the bridge of Line hard on the south side of Notingham.

Line ryver goith in a the medowes a litle beneth Notingham ynto Trent.

Derbyshire. Darby[a] is a xij. miles from Notingham, and at Sawlafery[b] almost in the midle way is a stone bridge with a causey and many arches partely over the very gutte of Trent, and partely for cumming to bridg by the medoes for rysinges of the Trent.

Notts. Bytuixt the bridge over Trent agayne Notingham onto Newark bridg that is xij. miles of [is] none, [nor any] from Newark to th[e mouth of Trent but passage all by ferris.]

Leicester. From Notingham to Leircester[c] xvj. miles.

From Notingham to Bever[d] a xij. long miles.

[* Blank in MS.]

[a] Derby. [b] Sawley Ferry. [c] Leicester. [d] Belvoir.

First I passid by low medowe and sum morisch grounde by the space of a 3. miles, and then by other 3. miles by an highe soile but not hilly, and about this 3. miles end I cam to a praty broke or ryveret caullid Myte,[a] that risith above that place a vj. miles or more by weste, and thens goith an eight miles lower into Trent not far above Newark-towne. Notts.

And cumming nere toward Mite brooke, I lefte about a mile on the lifte honde [*Aslacton*] * [b] village in Notinghamshire, wher Thomas Cranmere, Archebisshop of Cantorbyri, was born, and where the heire of the Cranmers a man scant of xl. mark-lande by the yeres [*now dwellith.*] †

Then passing a 2. miles by metely hygh and good soyle I cam to a villag caullid . . . . . Thens 4. good miles to Bever, [pa]rtely by marsch, me[dowe, and pasture, and corn grounde.

From Notyngham to Bever all by champaine ‡ grownd in syte.]

The castelle of Bellevoire [c] standythe yn the utter part that way of Leircestershir, on the very knape of an highe hille, stepe up eche way, partely by nature, partely by working of mennes handes, as it may evidently be perceyvid. Wither ther were any castelle ther afore the Conquest or no, I am not sure, but surely I think rather no then ye. fo. 114. Leicestershire.

Toterneius was the first enhabiter there after the Conquest.

Then it cam to Albeneius.

And from Albeney to Ros.

Of this descent and of the foundation of the priory in the village at the castelle foote I have writen a quire seperately.§

The Lord Ros toke King Henry the vj. parte agayn King Edwarde, wherapon the Lord Roses landes [stode] as confiscate, King Edward pre[vay]ling, and Bellever Castelle [was put] in keping to the Lord Has[tinges], the which cumming thither apon a tyme to peruse the ground, and to lye in the castel, was sodenly repellid by Mr. Harington, a man of

[* Leland and Stow left this blank.] [† Added by Burton.]
[‡ Stow spells this *champion.*]
[§ Here Leland has a side-note, "*Loke fol. oct. præcedenti,*" which takes us back to page 90, the account of the Ros family.]

[a] Smite. [b] Aslocton. [c] Belvoir.

Leicestershire. poure therabout, and frende to the Lord Rose. Wherapon the Lord Hastinges cam thither another tyme with a strong poure, and apon a raging wylle spoilid the castelle, defacing the rofes, and takyng the leades of them, wherwith they were al coverid. The Lord Hastinges caryed much of this leade to Ascheby de la Zouche, wher he much buildid. Then felle alle the castelle to ruine, and the tymbre of the rofes onkeverid rottid away, and the soile betwene the waulles at the last grue ful of elders, and no habitation was there tyl that of late dayes the Erle of Rutland hath made it fairer then ever it was. It is a straunge sighte to se be how many steppes of stone the way goith up from the village to the castel. In the castel be 2. faire gates. And the dungeon is a fair rounde tour now turnid to pleasure, as a place to walk yn, and to se al the countery aboute, and raylid about the round [waull, and] a garden [plot] in the midle.

fo. 115. There is a welle of a grete depth in the castelle, and the spring therof is very good.

The Lorde Hastinges likewise spoiled Stoke-Dawbeney,[a] a goodly maner place of the Lorde Roses, . . . miles from Stanford, as I remembre, yn Rutheland,* and caryid part of it also to Asscheby de la Zouche.

The vale of Bever, baren of wood, is large and very plentiful of good corne and grasse, and lyith in 3. shires, Leycester, Lincoln, and much in Notinghamshire.

The Erle of Rutheland hath in exchaunge for other landes of the kinges Croxton-Abbay 2. miles of, and a commaundery that longgid to S. Johns toward Newark, caullid the Egle, wher is a very praty manor place. But I gesse that it stondith low and foule.

From Beavoire Castelle to Croxton[b] 2. miles, and from Croxton I roode a 6. miles farther into a litle through fare caullid† . . . . . by good [pas]ture and corn groun[de, but all champaine] and litle woode. Then I rode a 6. mi[les farther by like] grounde, and there I enterid to the cawsey of Watheling-Streate[c], that there goith betwixt

[* Burton has written in the margin of Leland's MS. here, *Northamptonshire.*]

[† Blank in MS.]

[a] Stoke Albany. [b] Croxton Keyrial. [c] Ermine Street.

Ankester and Staunforde :[a] and thens a 3. mile to Castelle- Lincoln-
forde-bridge[b] stil apon the great creste of Watheling-Streate, shire.
by champaine ground, corn, and gras, but litle or no woode.

Under Castelleford bridge of 3. arches of stone rennith a praty brooke. I can take it to be no other broke but Wasch, that cummith oute of Ruthelandshire, and not far beneth Staunford goith into Weland-ryver.

From Castelford-bridge to Stanford[a] stil on the crest of Watheling-strete a mile.

After that I passid out of Stanford I could not welle finde the creste of Watheling-Streate: but it went thens to Wedon in the streat, Touceter,[c] and, as I take it, to Stratford, Dunstable and S. Albanes.

[From] Stanford to Coly-Weston[d] 2. [miles] and a half by Northants.
champayn ground.

[Fr]om Coly-Weston to Dene moste [by] chaumpaine ground, [corne] and gra[sse, 6. miles].

From Dene to Foderingey[e] most by wood thorough a fo. 116.
parte of Rokeingham-forest a 6. miles.

From Foderingey to Undale,[f] a market toun, 2. miles.

Thens thorough Thorp-watermil[g] to a village caullid * . .
. . . . wher the king dynid in a meane house, a 4. or
5. [*miles*], al by chaumpain, good corn, and gresse.

Thens a ix. miles to Layton[h] in Huntingdonshire by like Hunts.
grounde.

Thens to Higham-Ferrares by like grounde an 8. miles. Northants.

And thens by like grounde a 6. miles to * . . . . . wher Mr. S. John dwellith, in a right pratie manor place, motid, wher I saw in the paroche chirch an old tumbe with an image in the quire waulle. Sum think that it was one of the Breusis. for Brewsis wer ons [ow]ners of that manor.

From thens to Be[df]ord by m[uch] like ground an 8. Bedford-
[miles, but nere] to Bedford ther [was sum good wood.] shire.

S. Paules in Bedeford is the principal chirch of the town, and was afore the Conqueste a college of prebendaries, and after ontyl the foundation of Newenham-Priory, scant a mile

[* Blanks in MS.]

[a] Stamford. [b] Casterton. [c] Towcester.
[d] Colly Weston. [e] Fotheringay. [f] Oundle.
[g] Thorp Waterville. [h] Leighton Bromeswold.

Beds. beneth Bedford, on Use[a] ryver. The prebendaries had their howses aboute the circuite of the chirch of S. Paule: of the which the names of 2. prebendes remayne, and houses longging to them, though theyr staulles be in Lincoln. Roisia, wife to Paganus de Bello Campo, translatid the college of the chanons irregulars onto Newenham,[b] a college of chanons regular.

Simon de Bello Campo, sonne to Paganus and Rohisia, confirmid and performid the acte of his mother. He lyith afore the high altare of S. Paules Chirch in Bedeford with this epitaphie graven in bras and set on a flat marble stone:

De Bello Campo jacet hic sub marmore Simon
Fundator de Newenham.

Paganus de Bello had the barony [of] Bedeford geven onto hym after the [Con]quest of King Wylliam.

[Roi]sia, wife to Pagane, made the priorie of Chiksand,[c] and there [was] she buried in the chapitre [hou]se.

fo. 117. Cawdewelle-Priory a lite[l] without Bedeforde, and a litle louer then it apon Use ripa dextra, was of the foundation of one of the Beauchampes also.

And the barony of Bedforde, with the castelle of Bedford, as the place of the inhabitation of the Bewchaumpes, remaynid in the name ontylle that Falcasius de Brent had the castelle and much rule there in John dayes and partely in Henry the 3. tyme.

And as I remember I redde in one place that this preferremen cam to Falcasius by a mariage.

But after that Falcasius and his brethern rebbellid again King Henry the 3. he toke the castel of Bedforde, and threw it doun, gyving the soile therof to one of the Beauchampes, to whom it appertaynid by inheritaunce.

At the laste the Beauchampes landes for lak of heires males [came] to 3. doughter [of] one of [the] Beauchaumpes wh[ere of the el]dest was mary[ed to the Lord Mulbray].

The Lorde Latimer bouth the landes of the secund sister. She lyvid, as sum say, *cælebs*.

The thirde was maried to one Straunge. And Straunges

[a] Ouse. [b] Newnham. [c] Chicksand.

part, for lak of heyre male, cam after onto 2. doughters, wherof Pigote maried the one, and Pateshulle the other. Beds.

And a pece of Pateshul's parte is syns cum to S. John, the best of that name in Bedfordeshire.

Boothe the hospitales in Bedeforde town were of the fundation of the townes men of Bedford.

The townes men of late dayes for bringging their fee ferme of Bedforde from xl*li.* by the yere to xx*li.* gave the title and patronage of one of the hospitales to Sir Reignald Bray: and now a late by that meanes it is brought into meere possession of the Lord Bray.

From Bedeford to Castelle-Mille a 2. miles, partely by pasture and corne, and partely by * . . . fo. 118.

A litle by weste from this mylle, upper on the ryver, be tokens wher a large castelle hath beene, Risingho-Castel; but there apperith no maner of part of building, but it is easi to se wher the area of the castelle was, and the great round hille wher the keepe or dungeon stoode is clene hole, and at this tyme there grouith many rugh busshes on it; and there is a mighty stronge and usid borow for greys or foxes.

And about a mile from thens, as the millar sayed, is in a champain large feld toward north a diche and an hille, wher be likelihod was sum pile or forteress; yet, as the prior of Newenham told me, it was in the way betwixt Bedford and S. Neotes. Neodomus.

As far as I can lerne this castel by Castelle-Mille was the Lorde Beauchaumpes, Baron of Bedeford; but when it fell totally † . . . ine I have not yet lernid.

I now make conjecture rather that it was Espekes, founder of Wardon-Abbay in Bedfordeshire, and Rosses his heires. It was a peace of the landes of Wardon [Abbey.]

Mr. Gostewik is lorde [now bothe] of the castelle-mylle, and the castelle-garth, he bought it of the king. It was longging to the late suppressid abbay of Wardon in Bedefordeshire.

The ryver of Huse[a] againe the castelle brekith into 2.

[* Blank in MS.] [† Read *into ruine.*—L. T. S.]

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[a] Ouse.

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Beds. partes, and closing agayne a litle beneth the mylle makith an isleland. The lesser streame servith the mil. I passid first by a bridge of wood over this arme; and by and by over the mayne streame of Use-ryver by a timber bridg. And heere I lernid of the millar that there was but another bridge of tymbre on Use at* . . . . . betwixt the mylle and S. Neotes.

After that I had passid over bothe these bridges I enterid onto sumwhat low ground, where were very fair medowes and pastures, and so Willington-village distant about half a mile from Castelle-Mylle.

The village self of Willington is commodiusly set in a fair gravely ground and fair wood in sum places about it. It longgid to the Beauchaumpes barons of Bedeforde [and] sins
fo. 119. it [came in parti]tion to the Lorde Moulbray of Axholme.

Mr. Gostewik beyng borne in Willingtoun boute this lordeship of the Duke of Northfolk now lyving, and hath made a sumptuus new building of brike and tymbre *à fundamentis* in it, with a conduct of water derivid in leade pipes.

There was, not very far from the place wher now Mr. Gostewike hath buildid, an old manor place, wher in tymes paste sum of the Moulbrays lay for a starte. Now it is clene doune: but the place is notabely seene wher it was.

Mr. Gostewike hath purchacid there beside Willington a v. or vj. lordeshippes mo.

From Willington to Antehille-Castelle a xij. miles, almost al by chaumpayn grounde, part by corne, and parte by pasture, and sum baren hethy and sandy ground.

About the castelle self and the toune of Antehille is faire wood.

The castelle and town of Antehille[a] with diverse fair lordshippes th[erea]bout longgid [to the L. Fannope, a man of great renowne in the raigns of Henry the v. and Henry the syxte.] This Lorde Fannope buildid this castelle as it is now stonding stately on an hille, with a 4. or 5. faire towers of stone in the inner warde, beside the basse-courte, of such spoiles as it is saide that he wanne in Fraunce.

[* Blank in MS.]

[a] Ampthill.

It apperith by the este wyndow in the chapelle withyn the castelle of Anthille that he maried yn a noble blood: as I remembre she was the Duches of Excestre; it may chaunce that the mariage of her was a great cause of the sumptuus building there. Beds.

This Lorde Fannope lyith at the blake freres in London, as I have lernid, and his wife on the right hand of hym and a childe.

How the Lorde Gray of Ruthin cam to this castelle and landes aboute it, I have hard these thinges folowing told for a verite.

In the tyme of the civile war betwixt King Henry the [vi.] and King Edwarde the [iv. the]re was a [battaile] faught [hard without the south suburbes of Northampton.] The Lorde Fannope tooke totally King Henry's parte. fo. 120.

The Lorde Gray of Ruthine did the same in countenance.

But a litle afore the feeld he practisid with King Edward, other saying that he had a title to the Lorde Fannopes landes at Antehil and there aboute, or depraving hym with false accusations so wrought with King Edwarde, that he with al his strong band of Walschemen felle to King Edwardes part, apon promise that if Edward wan the feelde he shaul have Antehil and such landes as Fannope had there.

Edwarde wan the feelde, and Gray opteinid Antehille *cum pertinentiis*: and stil encreasing in favor with King Edwarde was at the laste made by hym Erle of Kente.

But wither the Lord Fannope were slayn at [this] feelde [or] no I am not sure.

The market town of [Antehill] is praty and welle fa[voridly buildyd, and is a quarter of a mile] distant from the castelle: part of it standith on [a] hille, but the most and the best parte in a valley.

There rennith a broket, as I remember, by the est part of the towne.

From Antehill to Dunestaple[a] a x. miles, or more. First I passid partely by wooddy ground and enclosures, but after moste parte by champaine grounde, and aboute a 2. miles from Dunestaple by est I toke thorough a fair uplandisch

[a] Dunstable.

Hertfordshire. toune caullid * . . . . . and thens to Mergate al by chaumpaine, but for the moste parte fertile of corne, a vj. miles.

Mergate[a] was a nunnery of late tyme, it standith on an hil in a faire woode hard by Watheling-Streate on the est side of it. Humfrey Boucher, base sunne to the late Lorde Berners, did much coste in translating of the priorie into a maner place: but he left it nothing endid.

Ther is a litle south of the priorie a long thorough fare
fo. 121. on Watheling-Streate meately welle buildid for low housing.

About the midle of this town I passid half a mile by hilly ground as in the beginning of Chilterne, and ther I saw in a praty wood side S. Leonardes on the lifte hand, scant half a mile of toward north weste. Wher of late tyme was a priorie of nunnes. Master Page the knight hath it now in exchaunge for landes of his in Sutherey[b] about the quarters of Hampton-Courte.

Master Page hath translatid the house, and now much lyith there.

So forthe by Chiltern-hilles and woddes a 4. miles and a half to * [? Gaddesden] wher the Lorde of Darby hath a praty maner place of tymbre.

And or I cam to this village I rode over a litle brooke[c] that cummith not very far of out of Chilterne-hi[lles] and [resortyth] to Langeley wh[ere the friars] were dwelling.

Thens by Chiltern-hilles and baren, wooddy, and ferne ground for the moste parte, the soile waxing chalky and flinty, as al Chiltern ys, a 3. [miles] † to Barkhamstede.

Wher is an old large castelle in a roote of an hille stonding sum what low, and environid with a mote, to the which, as I coulde perceyve, part of the water of the ryver there hard by doth resorte.

I markid dyverse towers in the midle warde of the castelle, and the dungeon hille. But to my sighte it is much in ruine. The house of Bonehomes, caullid Asscheruge,[d] of the fundation of Edmunde, Erle of Cornewale, and owner of Berckhamstede-Castel, is about a mile of, and there the king

[* Blanks in MS.] [† No blank in MS.]

[a] Markyate Street. [b] Surrey. [c] Gade R. [d] Ashridge.

lodgid. After that I had veuyd the castel, I passid over the ryver wher as is a bridge of wood. This ryver cummith by northe-west from Penley, a place yn Chiltern a 3. miles of, and so renning by the est ende of Barkhamstede towne goith doun a xij. miles southwarde to the more water about the quarters of Richemannesworthe. Herts. fo. 122.

Berkhamstede is one of the best markette townes in Hertfordeshire, and hath a longe streate metely welle buildid from the north to the south: and another, but sumwhat lesser, from the west to the est, where the ryver rennith.

The chirch is in the midle of the town.

In the botom of the ryver of eche side be very faire medowes.

Thens I passid by hilly, woddy, and much baren ground to Cheynes a v. miles of. Bucks.

And or I cam very nere Cheneys[a] I passid over a little brooke,[b] and even in the valley by Cheineys over another, and [they resorte] aboute Richeman [sworth[c] to] the moore[d] wa[ter.]

The olde house of the Cheyneis is so translatid by my Lorde Russel, that hath that house on the right of his wife, that litle or nothing of it yn a maner remaynith ontranslatid: and a great deale of the house is * even newly set up made of brike and timber: and fair logginges be new erectid in the gardein.

The house is within diverse places richely paintid with antique workes of white and blak.

And there be about the house 2. parkes, as I remembre.

The maner place stondeth at the west ende of the paroche chirche.

In the paroche on the northe side of it, as in a chapelle, be 2. tumbes of the Chaynes [lor]des of the manor ther, and [the] smaul [vil]lage bering their name.

[Fr]om Cheyneis I passid much [go]od pasture and corne ground. . . . . †a pratie uplandisch town in a botom v. miles of. fo. 123.

And thens a v. miles stil for the most parte on a mory

[* Leland wrote *in* by mistake.] [† Blank in Leland.]

[a] Chenies. [b] Chess R. [c] Rickmansworth. [d] Colne R.

Berkshire. ground like Hundeslaue[a] hethe, to the which level by likelihood it streachith; and thens by sum enclosid and woddy grounde a 3. miles to Windelesore.[b]

From Windelesore by a 3. mile most be wood and enclosid pastures, leving Cheortesey[c] a mile of on lifte hand. Where is a goodly bridg of timbre over the Tamise newly repaired.

And thens a 2. miles and more in faire open and levelle medow ground. wher I saw over the Tamise, Ankerwike, of late tyme a priorie of nunnes, and aboute an half mile lower
Middlesex. I passid over the Tamise by Stanes-bridge.[d]

And thens most by champai[ne] and corne ground . . . . . pasture to H[ampton Courte 6. miles. And about halfe a myle a this syd it is Hampton village on the Thamise syde.]

[a] Hounslow. [b] Windsor.

[c] Datchet seems to be the place here referred to; Chertsey (Surrey) is many miles from Windsor, towards Leland's right hand, and south of Staines.

[d] Thames, Staines.

II.*

Quinta die Maii Anno D. 1542.†

FROM London to New Brentford 8. miles. There is a bridge apon Brent ryveret of 3. arches, and an hospital buildid with brike on the farther ende of it. fo. 1. Middlesex.

From Brentford to Hundeslawe 2. miles. There was in the west ende of the toune an house of freres of the ordre of the tile ‡ of the Trinite.

There rennith a lande water thorough the hethe of Hundeslaw[a] as a drene to the hole hethe, that is of a great cumpace, and I passid by a bridge of tymbre over it.

From Hundeslaw to Longeforde[b] a v. miles.

A litle beyond this village is a bridge of tymbre at the which the mille water of Langford breking out above yn the medowes doth mete with one of the 2. greate principale armes that brekith out of Colne brooke. *Colunus flu. Colunbroke, corrupt Colebroke.*

This arme, as one told me, brekith out of Colne or ever it cum by the ende of Uxbridge, and metith not very far beneth Langford bridge with the principal streme of Colne.

A litle beyond Langford bridge is a bridge of wood, under the which the principal streame of Colne ryver rennith, and thens more then a mile goith into Tamise by Stanes chirch a litle above Stanes bridg apon the Tamise.

Coleham the Erle of Darby's house stondith on the hither side of this streame about a mile above the bridge.

From this bridge to Colebrok bridge of tymbre about a mile.

Al the ground from a mile or more a this side Langford to

[* Leland's MS., vol. ii.; Stow's copy, vol. iii., fol. 1-35 (old numbering).]

[† Stow heads his copy of this volume with the following: "1542, Comentaria Angliæ, John Layland. Of late writen by John Stowe in Anno 1576. Lib. I."]

[‡ Title.—Stow.]

[a] Hounslow. [b] Longford.

Middlesex. Colebrok bridge is al low pasture ground, and at rages of rayne by rising of the ryver muche overflowen.

Under Colebrooke bridge of tymbre rennith the secund of the 2. principale armes of Cole ryver, and this to my estimation is the lesser of the 2. It breketh owt of the principale Bucking- streame a 2. miles above Colebroke toun yn a mooreisch hamshire. grounde about a mile lower then Uxbridge toun. Uxbridge 3. miles from Colebrook toune.

This arme rennith by it self about a mile and a half beneth Colebrook toun into the Tamise a litle above Ancrewike, wher was a priory of nunnes.

Colebrook[a] toun is a 2. miles from Stanes.[b]

The toune of Colebrok is set on eche side of the ryver of Cole, but the far greatter part of it is on the west side of the ryver: and there is a chapelle of brike made of late dayes. The paroche chirch is a mile of.

fo. 2. From Colne brooke to a place wher I passid over Burne ryveret a 4. or 5. miles.

This water risith out of morisch spring on the lifte hond as I roode from Stok[c] wher the Erle of Huntendun lyith: and, as I gesse, goith by Burneham and about Eiton College toward the Tamise.

A 2. or 3. miles beyond the passage over Burne I cam to Berkshire. Maidenhed bridge of tymbre apon the Tamise.

A litle above the bridge *ripa citeriori Tamesis* I saw a cliffy ground as hanging over the Tamise and sum busschis groinge on it. I conjectid that ther had beene sum site of an auncient building.

There is great warfeage of timbre and fier wood on the west ende of the bridge, and this wood cummith out of Barkshir, and the great woddis of the forest of Windelesore,[d] and the great Frithe.[1]

Heere mark that as much grounde as lyith bytwixt the arme of Colne, that goith thoroug Colebroke toun, and the bridge of Maidenhed[2] is yn Bukkinghamshir; beyond is Barkeshire.

The toun of Maidenhed stondith a praty distance from the Tamise side, and is meately welle buildid.

[1] *Fruticea sylva, angl. Frithe.* [Marginal note.]
[2] *Maidenheued, antiq. nom. South Ailington.* [Marginal note.]

[a] Colnbrook. [b] Staines. [c] Stoke Poges. [d] Windsor.

The south side of the toune is yn the paroche of Bray. Berkshire.
The north side is in the paroch of [Cookham].*

From Maidenhedde toun a 2. miles by narow wooddy way to the Frithe. And so thorough the Frithe 3. miles and more.

Then to [Twiford]* a praty tounelet a 2. miles.

At the west ende of this tounlet rennith Loden a praty ryver, and so brekith out in armes that therby I passid over 4. bridgis.

Thens a mile and an half to Sunning,[a] an uplandisch toune, but sette on a fair and commodius grounde. The Tamise rennith under it in a plesant vale.

I markid no very great antiquite in the chirch; it is impropriate onto the decanerie of Saresbyri.

In the presbyteri is one Fitton an esquier buried.

In the south isle be 2. or 3. Vouësses buried, kinswomen to Bisshop of Saresbyri.

In the north isle be 2. of the . . .†

There is an old chapelle at the est end of the chirch of S. Sarik, whither of late tyme resortid in pilgrimage many folkes for the desease of madnes. fo. 3.

The Bisshop of Saresbyri hath had at Sunning afore the Conquest an auncient maner place, and hath be lordes there. And yet remainith a fair olde house there of stone, even by the Tamise ripe, longging to the Bisshop of Saresbyri: and therby is a fair parke.

This place is in Barkeshir 3. miles above Henley.

From Sunning to Reading 2. miles.

There is a park cumming into Reading toun longging to the late monasterie there.

There is no maner of token that ever the toun of Reading was waullid; yet it is a very auncient toun, and at this tyme the best toun of al Barkshire. There was a castelle in the Saxons tyme in this towne: and the name of Castelle-Streat yet remaynithe, lying from est to west to passe to Newbyri: but I could not perceive or clerely lerne wher it stoode. But

[* *Cookham* and *Twiford*, added by Hearne, both blank in the MS.]
[† Blank in Leland.]

[a] Sonning.

Berkshire. by al lykelihod at the west-ende of the Castelle-Streat: and, as sum think, about the place of execution.

It is very likely that a peace of the abbay was buildid of the ruines of it.

Peraventure it stoode wher thabbay was.

S. Edwarde the Martyr's mother-yn-law for penaunce buildid, as I have redde, a monasterie of nunnes yn Reading.

There is a constant fame that this nunnery was wher S. Maryes, a paroche chirch is now yn Reading.

King Henry the first making an abbay at Reading of blak monkes suppressid this house, as I hard, giving the landes thereof to his abbay. But for more certente know whither the old nunnery stoode not yn the place wher the abbay of Reading stondith?

And whither S. Maries were not of a newer foundation?

On the north side of the Castelle-Streat was a late a fair house of Gray Freres.

In the toune be 3. paroche chirchis. S. Giles a this side Kenet ryver: Sainct Maries, and S. Laurence beyond Kenet.

fo. 4. S. Maries is as the principal paroche of the toun for auncientnes: and standith in the hart of it.

S. Laurence stondith by west hard by cumming yn at the principal gate of thabbay.

West north west of S. Laurence chirch was an almose house of poore sisters by al lykelihod of the foundation of sum abbate of Reading: and remaynid ontyl such tyme one Thorne Abbate of Reading suppressid it in King Henry the vij. dayes, and gave the landes of it onto the use of the almoner of his abbay. But Henry the vij. cumming to Reading, and asking what old house that was, thabbate told hym, and then the king wyllid hym to convert the house self and the landes *in pios usus*. Wherapon thabbate desirid that it might be made a grammar-schole, and so it was.

One Wylliam Dene, a riche man and servant in thabbay of Reading, gave 200. markes in mony toward the avaunce-ment of this schole: as it apperith by the epitaphie on his grave in the abbay chirch of Reading.

The ryver of Kenet cummith thorough the midle of Read-ing toun, but devidid principally into 2. partes, wherof the principal streame cummith thorough a great wood bridge in the south side of the toune.

The arme that breketh out of Kenet is caullid communely about the quarters of the toune the Halowid brooke, and brekith out of the principal streame of Kenet up above the toune by west south west aboute the Bere, wher thabbat of Reading had a fair manor place of bryke, and so cumming doune by medowes ynto Reading toune passith thorough a peace of thabbay clensing the filth of it, and a litle lower joinith againe with the great streame: and a litle lower Kenet hole streame goith into Tamise ryver. So that Tamise river cummith within half a mile by est north est of Reading. In the vale of the toune of Reading, wher the 2. armes of Kenet renne nere togither, I markid diverse armelettes breking out of the 2. streames and making mediamnes, over the which be dyverse bridges of wood. And these waters be very commodius for diers, welle occupied there; for the toune chiefly standith by clothyng. Berkshire. fo. 5.

From Reading to Causeiham,[a] shortly caullid Causham, aboute half a mile, wher is a great mayne bridge of tymbre over the Tamise, wher I markid that it restid most apon fundation of tymbre, and yn sum places of stone.

Toward the north end of this bridge standith a fair old chapelle of stone on the right hond, pilid in the fundation for the rage of the streame of the Tamise.

Ther is no bridge on the Tamise upward betwixt this and Walingford, distant about a 10. miles of. And byneth this Causham bridge to Henley five miles, and a half lower is first Sunning bridge of tymbre, and Grat-Marlaw-bridge.

Bisham Priorie in Barkshir on the Tamise a 3. miles above Maidenhed.

Hurley apon the Tamise, a celle to Westminstre, a mile above Bisham.

Litle-Marlaw,[b] wher the priorie of nunnes was, a 2. miles above Maidenhed, stonding in Bukinghamshir. Bucks.

Great-Merlaw,[c] wher the [*bridge*]* of timbre is over the Tamise, a mile above it.

Medmenham, a celle to Woburn in Bedfordshir, a mile above Bissham as the Tamise goith in Bukinghamshir.

[* Leland omitted *bridge*; the word is interlined in Burton's hand.]

[a] Caversham. [b] Little Marlow. [c] Great Marlow.

Oxfordshire. Beyond Causham bridge is Causham[a] villag in Oxfordshir. Thens I rode a v. miles or more al by great wooddes.

And thens by chaumpaine hilly ground a 4. miles to Ewelm, an uplandisch village.

Ewelme was the inheritance of the Chaucers.

Thomas Chaucer the last heire male owner of it is buried yn an high marble tumbe in a fair chapelle in the paroch
fo. 6. chirch of Ewelm, on the southside of the quier with this epitaphie:

Hic jacet Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam dominus istius villæ, & Patronus istius ecclesiæ: qui obiit 18. *die mensis Novembr: anno D.* 1434. *Et Matildis uxor ejus, quæ obiit* 28. *die mensis Aprilis Anno D.* 1436.

Sum say, that this Chaucer was a marchant man, and bout a 1000 li. landes by the yere, and that wollesakkes be yn Ewelm in token of marchaundise. And menne say likewise, that he mindid the fundation of the hospitale of Ewelme, and also the hospitale by Duningtoun-castelle. But William Duke of Southf[olk] did build them booth, eche pore man ther having xiiij.d. by the weeke.

Alice, doughter and heire to Thomas Chaucer and Matilde, tooke to husband William de la Pole Duke of Southfolk: the which for love of her and the commodite of her landes fell much to dwelle yn Oxfordshir and Barkshir wher his wifes landes lay.

This William translatid and encreasid the manor place of Ewelme.

I think that Ewelme tooke name of a great poole afore the maner place and elmes grouing about it.

Ewelme paroche chirch a cumly and new peace of work stonding on an hille was lately made by William Duke of Southfolk and Alice his wife.

William was slayn, and Alice supervivid, and after was byried yn the paroche chirch of Ewelme on the south side of the high altare in a riche tumbe of alabastre, with an image in the habite of a woves crounid lying over it, and having this epitaphie on it:

Orate pro anima Serenissimæ Principissæ Aliciæ Ducissæ Suffolchiæ, hujus ecclesiæ patronæ, & primæ fundatricis hujus

[a] Caversham.

elemosynariæ. quæ obiit 20. *die mensis Maij, anno Di.* 1475. **Oxon.** *litera Dominicali A.*

The pratie hospitale of [xiij]* poore men is hard joynid to the west ende of Ewelm paroche chirch: and much after the building of the vicars houses at Windesore yn a circle.

In the midle of the area of the hospitale is a very fair welle.

The master or provost of the almose house hath ther a praty lodging. every poore man hath 14d. a weke.

I redde these thinges folowing in a table in Ewelm chirch: Pray for the soules of John Duk of Southfolk, and Elizabeth his wife. This John was sun and heire to William and Alice.

John de la Pole Duk of Southfolk had by Elizabeth [*John*]† fo. 7. Erle of Lincoln, Edmund after Duk of Southefolk, Richard, William: and . . . ‡ that was at scholar yn Gunvile-Haul[a] in Cambridge, and lyith buried at Baberham.[b]

The maner place of Ewelme is in the valley of the village: the base court of it is fair, and is buildid of brike and tymbre. The inner part of the house is sette with in a fair mote, and is buildid richely of brike and stone. The haul of it is fair and hath great barres of iren overthuart it instede of crosse beames. The parler by is exceding fair and lightsum: and so be al the lodginges there.

The commune saying is that Duk John made about the beginning of King Henry the vij. tymes most of the goodly buildinges withyn the mote.

There is a right fair parke by the manor place.

From Ewelm to Hasely a v. miles by chaumpaine ground sumwhat plentiful of corne, but most layid to pasturage.

Haseley is thus dividid into Grete-Haseley, Litle Haseley, Lecheford[c] and Ricote.[d]

Great Haseley was of aunciente tyme a lordship longging by many descentes to the Pyperdes, whos maner place was

[* Leland left the figure blank, apparently Stow did the same, but a hand of seventeenth century filled it in as above, in blacker ink than Stow's writing (perhaps Mr. Thynne; see notes on next page).]

[† A blank in Leland.]

[‡ Blank in Leland.]

[a] Gonville Hall. [b] Babraham. [c] Latchford. [d] Rycote.

Oxon. there wher now is the ferme place by the chirch longging to Windesor college.

These Piperdes were men of fair possessions, and the name of them as in the principal maner florishid onto Edward the thirde dayes, about the which tyme Piperdes maner place and the patronage of the benifice of Haseley was gyven to the college of Windesore.

The armes of Piperd apere yn the est window of the fair chauncelle of Haseley chirch.

fo. 8. Litle Haseley, wher Master Baretine* hath a right fair mansion place, and marvelus fair walkes *topiarii operis*, and orchardes, and pooles, holdith, as I lernid, of the maner of Piperdes by knight service.

Lacheforde about the beginning of Edward the thirdes tyme was parte of the Piperdes landes. Then it chauncid† for a younger sun of Piperdes of Haseley to do so valiauntly in batelle agayn the Scottes that he was made knight: and having no lande, bycause that his elder brother was heire, desirid to have sum smaul portion of land; wherapon his father gave hym Lacheford to hold by knight service of the maner of Piperdes in Great Haseley.

The stook‡ of this yong Piperd knight remaynid in Lacheford onto 80. yeres ago: when the last of these Piperdes lefte a doughter and heire, that was maried to one Lenthaul, a gentilman of Herefordshir, whos sunne now dwellith in Lacheforde.

Ricote longid to one Fulco de Ricote.

After it cam to one Quatermains.

The house of the Quatermains in Oxfordshir hath beene famose and of right fair possessions. Their chief house was at Weston by Ricote, wher Mr. Clerk now dwellith.

[* The antiquary Francis Thynne wrote three notes in the margin of Stow's copy of this leaf. Opposite Baretine he put "Sir William Barantyne."]

[† Mistaken, as I canne prove by the petygre, gathered out of the old evidence of the Pipardes by myne owne knowledge.—[Signed] Thyn:]

[‡ The last of the Pipards, beinge Richard Pipard of Lecheford Esquire, lyved in 9. H. 5. and had issue one daughter and heyre Jane, maried to John Badby Esquier, who had issue his daughter and heyre Katherine, maried to William Lenthall of Lenthall Starkar in Herefordshyre, whiche came to dwell at Lacheford, of whome came Williame Lenthall Esquier now lyving of reverent age in this yere 1584.—Thynne.]

And Shirburne withyn a mile of Wathelington[a] market,* wher is a strong pile or castelet, longid to Quatremains: sins Fowler: and by exchaunge now to Chaumbrelein of Oxfordshir. Oxon.

About King Henry the vj. dayes dyvers brethren dyed of the Quatremains one after another, and by a great onlykelihod al the landes descendid to one Richard, the yonggest of the brethern, that was a marchant of London, and after custumer there.

This Richard had a servant caullid Thomas Fowler, his clerk, a toward felaw that after was chauncelar of the duchy of Lancastre.

Richard Quatremains bare great favor to this Thomas. fo. 9.

Richard was god-father to Thomas sunne, and namid hym Richard Quatermains Fowler.

Richard Quatermains lay at Ricote: and caussid Thomas Fowler to ly at Westun.

Richard Quatermains made Richard, Thomas Fowler sunne, heir of most part of his landes, bycause he had no children.

Richard Quatermains godfather to Richard Fowler made a right goodly large chapelle of ease hard without the manor place of Ricote, and foundid ther 2. chauntre prestes to sing perpetually for his soule, enduing the cantuaries with good landes: and made a fair house for the prestes therby.

This fundation was begon in Henry the 6. dayes: and endid yn Edward the 4. tyme.

This Richard foundid also a cantuarie in Tame[b] paroche chirche a 2. miles from Ricote, wher he in a chapelle is buried undre a marble stone.

This Richard foundid ther also an hospitale by Tame chirche endowing it by landes.

Richard Fowler heir to Quatremains was a very onthrift, and sold al his landes leving his children ful smaul lyvinges.

Syr John Heron, treasorer of the chaumbre to Henry the

[* Leland first wrote "toward Stoken chirch," then struck through "toward Stoken," but left "chirch,"—evidently a slip of his pen, as he interlined the words "withyn—market."]

[a] Watlington. [b] Thame.

Oxon. vij. and the viij. boute the reversion of the lordship of Ricote, and Giles his sunne possessid it a while.

Giles Heron wise in wordes, but folisch yn deades, as Syr Richard Fowler was, sold Ricote to John Willyams now knighte.

fo. 10. From Haseley to Miltoun[a] village half a mile.

At this place, as I hard say, was many yeres syns a priorie of monkes: a selle, as one told me, to Abbingdon.

The house of the priorie was by likelihod wher the farmer's house is now hard by the chirch yard. For ther appere fundations of great buildinges.

Sum say that Mounseir de Louches house was wher the farmer's house is.

In the chirch of Miltun is an highe tumbe of fre stone with the image of a knight and a lady, with an epitaphie in Frenche, declaring that Richard de Louches chivalier and Helene his wife ly buried there.

The voice ther goith that Louche had the priorie land gyven hym.

Louches landes cam to heires generales.

Of later tymes Davers had this lordship of one . . . . . Syr Regnald Bray boute it of Davers. The late Lord Bray sold it to Dormer Mair of London.

Ther is a prebend land in Miltun longging to Lincoln. The Bisshop of Lincoln is patrone of the chirch.

There joynith onto Great-Miltun, Litle-Miltoun, and there is a chapelle of ease dedicate to S. James.

From Haseley to Chisilhampton[b] (vulgo Chisiltun) by plaine ground fruteful of corne and grasse, but baren of wood as al that angle of Oxfordshir is, 3. miles.

Here is passid over 3. litle bridges of wood, wher under wer plaschsy pittes of water of the overflowing of Tame ryver, and then straite I rode over a great bridge under the which the hole streame of Tame rennith.

Ther were a 5. great pillers of stone, apon the which was layid a timbre bridge.

Thens to Drayton village, longging a late to Dorchestre Abbay.

Thens a mile to Dorchester.

[a] Great Milton. [b] Chiselhampton.

In the toun of Dorchestre I markid these notable thinges. Oxon.

The abbay of chanons, wher afore the Conquest was a bisshopes sete.

Remigius translatid it to Lincoln.

Alexander Bisshop of Lincoln erected there an abbay of blak chanons. Yet the chirch berith the name of the prebend chirch.

There was buried, as it is said, the bodie of S. Birine bisshop there.

And there yet remainith the image of free stone that lay fo. 11. on the tumbe of Bisshop Æschwine, as apperith by the inscription.

There be buried in the quier beside divers abbates a knight on the south side with an image crosse leggid, whos name is there oute of remembrance.

There lyith at the feete of hym one Stoner sumtyme a juge (as it apperith by his habite) [*in the raigne of K. E.* 3.]

There lyith a knight on the north side of the quier, a knight whom the late abbate tooke to be one of the Segraves, the image was of alabastre. But after the abbate told me that he hard of late one say that there was one Holcum a knight buried.

In the body of the chauncelle afore the quier doore lay a gentilman caullid Ways.

Ther ly in south isle of the quier 3. of the Draitons, gentilmen, one hard by another, under plaine marble stones. Mr. Barentine hath part of these Draitons landes.

The[r] lyith at the hed of thes Draitons one Gilbert Segrave a gentilman, under a flat marble.

The body of the abbay chirch servid a late for the paroche chirch.

Syns the suppression one . . . . . a great riche man, dwelling in the toun of Dorchestre, bought the est part of the chirch for 140. poundes, and gave it to augment the paroch chirch.

The toun of Dorchestre was sore defacid by the Danes. Of old tyme it was much larger in building then it is now toward the south and the Tamise side. There was a paroche chirch a litle by south from the abbay chirch. And another paroch chirch more south above it. There was the 3. paroch chirch by south weste.

Oxon. In the closis and feeldes that lye southly on the toun that now standith be founde *numismata Romanorum* of gold, silver, and brasse.

The bisshop's palace, as is * saide ther, was at the toune's end by north west, wher [yet] † appere fundations of old buildinges: and there as yet be kept the courtes.

The ryver of Tame cummith first by the est ende of the toune: and then by the south side passing thoroug a very faire bridge of stone a litle witoute the toune.

Cumming from Wallingford to Dorchester the toun standith *ulter. ripa Tamæ.*

The bridg is of a good lenghth: and a great stone causey is made to cum welle onto it. There be 5. principale arches in the bridge, and in the causey joining to the south ende of it.

fo. 12. Tame and Ise[a] metith aboute half a mile beneth Dorchestre bridg in the medowis.

From Dorchester to the fery over the Tamise about a mile.

Here the hither ripe by north is low and medow ground.

The south ripe ys high al alonge like the long bak of an hille.

Berks. From the fery to Walingford a mile by marvelus fair champain and fruteful ground of corne.

The toun of Walingeforde[b] hath beene a very notable thing and welle waullid. The diche of the toun and the crest wheron the waulles stoode be yet manifestely perceyvid, and begin from the castelle going in cumpace a good mile and more, and so cummith to Walingford bridg a large thing of stone over the Tamise.

There remayne yet the names of these streates emong other: Tamise-streat, Fische-streate, Bred-streat, Wood-streat, Goldsmithes-row.

And by the patentes and donations of Edmunde Erle of Cornewaul and Lord of the Honor of Wallingeford [*itappereth*] that ther wer 14. paroch chirchis in Walingford. And ther be men yet alyve that can shew the places and cemiteries

[* Leland has *it* for *is*.] [† Leland has *it*, Stow reads *yet*.]

[a] Isis. [b] Wallingford.

wher yn the al stoode. At this tyme there be but 3. poore paroch chirches in the town. Berks.

Ther was a priory of blake monkes, a celle to S. Alban, suppressid by Thomas Woulsey cardinale, standing hard withyn the west gate of Wallingford.

The toun and the castelle was sore defacid by the Danes warres. Yet they meatly reflorichid in the tyme of Richard King of Romaines and Erle of Cornewaulle, brother to King Henry the 3.

This Richard did much cost on the castelle.

The castelle yoinith to the north gate of the toune, and hath 3. dikis, large and deap, and welle waterid. About ech of the 2. first dikis, as apon the crestes of the ground cast out of [them],* rennith an embatelid waulle now sore yn ruine, and for the most part defaced.

Al the goodly building with the tourres and dungeon be withyn the 3. dike.

There is also a collegiate chapel emong the buildinges withyn the 3. dike. Edmund Erle of Cornewale, sunne to Richard King of the Romains, was the first founder and endower of this college. fo. 13.

Prince Edwarde, as one told me, the Blak, augmentid this college.

There is a decane, 4. prestes, 6. clerkes and 4. choristers. . . . . the late decane afore Dr. London[1] that now is buildid a fair steple of stone at the weste ende of the collegiate chapelle, to making wherof he defacid, as it is said, withoute licens a peace of the kinges lodging, joyning on the est ende of the chapelle.

[1] *This is the same Dr. London that was Warden of New-College, and author of the scandalous report of William of Wickham's being a bastard, which hath been follow'd by a late author in a certain note (not less scandalous) to the first vol. of "the Complete History of England," (as 'tis styl'd) of which I have taken notice in the IVth. and VIIth. vol. of this work. You may see more of Dr. London in col.* 660. *of Vol. I. of "Athenæ Oxon."—Hearne.*

[* The phrase written by Leland runs: "apon the crestes of the creastes of the ground cast out of." He appears to have made a repetition and omitted a word, as suggested above. Stow, too, strikes out the repetition.]

Berks. The decane hath a fair lodging of tymbre withyn the castelle: and to it is yoinid a place for the ministers of the chapelle.

From Walingford to Makeney[a] in Barkshir a good mile.

Mr. Molynes hath a pratie manor place of brike ther.

Curius Courte. One Courte buildid this house of late dayes.

Molynes. This Court was uncle to Molines, that now dwellith at Makeney.

Molines hath not this lordship only, but a nother in Oxfordshir not far from Dorchester, caullid Moungewelle,[b] and is 50. li. in value by yere, and hath fair woodes.

The house of Molines habitation byfore the death of Court was yn Hamptonshir about an 8. miles from Saresbyri at a place caullid Sandhil, wher is a fair manor place.

From Walingford to Sinodune about a mile and a half.

This place is wonderful dikid about and stondith on a hille in Barkshir, hanging over the Tamise. It is yn by estimation half a mile. And withyn it hath beene sum toune, or, as the
fo. 14. commune voice sayith, a castelle in the Britannes tyme, defacid by lykelihod by the Danes.

At this tyme it berith very plentifullye booth barley and whete, and *numismata Romanorum* be ther found yn ploughyng.

About this Sinodune beginnith the fruteful vale of White-Horse, and so strecchith by south west toward Farington quarters.

This vale is not plentiful of woodde.*

From Sinodune to Abbingdon[c] 6. miles.

A little a this side the bridge over the Ise at Abbingdon is a confluence of 2. armes that brekith aboute the est ende of Abbingdon-Abbay out of the hole streame of the Ise,[d] and make 2. litle isles or mediamnes. And at this confluence self in the very mouth is a very fair bridge of 7. arches: and a very litle beneth this bridge booth the armes yoinid and renning in one botom goith ynto Ise.

[* Leland left a long blank after this sentence.]

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[a] Mackney. [b] Mongewell. [c] Abingdon. [d] Isis.

The greath bridge at Abbingdon over Ise hath a 14. arches.* Berks.
The toun of Abbingdon afore the abbay was buildid there was caullid Seukesham.

The abbay was first begon at Bagley Wood in Barkshir a 2. miles more upper on the Ise then Abbingdon now is: but the foundations and the workes there prosperid not; wherapon it was translatid to Seukesham, and ther finishid most by the costes of King Cissa, that there after was buried; but the very place and tumbe of his burial was never knowen syns the Danes defacid Abbingdon.

I hard that ther was an holy heremite, kynne to King Cissa, fo. 15. that lyvid yn the woodes and marisches about Seukesham, and that the abbay for his sake and by his meanes was buildid there.

Ethelwolde, Abbate of Abbingdon, and after Bisshop of Winchestre, yn King Edgares [days] did clerely renovate and augmentid this abbay, digging and caussing a gut to cum out of Isis by force to serve and purge thoffices of thabbay.

The chirche and buildinges that he made ther were after taken doune and new made by Norman abbates in the first Norman kinges tymes. The est partes wherof yet be seene.

The tower in the midle of the chirch, al the body of the chirch, and the towers at the west ende of it wher made by 4. abbates immediatelie præceding the last 4. abbates of Abbingdon.

The latter 2. of the 4. abbates that buildid the west part of the chirch were thus namid: Aschendune and Sante.

Sante was a doctor of divinite, and was imbassador at Rome bothe for King Edward the fourth and Henrie the vij.

At the west end of the area wheryn the abbay chirch of Abbingdon stondith is a charnel chapelle, to the which was gyven the profite of a chapelle at Bayworth by Bagley-Wood.

On the south side of the area is al the abbate and conventes lodging.

[* Stow has the following marginal note: "John of S. Helenes, so cawlyd bycause he dwelt in S. Helin's paroche in Abyndon, was the first beginner and maker of this bridge of stone. Afore his tyme it was a ferry. The makynge of this bridge was a great hinderens to the towne of Walingford, whithar the trade was of Glostarshire. This John of S. Helin's lyvyd about the begynyng of H. the 6." See Part 9 (Lel. vii., fol. 14).]

Berks. In old tymes many of the villages about Abbingdon had but chapelles of ease, and Abbingdon Abbay was their mother chirch, and there they buried.

fo. 16. There is at the west ende of thabbay withowt the gate a chirch dedicate to S. Nicolas, and buildid by one abbate Nicolas for the ease of the toun encreasing with people.

Again this on the other side withoute thabbay gate is a chirch dedicate to S. John, and there is an hospital having 6. almose menne. The kinges be countid for founders of this hospitale.

There is a paroch chirch of S. Helene at the south ende of the toun apon Isis as the ryver cummith from the abbay downeward.

At this place was sumtyme a nunnery: and yn S. Ethelwoldes tyme that renewid thabbay of Abbingdon wer straunge thinges and tumbes found yn digging.

There is now an hospital* of 6. men and 6. women at S. Helenes maintenid by a fraternite ther, as I hard.

A very litle beneth S. Helenes cummith Och ryver thorough the vale of Whit-Horse into Isis.

There is a mille almost at the mouth of this confluence caullid Ocke-mille, and nother above it.

There is a right goodly crosse of stone with fair degres and imagerie in the market steede of Abbingdon.

There is also a fair house with open pillars coverid with a rofe of leade for market folkes. The toun of Abbingdon stondith by clothing. The market is quik there.

Remembre to speke with Mr. Bachelar in Abbingdon, and the prior of Abbingdon dwelling a mile from Abbingdon, for the book *de Gestis abbatum de Abbingdune.*

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fo. 17. From Abbingdon to a fair waren of conies longging to thabbay about a mile.

Oxon. Thens a 4. miles to Chisilhampton[a]-bridge.

[* Stow has the following marginal note here: "John of S. Helin's gave 50. li. land the yer to the mayntenance of this hospitall and the bridge." See Part 9 (Lel. vii., fol. 14).]

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[a] Chiselhampton.

Thens to Haseley 3. miles. Oxfordshire.

From Haseley to Oxford about a 7 miles.

Robertus de Oilleio that cam into England with Wylliam Conqueror had given to hym the baronyes of Oxford and Sainct Waleries.

This Robert made the castelle of Oxford, and, as I conject, other made the waulles of Oxford or repairid them.

This Robert made the chapelle of S. George in the castelle of Oxforde, and foundid a college of prebendaries there.

This Robert dyid withowt issue, and wher he was buried it is not very certeinly knowen.

This Robert had one John de Einerio that was exceding familiar with hym, and had beene in the warres as sworen brother onto hym, and had promised to be part taker of Robertes fortunes. Wherapon he enrichid hym with posses- fo. 18*b*.
sions, and, as sum think, gave hym S. Waleries.

Robert Oilley had a brother caullid Nigellus, of whom be no verye famose thinges written.

Nigellus had a sunne caullid Robert that provid a very noble man.

This Robert the 2. had a wife caullid Edith Forne, a woman of fame and highly estemid with King Henry the [first] by whose procuration Robert weddid her.

This Robert began the priorie of blake chanons at Oseney[a] by Oxford emong the isles that Isis ryver ther makith.

Sum write that this was the occasion of making of it. Edith usid to walk out [of] Oxford Castelle with her gentilwomen to solace and that often tymes, wher yn a certen place in a tre as often as she came a certen pies usid to gether to it, and ther to chattre, and as it wer to speke onto her. Edithe fo. 19.
much marveling at this matier, and was sumtyme sore ferid as by a wonder.

Wherapon she sent for one Radulph, a chanon of S. Frediswides, a man of a vertuus life and her confessor, asking hym counsel: to whom he answerid, after that he had seene the fascion of the pies chattering only at her cumming, that she should builde sum chirch or monasterie in that place.

[a] Osney.

Oxon. Then she entreatid her husband to build a priorie, and so he did, making Radulp the first prior of it.

The cumming of Edith to Oseney and Radulph waiting on her, and the tre with the chattering pies be paintid in the waulle of tharch over Edith tumbe in Oseney priorie.

There lyith an image of Edithe of stone in thabbite of a wowes, holding an hart in her right hond, on the north side of the high altare.

Robert Oilley the 2., founder of Oseney priorie, was buried in thabbay of Eignesham[a] a 3. miles from Oxford.

Robert Oilley the 2. had faire issue by Edith his wife, emong the which Henry was his heire.

This Henry lyith buried yn Oseney chirch, in the veri midle of the presbyteri, under a flatte marble stone, wherapon is a flourid cross* porturid. This Henry had Henry the 2. And from Henry the 2. were other discentes; but in processe the landes of the Oilleys were disparkelid.

Ther is at this tyme one of the Oilleis a man of a 140. li. land dwelling . . . . . *

This Oilley hath to wife my Ladie Williams doughter of Ricote.

He is now communely caullid Doilley of this title de Oilleio.

fo. 20. Ela, Countes of Warwik, a woman of a very great riches and nobilite, lyith buried at the hedde of the tumbe of Henry Oilley, undre a very fair flat marble, in the habite of a woues, graven yn a coper plate.

Ela gave many rich jewelles to Oseney, but no landes.

Ela gave sum landes to Royle[b] abbay by Oseney.

Ela gave riche giftes to thabbay of Reading.

On the north side of the presbyteri of Oseney chirch is buried undre an arche John Saincte John a famose man in an high and large tumbe of marble.

S. John's wife lyith under a flat marble by her husbandes tumbe.

Beaufort a knight lyith in the quier at the hed of Countes Ela.

[* Leland and Stow both have *crossid*, but it seems to be an error for *cross*.]

[a] Eynsham. [b] Rewley.

This Bewfort and an abbate of Oseney buildid the body of the chirch now standing at Oseney, and ther be porturid their images in the volt of it. Oxon.

There be very faire doble isles on eche side of the body of the chirch.

There is buried at Oseney yn our Lady chapelle a noble man of the Placetes, in a faire tumbe with an image.

One Thomas Kidlington, borne at Kidlington in Oxfordshir, abbate of Oseney, buildid many yeres sins the chapelle of our Lady on the north side of the presbyterie of Oseney chirch.

There were in the beginning certen priors at Oseney: and then the rulers of the house were made abbates: at the which tyme the landes of Oseney were augmentid and partely given with a certen peculiar jurisdiction spiritual yn Glocestreshir.

One Mr. James Bayllie of Oxford hath a peace of a booke of the actes of the abbates of Oseney.

From Oxford thorough the southgate and bridge of sundrie arches over Isis, and along causey *in ulter. ripa* in Barkshir by a good quarter of a mile or more, and so up to Hinxey[a] hille, about a mile from Oxford. fo. 21. Berks.

From this place the hilly grounde was meately wooddy for the space of a mile: and thens 10.* miles al by chaumpain, and sum corne, but most pasture, to Farington, standing in a stony ground in the decline of an hille.

Sum caulle this toune Cheping-Farington[b]; but there is other none or very smaul market now at it.

This tounelet hath but one paroch chirche that hath a crosse isle.

In the chirch yard is a very fair chapelle of the Trinite made by on Cheyny, buried ther in a high tumbe of marble: and ther is a cantuarie endowed. Cheney Lord Warden of the 5. Portes now geveth it.

The personage is a 40. li. by yere longging to a prebende yn Saresbyri, that young Cavelcant a Florentine now hath.

I asked for the castelle that the favorers of Matilde Em-

[* Stow has 20 *miles*, the first figure is smudged in Leland's MS.]

[a] Hincksey. [b] Faringdon.

Berks. peres erectid at this place, and King Stephan after pullid doune: but they could telle me naught of it.

I lernid of certentye that a mile out of Farington, toward the right way [to] Higheworth[a] toune v. miles from Farington, wher is a good market for Barkshir on the Wensday, appereth a great diche, wher a fortresse, or rather a camp of warre, hath beene, as sum say, dikid by the Danes for a sure campe.

From Farington onto S. John's-bridge of 3. arches of stone and a causey a 3. miles *dim.* al by low grownd, and subject to the overflowinges of Isis.

As I rode over Isis I lernid that *ulter. ripa* was in Glocestreshir, and *citerior* in * Barkshir and Oxfordshir not far of.

Glo'stershire. I lernid that Northlech-broke, that cummith after to Estleche, enterith into Isis a litle byneth S. John's-bridg.

This Northlech water cummith from north to south.

Northlech[b] is a praty uplandisch toune viij. miles from S. John's-bridg by north. Estleche[c] is a 5. miles lower, both set *ripa citer.* as I cam.

fo. 22. At the very ende of S. John's-bridge *in ripa ulteriori* on the right hond I saw a chapelle in a medow, and greate enclosures of stone waulles.

Heere was *in hominum memoria* a priory of blake chanons of the patronage of the Duke of Clarance or York. When this priory was suppressid there were 3. cantuaries erectid in the chirch of Lechelade: and ther remaynid ontylle of late dayes one Undrewoode, decane of Wallingforde, founde meanes that 2. of these cantuaries should be at Wallingford-College, and the third to remaine at Lechelade.

From S. John's-bridge to Lechelade[d] about half a mile. it is a praty olde village, and hath a pratie pyramis of stone, at the west ende of the chirch.

From Lechelade to Fairford about a 4. miles al by low ground, in a maner in a levelle, most apt for grasse, but very barein of woodde.

Fairford is a praty uplandisch toune, and much of it longith with the personage to Tewkesbyri-Abbay.

[* Leland and Stow have *and* for *in*, evidently a slip of the pen.]

[a] Highworth. [b] Northleach. [c] Eastleach. [d] Lechlade.

There is a fair mansion place of the Tames hard by the chirch yarde, buildid thoroughly by John Tame and Edmunde Tame. The bakside wherof goith to the very bridg of Fairford. Glo'stershire.

Fairford never florishid afore the cumming of the Tames onto it.

John Tame began the fair new chirch of Fairforde, and Edmund Tame finishid it.

Both John and Edmund ly buried in a chapelle of the northside of Fairford quier.

Epitaph: Joannis Tame.

Orate pro animabus Joannis Tame armigeri & Aliciæ uxoris ejus. qui quidem Joannes obiit 8. die mensis Maij, a°. D. 1500, & an°. regni Regis Henrici 7. 16°. Et prædicta Alicia obiit 20. die mensis Decembris, An°. D. 1471.

Epitaph: Edmundi Tame.

Hic jacet Edmundus Tame miles, & Agnes, & Elizabeth uxores ejus. qui quidem Edmundis obiit primo die Octobr. a°. D. 1534. & a°. regis Henr. 8. 26.

Fairford water risith a 5. miles north north west from Fairford, and after rennith about a mile lower thorough Welleford[a] village, and about a mile lower as it were betwixt Welleford and S. John's-bridge goith into Isis. fo. 23.

The streame of Isis lyith from S. John's-bridge thus upward:

From S. John-bridge to Lechelad more then half a mile.

From Lechelade to Eiton Castelle[b] in Whileshir, wher great ruines of a building in Wyleshir, as in *ulteriori ripa*, remayne yet, a 2. miles upper on the Isis. Wilts.

From Eiton Castelle to Nunne-Eiton a mile, to Grekelade,[c] or rather Crikelade, a 2. miles.

Eiton the Lord Zouches castelle.

Nunne-Eiton longgid to Godstow.

Crekelade is on the farther ripe of Isis, and stondith in Wileshire.

Loke here wher Braden water cumming out of Wyleshir dooth go ynto Isis.

From Faireford to Pultun[d] aboute a 2. miles *dim.* Going Glouc.

[a] Welford. [b] Castle Eaton. [c] Cricklade. [d] Poulton.

Glo'ster-shire. out of Fairford I passid over the water, wher is a bridg of 4. stone arches.

Ther cummith a litle bek by Pulton, that after goit at a mille a litle above Dounamney village into Amney water into the Isis.*

Then cummith Amney-broke into Isis. Cowberle water cummith into . . . . .

I notid a litle beyond Pulton village Pulton priorie, wher was a prior and 2. or 3. blake chanons with hym.

I saw yn the waulles where the presbyterie was 3. or 4. arches, wher ther were tumbes of gentilmen: I think that there was byried sum of the Sainct-Maurs. And of surety on S. Maur founder of it was buried there.

As I passid out of Pulton village I went over the bek of Pulton, rysing not far above.

Pulton-bek about a mile beneth Pulton goith at a mille a litle above Dounamney[a] into Amney streame.*

From Pulton toward Amney villag I passid over Amney water, and so to Amney village, leving it on the right hand.

Amney brook risith a litle above Amney toune by north out of a rok: and goith a 3. miles of or more to Douneamney, wher Syr Antony Hungreford hath a fair house of stone *ripa ulter.*

Amney goith into Isis a mile beneth Dounamney again Nunne Eiton in Wilshir.

fo. 24. From Pulton to Cirencestre a 4. miles.

Cirencestre[b] standith on Churne ryver.

Churncestre callid in *Latine Coriminum.*

Ther was afore the Conquest a fair and riche college of prebendaries in this toune; but of what Saxon's foundation no man can telle.

Henry the first made this college an abbay of chanons regulares, gyving them the landes of the prebendaries totally, and sum other thinges. Rumbaldus, chauncelar to King Edward the Confessor, was. dene of this house, and buried in the body of the chirch, as it apperith by the epitaphy on his tumbe.

[* This repetition occurs both in Leland and Stow.]

[a] Down Ampney. [b] Cirencester.

The est parte of the chirch of Cirencestre-Abbay shewith to be of a very old building. The west part from the *transeptum* is but new work to speke of. King Richard the first gave to Cirenceste the cortes and perquisites of 7. hundredes therabout yn Glocestreshir. Glo'ster shire.

The landes of Cirencestre-abbay litle augmentid sins the tyme of the fundation by Henry the first.

There ly 2. noble men of S. Amandes buried withyn the presbyterie of Cirencestre-abbay chirch.

And there is buried the hart of Sentia, wife to Richard King of Romains, and Erle of Cornwalle.

Serlo first abbate of Cirencestre.

This Serlo made his brother prior of Bradene-stoke. *Serlo Decanus Severianæ*

Ther were xxviij. or xxix. abbates of Cirencestre after Serlo. *Eccl. fit Abbas Coriniensis.*

Mr. Blake the last abbate buildid 2. fulling milles at Cirencestre that cost a 700. markes of mony. They be wonderfully necessary, by cause the toun standith alle by clothing.

There hath bene 3. paroche chirchis in Cirencestre, wherof S. Cecilia chirch is clene doun, it was of late but a chapelle. S. Laurence yet stondith, but as no paroch chirch. Ther be 2. poor almose women endowid with landes. fo. 25.

Ther is now but one paroche chirch in al Cirencestre: but that is very fair.

The body of the chirch is al new work, to the which Ruthal, Bisshop of Duresme, borne and brought up in Cirencestre, promisid much, but preventid with deth gave nothing.

One Alice Aveling, aunt to Bisshop Ruthal by the mother side, gave an hundreth markes to the building of the right goodly porche of the paroch chirch.

And Ruthalles mother contributid, and other, to the performent of it.

Alexander Necham, a great clerk and abbate of Cirencestre, buried in the entring of the cloister of Wiccestre, entering out of the chirch into the cloyster. King Henry the first made the hospital of S. John at Cirencestre. Cirencestre toun hath but a bailife to govern there.

Cirencestre is in Coteswolde.

Cirencestre hath the most celebrate market in al that quarters on Monday.

Glo'ster-shire. The way lyith this from Cirencestre to London:
To Fairford vj. miles.
To Faringtón viij.
To Abbingdon . . . miles.
To Dorchestre v. miles.
To Henley . . . . . .
To London . . . . . .

Tetbyri[a] is vij. miles from Malmesbyri, and is a praty market toun.

Tetbyri liyth a 2. miles on the lift hand of from Fosse as men ryde to Sodbyri.

The hed of Isis in Coteswalde risith about a mile a this side Tetbyri.

The Fosse way goith oute at Cirencestre, and so streatchith by a manifest great creste to Sodbyri market[b] . . . . miles of, and so to Bristow.

Cowberkele[c] lyith by north west a vj. miles from Cirencestre, and there ys the hedde of Cowberkeley-streame.

Master Bridges hath a fair house at Cowberkele.

This streame cummith a 3. miles lower thorough Rencumbe[d] Park, and ther hath Sir Edmunde Tame a very fair house.

fo. 26. From Cirencestre to Malmesbyri[e] viij. miles.

Wilts. First I roode about a mile on Fosse, then I turnid on the lifte hand, and cam al by champayne grounde, fruteful of corne and grasse, but very litle wood.

I passid over a stone bridg, wher as Newton water, as I tooke it, rennith in the very botom by the town, and so enterid into the toune by theste gate.

The toune of Malmesbyri stondith on the very toppe of a greate slaty rok, and ys wonderfully defendid by nature, for Newton water cummith a 2. miles from north to the toun: and Avon water cummith by weste of the toun from Lokington[f] village a 4. miles of, and meate aboute a bridg at south est part of the toun, and so goith Avon by south a while, and than turneth flat west toward Bristow.

The conducte that cam to Malmesbyri Abbay was fette from Newton.

[a] Tetbury. [b] Chipping Sodbury. [c] Cubberly.
[d] Rendcomb. [e] Malmesbury. [f] Luckington.

Newton water and Avon ren so nere togither in the botom of the west suburbe at Malmesbyri, that there within a burbolt-shot the toun is peninsulatid. In the toun be 4. gates by the names of est, west, north, and south, ruinus al. Wiltshire.

The walles in many places stond ful up: but now very feble.

Nature hath dikid the toun strongely.

It was sum tyme a castelle of greate fame, wher yn the toun hath syns be buildid: for in the beginning of the Saxons reigne, as far as I can lerne, Malmesbyri was no toun.

This castelle was namid of the Britons Cair-Bladun.

The Saxons first caullid it Ingelburne. Ing *Saxonice*, *Latine* pratum.

And after of one Maildulphus a Scotte, that taught good letters there and after procurid an abbay ther to be made, it was Maidulphesbyri, i. *Maildulphi curia.*

The king of the West-Saxons and a bisshop of Winchestre were founders of this abbay.

Aldelmus was then after Maildulph abbate there, and after Bisshop of Shirburn.

This S. Aldelme is patrone of this place.

The toune hath a great privileg of a fair about the fest of Sainct Aldelme; at the which tyme the toune kepith a band of harnesid men to se peace kept: and this [*is*] one of the bragges of the toun, and therby they be furnishid with harneys. fo. 27.

Ther were in thabbay chirch yard 3. chirches: thabbay chirch a right magnificent thing, wher were 2. steples, one that had a mighttie high *pyramis*, and felle daungerusly in *hominum memoria*, and sins was not reedified: it stode in the midle of the *transeptum* of the chirch, and was a marke to al the countre about; the other yet standith, a greate square toure, at the west ende of the chirch.

The tounes men a late bought this chirch of the king, and hath made it their paroche chirch.

The body of the olde paroch chirch, standing in the west end of the chirch yarde, is clene taken doun. The est ende is convertid *in aulam civicam.*

The fair square tour in the west ende is kept for a dwelling house.

Ther was a litle chirch joining to the south side of the *transeptum* of thabby chirch, wher sum say Joannes Scottus

Wiltshire. the great clerk was slayne about the tyme of Alfrede king of West-Saxons of his own disciples, thrusting and stikking * hym with their table pointelles.

Wevers hath now lomes in this litle chirch, but it stondith and is a very old pece of work.

Ther was an image set up yn thabbay chirch yn honor of this John Scotte.

This is John Scotte that translatid Dionysius out of Greke into Latine.

Malmesbyri hath a good quik market kept every Saturday.

There is a right fair and costely peace of worke in the market place made al of stone and curiusly voultid for poore market folkes to stande dry when rayne cummith.

Ther be 8. great pillers and 8. open arches: and the work is 8. square: one great piller in the midle berith up the voulte. The men of the toun made this peace of work *in hominum memoria.*

The hole loggiñges of thabbay be now longging to one Stumpe, an exceding riche clothiar that boute them of the king.

This Stumpes sunne hath maried Sir Edward Baynton's doughter.

fo. 28. This Stumpe was the chef causer and contributer to have thabbay chirch made a paroch chirch.

At this present tyme every corner of the vaste houses of office that belongid to thabbay be fulle of lumbes to weve clooth yn, and this Stumpe entendith to make a stret or 2. for clothier in the bak vacant ground of the abbay that is withyn the toune waulles.

There be made now every yere in the toune a 3000. clothes.

Sum hold opinion that ther was sum tyme a nunery wher the heremitage now stondith in the dike of the toune at the west ende of the old paroche chirch.

Sum say there that there was another nunnery toward the park a litle without the toun longging to thabbate in the way to Chippenham.

[* Leland wrote this word *stinkking*, but the stroke over the first i = n was probably a mistake; he must have meant *sticking* (not *striking*, as Stow and Hearne).]

And I have redde that there was a nunnery wher now is a poore hospitale about the south bridge without the toun in the way to Chippenham. Wiltshire.

Going out of Malmesbyri by the south gate I turnid on the lifte hond and so passid over Avon by a fair bridg of stone having 3. arches.

And then conscending an hillet even therby left a chapelle or paroch chirch hard on the lift hand, and then leaving the park and the late abbates maner place on the lift hond, I cam to a village about a mile of caullid Fosse, wher was a bridge and a good streame renning undre it.

Thens to Chippenham a vj. miles.

Riding betwixt Malmesbyri and Chippenham al the ground on that side of the ryver was chaumpain, fruteful of corne and grasse, but litle wood.

Thus rydyng I lefte Avon streame aboute a 2. miles on the lifte hand. I markid 2. places betwene Malmesbyri and Chippenham notable. Draicote,[a] wher Sir Henrye Long hath a fair manor place, and a park about a mile from Avon streame. Draicot is a 5. miles from Malmesbyri, and a 2. miles from Chippenham.

On the other side of the Avon river I sawe Bradenestoke fo. 29.
priory ruines on the toppe of an hille a mile and an half from Avon ryver.

Bradenestoke[b] is about a 4. miles from Malmesbyri.

Al the quarters of the foreste of Braden be welle wooddid even along from Malmesbyri to Chippenham ward.

One told me that ther was no notable bridge on Avon betwixt Malmesbyri and Chippenham. I passid over 2. bekkes betwixt Malmesbyri and Chippenham.

Mr. Pye dwellith at . . . . . a litle from Chippenham, but in Chippenham paroche.

I left Chippenham a mile on the lifte hand, and so went to Alington[c] village about a mile of, and thens 3. miles to Cosham,[d] a good uplandisch toun, wher be ruines of an old maner place: and therby a park wont to be yn dowage to the quenes of Englande. Mr. Baynton yn Quene Annes dayes pullid doun by licens a peace of this house sumwhat to help his buildinges at Bromeham.

[a] Draycot. [b] Bradenstoke. [c] Allington. [d] Corsham.

Wiltshire. Old Mr. Bonehome told me that Coseham apperteinid to the erldom of Cornwalle, and that Cosham was a mansion place longging to it wher sumtyme they lay.

Al the menne of this townelet were bond: so that apon a tyme one of the erles of Cornewalle hering them secretely to lament their state manumitted them for mony, and gave them the lordship of Cosham in copie hold to pay a chief rente.

From Coseham to Haselbyri[a] about a 2. miles.

I left on the lift hand on the toppe of a litle hille an heremitage withyn a litle as I turnid doun to Hasilbyri.

The manor place of Haselbyry stondith in a litle vale, and was a thing of a simple building afore that old Mr. Boneham father did build there. The Bonehomes afore that tyme dwellid by Lacok[b] upon Avon.

There is a feld by Lacok wher men find much Romaine mony, it is caulid silver-feeld.

From Haselbyri to Munkton-Farley a mile *dim.* wher by the village ther was a priorie stonding on a litle hille, sumtyme having blak monkes, a prior, and a convent of 12.

Monketon-Farley[c] emong other thynges was a late gyven to therle of Hertford.

fo. 30. From Haselbyri to Monkton the countre beginnith to wax woddy: and so forth lyke to Bradeford[d] about a 2. miles from Munketun-Farley: and also to part into hilles and valeys.

Sir Henry* Long hath a litle maner about a mile from Munketon-Farley at Wrexley.

The original setting up of the house of the Longes cam, as I lernid of Mr. Bonehom, by this meanes:

One Long Thomas a stoute felaw was sette up by one of the old Lordes Hungrefordes. And after by cause this Thomas was caullid Long Thomas, Long after was usurpid for the name of the family.

This Long Thomas master had sum lande by Hungrefordes procuration.

Then succedid hym Robert and Henry.

[* Leland first wrote *Mr.* Long, then *Sir Henry* above it.]

[a] Hazlebury. [b] Laycock. [c] Monkton Farleigh. [d] Bradford.

Then cam one Thomas Long descending of younger brother, and could skille of the law, and had the inheritances of the aforesaid Longes. Syr Henry and Sir Richard Long were sunnes to this Thomas. Wiltshire.

The toune self of Bradeford stondith on the cliuing of a slaty rokke, and hath a meetely good market ons a weeke. The toune is made al of stone and standith, as I cam to it, on the hither ripe of Avon.

Ther is a chapelle on the highest place of the toune as I enterid.

The fair larg paroche chirch standith bynethe the bridge on Avon ripe.

The vicarage is at the west ende of the chirch.

The personage is L. poundes by the yere, and was impropriate to Shaftesbyri Abbay.

Haulle dwellith in a pratie stone house at the este ende of the este ende of the toune *in dextra ripa Avonæ*. Haule, alias de la Sale, a man of an 100. li. landes by the yere.

There is a very fair house of the building of one Horton a riche clothier at the north est part by the chirch.

This Horton's wife yet lyvith.

This Horton buildid a goodly large chirch house *ex lapide quadrato* at the est end of the chirch yard without it.

This Horton made divers fair houses of stone in Throughbridge toun.

One Lucas a clothier now duellith in Horton's house in Bradeford. Horton left no childern.

Al the toune of Bradeford stondith by clooth making.

Bradeford bridge hath 9. fair arches of stone.

Bath is a 5. miles lower apon Avon than Bradeford. Somerset.

*These be the names of the notable stone bridges apon Avon betwixt Malmesbyri and Bradeford. fo. 31.

Malmesbyri bridge.

Christine Maleforde[a] bridge about a 5. miles lower.

Caisway[b] bridge aboute a 2. miles lower.

Chippenham a right fair bridge about a mile lower. Chip-

[* Leland's asterisk to mark off this list of the bridges over Avon. Stow removed it to the end of folio 34; *i.e.*, p. 139, after l. 31.]

[a] Christian Malford.

[b] Kellaways.

Wiltshire. penham toun is on the farther ripe toward London, and cumming from London men cum to it not passing over the bridge.

Rhe bridge[a] about a mile and an half lower.

About a 4. miles lower is Stavertun bridge, wher is the confluence of Thrugh-bridge water[b] with Avon.

Bradeford bridge a 2. miles lower.

Bath bridge of v. fair arches a v. miles lower.

Bristow[c] bridge a 10. miles lower.

A 2. miles above Bristow was a commune *trajectus* by bote, wher was a chapelle of S. Anne on the same side of Avon that Bath stondith on, and heere was great pilgrimage to S. Anne.

There is a litle streate over Bradeford bridge, and at the ende of that is an hospitale of the kinges of Englandes fundation.

As I turnid up at this streat end toward Through-bridg ther was a quarre of fair stone on the right hand in a felde.

From Bradeford to Thorough-bridge[d] about a 2. miles by good corne, pasture and wood.

I enterid into the toune by a stone bridge of a 3. arches.

The toune standith on a rokky hillet, and is very welle buildid of stone, and florishith by drapery.

Of later tymes one James Terumber, a very rich clothier, buildid a notable fair house in this toune, and gave it at his deth with other landes to the finding of 2. cantuarie prestes yn Through-bridg chirch.

This Terumber made also a litle almose house by Through-bridge chirch, and yn it be a 6. poore folkes having a 3. pence a peace by the week toward their finding.

Horton, a clothiar of Bradeforde, buildid of late dayes dyvers fair houses in this toun.

Old Bayllie buildid also of late yn this toun, he was a rich
fo. 32. clothiar. Bailies sun now drapeth yn the toun, and also a 2. miles out of it at a place yn the way to Farley-castel. One Alexandre is now a great clothier in the toun.

The chirch of Through-bridge is lightsum and fair.

One Molines is parson ther, a man welle lernid.

[a] Reybridge. [b] R. Bliss. [c] Bristol. [d] Trowbridge.

The castelle stoode on the south side of the toune, it is now clene doun. There was in it a 7. gret toures, wherof peaces of 2. yet stande. Wiltshire.

The river rennith hard by the castelle.

This brooke risith about a mile and an half from Werminster by southest, and so cummith to Through-bridge toune, and thens about a mile to Saverton, an hamlet longing to Through-bridg, and there metith with Avon river: and at this confluence there is a stone bridg over Avon.

Saverton[a] stondith on the same side of the brooke that Trough-bridge dothe. *Staverton bridge.*

There is a fair standing place for market men to stond yn, in the hart of the toune, and this is made viij. square, and a piller in the midle, as there is one made in Malmesbyri far fairer then this.

The erles of Sarum were lordes of Through-bridg: then the Duke of Lancaster, now therle of Hertford.

From Thorough-bridg to Castelle-Farley[b] about a 3. miles by good corne, pasture, and nere Farley self plenty of wood. Somerset.
Or I cam to the castelle I passid over Frome water, passing by there yn a rokky valey and botom, where the water brekith into armelettes and makith islettes, but sone meting agayn with the principale streame, wherby there be in the causey diverse smaul bridges.

This water rennith hard under the botom of the castelle, and there driveth a mylle. The castelle is sette on a rokky hille. There be diverse praty towrres in the utter warde of the castelle. And in this utter warde ys an auncient chapelle, and a new chapelle annexid onto it.

Under the arch of this chapelle lyith, but sumwhat more to the old chapelle warde, one of the Hungerfordes with his wife, having these epitaphies apon 2. schochins of plate of brasse:

Hic jacet Thomas Hungerford, chevallier, dominus de Farley, Welew, & Heitesbyri: qui obiit 3. *die Decembris a°. D.* 1398, *cujus animæ propitietur Deus, amen.* *Welewe a lordship joining to Farley.*

Hic jacet Domina Joanna Uxor ejusdem Thomæ Hungerford, filia Domini Edmundi Husee Militis: quæ obiit prima die mensis Martii a°. D. 1412. fo. 33.

[a] Staverton. [b] Farleigh-Hungerford.

Somerset-shire.

These thinges that heere folow were written in a table in the chapelle:

Thomas Hungreford knight and Dame Joanna his wife.

Gualterus filius Thomæ et Joannæ.

Syr Gualter Hungreford Lord Hungreford Knight of the Garter and High Treasorer of Englande.

Catarine heire to Peverel, and wife to Gualter.

Robertus filius Gualterii et Caterinæ.

Syr Robert Lord Hungreford.

Margaret heire to Botreaux, wife to Robert Erle Hungreford.

Robertus come fil: Roberti et Margaretæ.

Eleanor Molynes heire to Molines and wife to Robert.

Leyland.

I hard say that this erl and his wife were buried in the chirch of Sarum,

The line of the late Lord Hungreford.

Gualter Hungreford knight.

Joanna wife to Gualter.

Edward sun to Walter.

Jane his wife.

Syr Gualter Lord Hungerford.

Susan doughter to Daners* of Daundesey by Bradstok:

Alice the Lorde Sannes doughter:

Elizabeth the Lorde Husee's doughter: wives to Gualter late lord Hungerford.

Gualter and Edward sunnes to Gualter late Lord Hungreford.

Ther longgid 2. chauntre prestes to this chapelle: and they had a praty mansion at the very est end of it.

The gate house of the inner court of the castelle is fair, and ther be the armes of the Hungrefordes richely made yn stone.

The haule and 3. chambers withyn the secund courte be stately.

There is a commune saying that one of the Hungrefordes buildid this part of the castelle by the praye of the Duke of Orleaunce whom he had taken prisoner.

Farley standith yn Somersetshir.

Frome ryver there partith, and so doune to the mouth, Wileshir from Somersetshir.

The mouth of it where it goith ynto Avon is about a mile and an half lower then Farley, and by estimation Bradeford is a 2. good miles upper on Avon.

[* *Danvers;* Burton (*a*).]

There is a park by Farley castelle. Somerset-
There is also a litle above the castelle a village. shire.
Frome water risith at . . . . .
Philippes-Northtoun[a] a pratie market toun, is about a mile fo. 34.
from Farley castelle, and standith in Somerset.

This toune takith the name of the dedication of the chirch thereyn that is to Philip and Jacob.

There is a faire at this toun on the fest of Philip and Jacob.*

From Farley I ridde a mile of by woddy ground to a graung great and welle buildid, that longid to Henton-priorie of Chartusians. This priory stondith not far of from this graunge on the brow of an hille abouth a quarter of a mile from the farther ripe of Frome, and not far from this place Frome goith ynto Avon.

I rodde by the space of a mile or more by woddes and mountaine grounde to a place, where I saw a rude stone waulle hard on the right hond by a great lenghte as it had beene a park waulle. One sins told me that Henton[b] priory first stode there, if it be so it is the lordship of Hethorpe that was gyven to them for their first habitation.

And about a mile farther I cam to a village,[c] and passid over a ston bridge where ranne a litle broke there they caullid Mitford-water.

This brooke risith in the rootes of Mendip-hilles a 7. miles or more by west south west from this bridge, and goith about a mile lower into Avon.

From this bridge to Bath 2. good miles al by mountayne ground and quarre, and litle wood in syte.

About a mile from Bath I left the way that ledith to Bristow for them that use from Saresbyri to Bristow.

Or ever I cam to the bridge of Bath that is over Avon I fo. 35.
cam doun by a rokky hille fulle of fair springes of water: and on this rokky hille is sette a longe streate as a suburbe to the cyte of Bath; and [*in*] this streat is a chapelle of S. Mary Magdalen. Ther is a great gate with a stone arche at the entre of the bridge.

[* Between this line and the next Leland left a half page blank.]

[a] Norton St. Philip. [b] Hinton. [c] Combe Monkton.

Somerset. The bridge hath v. fair stone arches.

Bytwixt the bridge and the south gate of Bath I markid fair medows on eche hand, but especially on the lift hond, and they ly by south west on the toun.

The cite of Bath is sette booth yn a fruteful and pleasant botom, the which is environid on every side with greate hilles, out of the which cum many springes of pure water that be conveyid * by dyverse ways * to serve the cite. Insomuch that leade beyng made ther at hand many houses yn the toune have pipes of leade to convey water from place to place.

There be 4. gates yn the town by the names of est, west, north and south.

The toune waulle within the toune is of no great highth to theyes: but without it is *à fundamentis* of a reasonable highth. and it stondith almost alle, lakking but a peace about Gascoyn's-tower.

In the walles at this tyme be no tourres saving over the toune gates.

One Gascoyne an inhabitante of the toune *in hominum memoria* made a litle peace of the walle that was in decay, as for a fine for a faught that he had committid in the cite: wherof one part as at a corner risith higher then the residew of the walle, wherby it is communely caullid Gascoyne-tower.

There be divers notable antiquitees † engravid in stone that yet be sene yn the walles of Bathe betwixt the south gate and the weste gate: and agayn betwixt the west gate and the north gate.

The first was an antique hed of a man made al flat and having great lokkes of here as I have in a coine of C. Antius.

The secunde that I did se bytwene the south and the north gate was an image, as I tooke it, of Hercules: for he held yn eche hand a serpent.

Then I saw the image of a foote man *vibrato gladio & prætenso clypeo.*

[* MS. has *convey* and *way*.]

[† In the second edition of the "Itinerary" is printed a long note on these antiquities, with copies of the inscriptions and interpretations made by Samuel Gale, Oddy, and Thwaites, taken from Hearne's "Review," 1st ed., vol. ix. See also Roger Gale thereon in Hearne's edition of Leland's "Collectanea," 2nd ed., 1774, vol. vi., p. 276.]

Then I saw a braunch with leves foldid and wrethin into circles. Somerset.

Then I saw ij. nakid imagis lying a long, the one imbracing the other.

Then I saw to antique heddes with heere as rofelid yn lokkes. fo. 36.

Then I saw a grey-hound as renning, and at the taile of hym was a stone engravid with great Romane letters, but I could pike no sentence out of it.

Then I saw another inscription, but the wether hath except a few lettres clere defacid.

Then I saw toward the west gate an image of a man embracid with 2. serpentes. I took, it for Laocoon.

Betwixt the weste and the north gate.

I saw 2. inscriptions, of the wich sum wordes were evident to the reader, the residew clene defacid.

Then I saw the image of a nakid man.

Then I saw a stone having *cupidines & labruscas intercurrentes.*

Then I saw a table having at eche ende an image vivid and florishid above and beneth. In this table was an inscription of a tumbe or burial wher in I saw playnly these wordes: *vixit annos xxx.* This inscription was meately hole but very diffusely written, as letters for hole wordes, and 2. or 3. letters conveid in one.

Then I saw a. 2 images, wherof one was of a nakid manne grasping a serpent in eche hand, as I tooke it: and this image was not far from the north gate.

Such antiquites as were in the waulles from the north gate to the est, and from the est gate to the south, hath been defacid by the building of the monastery, and making new waulles.

I much doubte wither these antique workes were sette in the tyme of the Romans dominion in Britayne in the waulles of Bath, as they stand now: or wither they were gatherid of old ruines ther, and sins set up in the walles reedified in testimonie of thantiquite of the toun.

There be 2. springes of whote wather in the west south west part of the towne. Wherof the bigger is caullid the Crosse Bath, bycause it hath a cross erectid in the midle of it. This bath is much frequentid of people deseasid with

Somerset. lepre, pokkes, scabbes, and great aches, and is temperate and pleasant, having a 11. or 12. arches of stone in the sides for men to stonde under yn tyme of reyne.

Many be holp by this bathe from scabbes and aches.

The other bathe is a 2. hunderith foote of, and is lesse in
fo. 37. cumpace withyn the waulle then the other, having but 7. arches yn the waulle. This is caullid the Hote Bathe; for at cumming into it men think that it wold scald the flesch at the first, but after that the flesch ys warmid it is more tolerable and pleasaunt.

Both these bathes be in the midle of a litle* streat, and joine to S. John's hospitale: so that it may be thought that Reginalde Bisshop of Bathe made this hospitale nere these 2. commune bathes to socour poore people resorting to them.

The Kinges Bathe is very faire and large standing almost in the midle of the towne, and at the west end of the cathedrale chirch.

The area that this bath is yn is cumpassid with an high stone waulle.

The brimmes of this bath hath a litle walle incumpasing them, and in this waul be a 32. arches for men and women to stand separately yn. To this bath do gentilmen resort.

Ther goith a sluse out of this bath, and servid in tymes past with water derivid out of it 2. places in Bath priorie usid for bathes: els voide; for in them be no springes.

The colour of the water of the baynes is as it were a depe blew se water, and rikith like a sething potte continually, having sumwhat a sulphureus and sumwhat onpleasant savor.

The water that rennith from the 2. smaul bathes goit by a dike into Avon by west bynethe the bridge.

The water that goith from the Kinges Bath turnith a mylle, and after goith into Avon above Bath-bridge.

In al the 3. bathes a man may evidently se how the water burbelith up from the springes.

Ther be withyn the walles of Bath . . . paroche chirchis, of the which the tourrid steple of the paroche chirch at the north gate semith to be auncient.

There is a paroche chirch and a suburbe without the north-gate.

[* MS. has *lite*.]

There is an hospital of S. John hard by the Crosse Bathe, of the fundation of Reginalde Bisshop of Bathe. Somerset,

The toun hath of a long tyme syns bene continually most mayntainid by making of clothe. fo. 38.

There were *in hominum memoria* 3. clothiers at one tyme, thus namid, Style, Kent and Chapman, by whom the toun of Bath then florishid. Syns the death of them it hath sumwhat decayed.

It apperith in the booke of the antiquitees of the late monasterie of Bath that King Osric in the year of our Lord 676, Theodore then beyng Arche-bisshop of Cantwarbyri, did erect a monasterie of nunnes at Bath, and Bertane was the first abbatisse therof.

It apperith by a charte that one Ethelmod, a great man, gave, by the leave of King Ædelrede, in Theodore tharchbisshop of Cantwarbyri's tyme, landes to one Bernguid abbatisse of Bath, and to one Foulcburc.

The book of thantiquite of the abbay of Bath makith no great mention of any great notable doyng of Offa King of the Merches at Bathe.

The prior of Bath told me, that after the nunnes tyme ther wer secular chanons in S. Peter's chirch at Bath; paraventure Offa King of Merches set them ther, for I have redde that Offa did a notable act at S. Peter's in Bath. Or els the chanons cam yn after that the Danes had racid the nunry there.

Eadgar was a great doer and benefactor to S. Peter's at Bath, in whos tyme monkes were yn Bathe, and sins; except Alfarus Erl of Merch, that was a scurge of monkes, expellid them for a tyme.

John a phisitian, born at Tours yn France, and made Bisshop of Welles, did obteine of Henry the first to sette his se at Bath; and so he had the abbay landes given onto hym, and then he made a monk prior ther, deviding the old possessions of the monastery with hym.

This John pullid doun the old chirch of S. Peter at Bath, and erectid a new, much fairer, and was buried in the midle of the presbyteri thereof, whos image I saw lying there an 9. yere sins, at the which tyme al the chirch that he made lay to wast, and was onrofid, and wedes grew about this John of Tours' sepulchre. fo. 39.

Somerset. This John of Tours erectid a palace at Bath in the south west side of the monasteri of S. Peter's at Bath; one gret squar tour of it with other ruines yet appere.

I saw at the same tyme a fair great marble tumbe ther of a bisshop of Bath, out of the wich they sayid that oyle did distille: and likely; for his body was enbaumid plentifully.

There were other divers bisshops buried ther.

Oliver King Bisshop of Bath began of late dayes a right goodly new chirch at the west part of the old chirch of S. Peter, and finishid a great peace of it. The residue of it was syns made by the priors of Bath: and especially by Gibbes the last prior ther, that spent a great summe of mony on that fabrike.

Oliver King let almost al the old chirch of S. Peter's in Bath to go to ruine. The walles yet stande.

King Eadgar was crounid with much joy and honor at S. Peter's in Bath; wherapon he bare a gret zeale to the towne, and gave very great fraunchises and privileges onto it.

In knowlege wherof they pray in al their ceremonies for the soule of King Eadgar.

And at Whitsunday-tyde, at the which tyme men say that Eadgar there was crounid, ther is a king electid at Bath every yere of the tounes men in the joyfulle remembraunce of King Edgar and the privileges gyven to the toun by hym. This king is festid and his adherentes by the richest menne of the toun.

fo. 40. From Bath to Palton[a] al by hilly ground but plentiful of corne and grasse an eight miles.

From Palton to Chuton[b] by like ground about a 2. miles.

There is a goodly new high tourrid steple at Chuton.

From Chuton to Welles by hilly ground but lesse fruteful partely in Mendepe about a 5. miles.

The toune of Welles[c] is sette yn the rootes of Mendepe hille in a stony soile and ful of springes, wherof it hath the name. The chefest spring is caullid Andres welles, and risith in a medow plot not far above the est end of the cathedrale chirch, first renning flat west and entering into Coscumb water sumwhat by south.

[a] Paulton. [b] Chewton Mendip. [c] Wells.

Somerset.

The toune of Welles is large. I esteme it to lak litle of a 2. miles in cumpace, al for the most part buildid of stone. The streates have streamelettes of springes almost yn every one renning, and occupiyth making of cloth. Mawdelyne was a late a great clothiar yn Wellys, and so is now his sunne.

The chifest of the toun lyith by est and west, and sum parte cast out with a streat by south, in the out part wherof was a chapelle, as sum say, of Thomas Beket.

Ther is but one paroch chirch in Welles, but that is large, and standith in the west part of the toun: and is dedicate to Sainct Cuthberte.

There is an hospitale of 24. poore menne and wymen at the north side of S. Cuthbertes chirch, there is a cantuary preste. The hospitale and the chapelle is buildid al in lenghth under one roofe from west to est. Nicolas Budwith Bisshop of Bath was founder of this, and brought it almost to the perfection, and that that lakkid was completid by one John Storthwayt, one of the executors of the testament of Bubwith.

There was an other hospitale of S. John yn the town, stonding hard on the ripe by south of S. Andreas streme. This hospitale was foundid by . . . . . and Hughe, bisshops.

Clerk Bisshop of Bath had a late this house gyven to hym by the king for the lordship of Dogmeresfeld.

fo. 41.

There is a conduct in the market place derivid from the bisshopes conduct by the licens of Thomas Bekington Bisshop sumtyme of Bath, for the which the burgeses ons a yere solemply visite his tumbe, and pray for hys sowle.

There be xij. right exceding fair houses al uniforme of stone high and fair windoid in the north side of the market place, joining hard to the north west part of the bisshop's palace. This cumly peace of work was made by Bisshop Bekington, that myndid, yf he had lyvid lengger, to have buildid other xij. on the south side of the market steede, the which work if he had complishid it had bene a spectable* to al market places in the west cuntery.

This work was made

Wyllyam Knight, now Bisshop of Bath, buildith a crosse in the market place, a right sumptuus peace of worke: in the

[* Stow copies this *spectacle*.]

Somerset. by the legacie of Doctor Wolman Deane of Welles.

extreme circumference wherof be vij. faire pillers, and in another circumference withyn them be vj. pillers and yn the midle of this circumference one piller; al these shaul bere a volte, and over the volte shaul be *domus civica*.

The area afore the bisshop's palace lyith est of the market stede, and hath a fair high waul toward the market stede, and a right goodly gate house yn it, made of late by Bisshop Bekingtun, as it apperith by his armes. On the south side of this area is the bisshop's palace dichid brodely and waterid about by the water of S. Andres streame let into it. This palace ys strongely waullid and embateld castelle lyke, and hath in the first front a godly gate house yn the midle, and at eche end of the front a round towr, and 2. other round towers be lykelyhod yn the southside of the palace, and then is ther one at every corner. The haul of the palace ys exceding fayre. The residew of the house is large and fair. Many bisshops hath bene the makers of it, as it is now.

The chanons of Welles had there houses, afore the translation of the se to Bath, wher now the bisshop's palace is. John of Tours first Bisshop of Bath put them out, and they syns hath buildid them a xij. very faire houses, partely on the north side of the cimitery of the cathedrale chirch, partely without. Bishop Bekington buildid the gate house at the west ende of the cemiterie.

The decanes place is on the northe side of the cimitery.

Ther is at the est ende of the cimitery a volt and a gate, and a galery over, made by Bekington.

fo. 42. From Welles to Glessenbyri[a] about a 5. miles from north to south west.

S. Andres broke. Fyrst yn the toune over S. Andres water by S. John's, aboute a quarter of a mile out of Welles I passid over a litle broket, an arme of S. Andres water or Welles water: And ther as I passid over it I saw hard on the lifte hand a stone bridge of one arche. This arme shortly after joynith yn the medowes with the principal part of Welles water.

And about half a mile beyond this bridg I passid over another brook caullid Coscumbe water a bigger streme then Welles water.

I lernid there, that Welles water metith with Coscumbe

[a] Glastonbury.

water on the right hond not far from the causey, and so go yn one botom to the mere. Somerset.

There is a castelle on an hille in this medow about Coscumb water, *cujus ruinæ adhuc apparent*, communely caullid Fenne-Castel.

Cosecumbe broke risith a mile above Shepton, then to Shepton, then to Coscumb[a] a mile. Then to Dultingcote[b] bridge a 3. miles. Then about a mile *dim.* to the bridges yn the way betuixt Welles and Glessenbyri.

Then a mile or more of I cam to a praty streame of water that at the stone bridge that I passid over cam doun by the lifte hand: and hard above the bridge of one stone arche brake ynto 2. partes, and therby I passid over 2. litle stone bridgges. *Sowey Water.*

Then about half a mile farther I cam to a few houses, and so enterid into a very great playne medow of a 6. or 7. miles about in cumpace by estimation, and so passid about a mile farther by a causey onto Hartelake[c] bridg of one arche of stone.

As much of this playne medow or more as is weste of this causey *cis pontem de Hertlak* is caullid Cranelmore.

That part that lyith by est of it, is caullid Seggemore.[d]

The water of Sowey cummith thorough this bridge of stone, and risith in the rootes of Mendepe-hille by est at Doulting village owte of a welle bering the name of S. Aldelm.

A mile by est or ever this streame cum to Hartelak bridg ther is an arme cast out by force out of Sowey water, and a marsch walle made by mennys policy betwixt this arme forcid out and the principale streame of Sowey, and this waulle continuith to Hartelak bridge, and mile lower: and then booth go soone after into the mere. If this marsch waulle were not kept, and the canales of eche partes of Sowey river kept from abundance of wedes, al the plaine marsch ground at sodaine raynes wold be overflowen, and the profite of the meade lost. fo. 43.

From Harkeley bridg I passid by a litle bridge over the arme of Sowey.

As much of this more or medow ground that lyith beyond

[a] Croscombe. [b] Dulcote. [c] Hartlake. [d] Sedgemoor.

Somerset. Hartelake bridge by west south west is caullid Glessenbyri-More.

From Hartlake bridg I passid by a low about a quarter of a mile: and then I conscendid by a litle and a litle to hilly ground a hole miles ryding, and so enterid into Glessenbyri.

The chief streate and longgest of the towne of Glessenbyri[a] lyith by est and weste, and at the market crosse in the west ende there is a streate by flat south and almost northe.

There is a market kept in Glessenbyry every weke on the Wensday.

Ther be 2. paroche chirchis yn Glessenbyri, S. John Baptiste on the north side of the principal streat of the toune. This is a vary fair and lightsum chirch: and the est part of it is very elegant and isled.

The body of the chirch hath . . . arches on eche side. The quier hath 3. arches on eche side.

The quadrate tour for belles at the west end of the chirch is very high and fair.

Ther lyith on the north side of the quier one Richard Atwell that died *circa annum D.* 1472. This Atwelle did much cost in this chirch, and gave fair housing that he had buildid in the toune onto it. In Latten called *ad fontem.**

Johanna wife to Atwelle lyith buried in a lyke marble tumbe on the south side of the quier.

Ther lyith one Camel a gentilman in a fair tumbe in the south part of the transept of the chirch.

fo. 44. Briwetun river cummith from Briwetun[b] x. miles of to the west part of the toun of Glessenbyri, and so rennith to the mere a 2. miles lower.

Pons periculosus. Or ever this river cum to Glessenbyri by a mile it cummith to a bridge of stone of a 4. arches communely caullid Pontperlus, wher men fable that Arture cast in his swerd.

The river brekith at this bridge ynto 2. partes, wherof the principalle goith to Glessenbyri.

The other goith thoroug low morisch grounde, and metith

[* The words *In* to *fontem* are added by another, but contemporary hand. Stow omits much o fthis leaf.]

[a] Glastonbury. [b] Brue R., Bruton.

again with the principal streame or ever that it goith into the mere.

Ferramer.

The mere is as at high waters in winter a 4. miles in cumpace, and when it is lest a 2. miles and an half, and most communely 3. miles.

This lak or mere is a good mile yn lenght: and at the ende of it toward west it cummith again *in alveum*, and going about a mile it brekith ynto 2. armes, whereof the one goith to Highe-bridge, the other to Rookes-bridge, and so the armes goith a sundre to the by crekes.

From Wellys by south to Doultingcote bridge of stone, under the whiche Coscumbe water rennith about a mile al by very ille rokky way.

Thens I passid about a mile more by lyke ground, and this far I saw sum store of elme wood.

Thens up onto playne open downes by a stony soile a 3. good miles, and then a myle by low pasture ground onto Everchrich-village,[a] wher Clerk last Bisshop of Bathe had a maner place, in whos tyme it was, as a ruinus thing, clene in a maner taken doun.

Thens to Golafre bridge of stone, under the wich rennith a broke rising a 3. miles of by north est, and about a mile lower goith ynto Briwe-ryver. The very place of the *confluentia* is a 2. miles byneth Bruton.

fo. 45.

Milton[b] village a litle above Golafre bridge, wherof the water at Golafre-bridge of sum is caullid Mylton-water. There is about this bridge and Milton meately plenty of wood.

From Milton to Briwetun about a mile *dim.*

Briwetun[c] as I cam from north west into it by south lyith al a this side Brywe ryver. There is a streat yn it from north to south, and another far fairer then that from est to west.

The toun is now much occupied with making of clothe.

The paroche chirch and thabbay by it stande beyond the ryver, hard over the est bridge in Bruton. This bridge is of 3. archys of stone.

Ther is in the market place of the toun a new crosse of 6. arches, and a piller yn the midle for market folkes to

[a] Evercreech. [b] Milton Clevedon. [c] Bruton.

Somerset. stande yn, begon and brought up to *fornix* by Ely laste abbate of Brutun. The abbay ther was afore the Conqueste a place of monkes foundid by Algarus, Erle of Cornewal. Moion set chanons there sins the Conquest, and divers of the Moions were buried there. One Wylliam Gilbert of late tyme beyng prior of Brutun went to Rome, and there procurid first that the name of the priory of Brutun might be chaungid ynto an abbay. This Gilbert beyng abbate did great cost in the abbay Bruton in building, almoste reedifiying it.

The toun of Briweton to the marquet crosse standith yn Selwod.

And so doth the abbay on the other ripe of the ryver.

The ryver of Briwe risith in Selwod at a place caullid Briweham a 3. miles by * . . . . . from Brutun.

About this quarter wher Briwe risith, that is to say withyn a 2. or 3. miles ther about, risith Stour and Wilugh.

The Mere, a market toun, is about an eight milys from Briwetun.

Goyng out of the toun of Briwetun I passid over a stone bridge of 3. arches at the west south west end of the toun, and ther cam a broket from north-est ynto Briwe.

There is, as I hard, a bridge of stone on Briwe a 5. miles lower then Briwetun caullid Lideforde, and a 2. miles lower Ponteperilus.

Castelle Cary[a] 2. miles from Briwetun.

fo. 46. I rode from the bridg up a stony hille to a very fair and fruteful champain, and so passid forth a v. miles by litle woode; at the 4. miles ende of this way I passid over a broke by a stone bridge, and so cam strayt to North-Cadbyri[b] a village, and about a mile farther to South-Cadbyri,[c] and ther a litle beyond be great crestes of hylles.

This water of Cadbyri risith from 2. heddes. First or I cam to Cadbyri by half a mile or ther about I passid over a broket that risith in Mr. Fitzjames park at . . . . . out of a ponde, and goith into or metith with Cadbyri water about half a mile lower then the bridge that was passid over to Cadbyry.

[* Leland had written *north*, but crossed it through and left a blank.]

[a] Castle Cary. [b] North Cadbury. [c] South Cadbury.

The other risith a 3. milys above North-Cadbyri by north est. Cadbyri water goith from North-Cadbyri to a bridge a mile west from South-Cadbyri, having then with hym in one botom the other streame, and about a v. miles lower withyn a quarter of a mile to Ilchestre it metith with Ivel ryver. Somerset.

At the very south ende of the chirch of South-Cadbyri standith Camallate, sumtyme a famose toun or castelle, apon a very torre or hille, wunderfully enstrengtheid of nature, to the which be 2. enteringes up by very stepe way: one by north est, and another by south west. Cath *bellum significat lingua Britannica.*

The very roote of the hille wheron this forteres stode is more then a mile in cumpace.

In the upper parte of the coppe of the hille be 4. diches or trenches, and a balky waulle of yerth betwixt every one of them. In the very toppe of the hille above al the trenchis is *magna area* or *campus* of a 20. acres or more by estimation, wher yn dyverse places men may se fundations and *rudera* of walles. There was much dusky blew stone that people of the villages therby hath caryid away.

This top withyn the upper waulle is xx. acres of ground and more, and hath bene often plowid and borne very good corne.

Much gold, sylver and coper of the Romaine coynes hath be found ther yn plouing: and lykewise in the feldes in the rootes of this hille, with many other antique thinges, and especial by este. Ther was found *in hominum memoria* a horse shoe of sylver at Camallate. fo. 47.

The people can telle nothing ther but that they have hard say that Arture much resortid to Camalat.

The old Lord Hungreford was owner of this Camallat. Now Hastinges the Erle of Huntendune by his mother.

Diverse villages there about bere the name of Camalat by an addition, as Quene-Camallat,[a] and other.

The hylle and the diches kepe well now viij. shepe.

Al the ground by south west, and west of Camalat lyith in a vale, so that one or 2. wayes it may be sene far of.

From Camallat to Shirburne[b] a 3. miles al by champayne but fruteful ground. Dorsetshire.

[a] Queen's Camel.

[b] Sherborne.

Dorset. Mr. Gilbert a gentilman hath a poore mansion place by south est of the very rottes of Camallat.

Shirburn caullid in sum old evidences. clarus fons. The toun of Shirburne stondith partly on the brow of an hille, partely in a botom. I esteme it to lak litle[1] of a 2. miles in cumpace, it stondith partely by making of Clothe, but most by al maner of craftes: and for a dry toun or other, saving Pole[a] that is a litle think, I take it to be the best toun at this present tyme yn Dorsetshir.

The Bisshops of Sarum sete was a long tyme at Shirburne. Syns monkes were set ther for chanons.

The body of the abbay chirch dedicate to our Lady servid ontille a hunderith yeres syns for the chife paroche chirch of the town.

This was the cause of the abolition of the paroch chirch there. The monkes and the tounes-men felle at variaunce, bycause the tounes-men tooke privilege to use the sacrament of baptime in the chapelle of Al-Halowes. Wherapon one Walter Gallor, a stoute bocher, dwelling yn Shirburn, defacid clene the fonte-stone, and after the variaunce growing to a playne sedition, and the townes-menne by the mene of an
fo. 48. Erle of Huntendune, lying yn those quarters, and taking the townes-mennes part, and the Bisshop of Saresbyri the monkes part, a preste of Al-Hawlois shot a shaft with fier into the toppe of that part of S. Marye chirch that devidid the est part that the monkes usid from the townes-men usid: and this partition chauncing at that tyme to be thakkid yn, the rofe was sette a fier, and consequently al the hole chirch, the lede and belles meltid, was defacid.

Then Bradeford abbate of Shirburn persecutid this injurie: and the tounes-menne were forcid to contribute to the re-edifiyng of this chirch.

But after thys tyme Al-Halowes chirch and not S. Maryes was usid for the paroche chirch.

Al the est parte of S. Mary chirch was reedified yn Abbate Bradefordes tyme, saving a chapelle of our Lady an old

[1] *The compass of Sherborne is nere four miles, and the procession grownd about 13. miles. The town is above a mile long every way.—Hearne, from a learned friend's notes.*

[a] Poole.

peace of work that the fier came not to, by reason that it was of an older building. Dorset.

There were of auncient tyme buried 2. kinges, sunnes to Ethelwolphe King of West-Saxons, yn a place behynd the high altare of S. Marie chirch; but ther now be no tumbes nor no writing of them seene.

A noble man caullid Philip Fitz Payne was buryed and his wife with hym under an arch on the north side of the presbyterie. This tumbe was of late defacid.

Peter Ramesunne next abbate saving one to Bradeford buildid *à fundamentis* al the west part of S. Marie chirch.*

The porche of the south side of the body of S. Mary chirch ys an antique peace of work, and was not defacid with fier, bycause it stoode with a far lower rofe then the body of the chirch did.

The cloyster of thabbay on the north side of the chirch was buildid by one Abbate Frithe. This abbate was not very long afore Bradefordes tyme.

Myer the last abbate of Shirburn saving one made the fair castel over the conduct in the cloister and the spoutes of it.

The hedde of this water is in a peace of the toune, and is caullid New Welle.

The chapitre house is ancient, and yn the volte of it be payntid the images of bisshops that had their sete at Shirburn.

One S. John a noble man lyith yn the chapitre house. fo. 49.

Ramesunne abbate sette a chapelle caullid our Lady of Bow hard to the southe side of the old Lady Chapelle.

Ther is an old arch of a gate at the est south est ende of S. Mary chirch, as a token that of old tyme the close of chanons or monkes was enwallid about.

Ther was of old tyme a paroche chirch *titulo S. Emerentianæ* now faullen clene downe. It stode in the north side of the toun wher now is a close.

[* "John Samme, abbate of Shirburne in Dorset, did build the este parte of thabbay chirch at Shirburn; and Peter Ramessun, abbate there, buildid the west part of the same chirch not very many yeres syns.

"The prior of Shirburn lying yn the toun can bring me to the old librarie yn Shirburne."

These two paragraphs are on the first leaf of vol. ii. of Leland's MS.; he struck out most of the first line, adding, "This is false." Hearne prints them out of place, at the beginning of his vol. ii.]

Dorset. There was a chapelle of S. Michael yn the toun now clene doun.

Ther was a chapelle of Thomas Bekket on the grene in Shirburn, it stondith but incelebratid.

There was an heremitage of S. John by the mylle, now down.

Ther was an hospital begon by devotion of good people yn Shirburn *an°.* 4. *Henrici* 6. and the king is taken for founder of it. It stondith yet.

Ther is a chapelle in S. Marye chirch yard, one Dogget a chanon of Saresbyri made it of late dayes.

The Bisshop of Saresbyri is lord of the town of Shirburne.

Shirburn stondith on the northside of the broke that cummith by it.

The castelle of Shirburne is in the est end of the toun apon a rokky hillet, it hath by west north west, and by est south est, morisch grounde.

Rogerus le Poure, Bisshop of Saresbyri in Henry the first tyme, buildid this castelle,[1] and cast a great dike without it, and made a false mure without the dike.

Ther be 4. great toures yn the castelle waulle, wherof one is the gate house; every of them hath 3. lodgginges yn highth. The great lodgging is yn the midle of the castelle court, very strong and ful of voultes. There be few peaces of work yn England of thantiquite of this that standith so hole and so welle couchid.

One Bisshop Langeton made of late tyme a new peace of work and lodging of stone at the west end of the haul, other memorable peace of work was none set up ther syns the first building.

There is a chapelle in a litle close without the castelle by este.

There lyith at the ende of the castelle a mere that sum-

[1] *But there had been a castle long before this time at Shirburne, as I gather from a very old book of charters made by divers kings and other illustrious personages to Shirburne Abbey. I suppose therefore that Roger Poure built his castle on the same ground, on which the former castle had been erected, and perhaps there were at that time abundance of ruins remaining of the old castle, which might be made use of upon this occasion.—Hearne.* [Vol. ii, pp. 50-59. He gives extracts from the Sherborne Cartulary, and notes on its handwriting and binding.]

tyme hath beene very much larger then it is now, as chokid up with flagges and wedes. There cummith a broke ynto this mere. Dorset. fo. 50.

This broke risith of v. springes caullid the vij. sisters in an hille side a 2. miles or more by est from the mere at a place[1] communely caullid Horethorn,[a] and thens sone gathering to one botom maketh a broke that cummith into the mere, and after cumming to a straite botom agayne goith to Shirburn milles. Wher about the lower mylle a broke of much like quantite cummith into it by the south ripe of it.

This broke risith a 3. miles of from the confluence by flat est at a place[2] caullid Puscandelle,[b] and rennith ynto the west even by the botom without the park bytwixt Shirburn water and it.

Shirburn water thens goith a 3. or more milys to Clifton, wher Master Horsey dwellith, and sumwhat lower goith ynto Ivele[c] ryver.

Above this confluence on the same ripe upper on Ivel cummith Westcoker water yn, that risith by weste a 3. miles from the place that he enterith yn ynto Ivel. *Cocherus flu.*

From Shirburn bakward to South-Cadbyri 3. good miles. Somerset.

A litle beyond this Cadbyri I turnid flat west by a litle chapelle, and a milè thens, a good mile of, I passid over a stone bridge sumwhat above augmentid with the broke that risith out of Mr. Fitzjames ponde, and thens a 4. good miles of al by low ground yn sighte to Ilchestre.

[1] *This is a mistake. For these 7. springs rise directly north from the place in the side of a hill call'd Milbourn Down belonging to Milbourn Port, and this brook supplys 3. mills before it falls into the river in the east part of the town.—Hearne, from a certain learned antiquary.*

[2] *This is another mistake. For there is no spring of any manner of value, no more than any other little common spring that rises there or at any other place. But at Milbourn Week, 2. miles from Shirborne, there's a spring rises that throws up continually so great a quantity of water that it supplys a mill a little distance from it, and it's call'd Bradly Spring. This stream supplys two nills at Milbourn Port. From thence it runs through Milbourn Moor to a mill at Goat Hill, and so down along by the park wall through the R^t. Honourable the Lord Digby's gardens, and Dinny Bridge to an overshott mill where the Seven Sisters and Bradly Spring joyn together.—Hearne, from the learned antiquary.*

[a] Charleton Horethorn. [b] Purse Caundle. [c] Yeo R.

Somerset. *Al this way the pastures and feeldes be much enclosid with hegge rowes of elmes.

Or I cam to Ilchester by estimation of a mile Cadbyri water and Ivelcestre water *confluebant.**

Sum think that at Coscumb is one of the farthest heddes of Ivel ryver a 2. miles by . . . . above Ivel village.

The streme of . . . . . cummith by Ivel village, and then a 3. miles lower cummith to Ivel toun village[a]: and here, as I hard, the streame brekith into 2. partes and sone yoynith agayn, and so even straite to Limington,[b] and ther I saw *divortium aquæ* made longe syns and cut by hand to serve a mille in Limington, and thens the hole streame goith scant a mile of to Ivelcestre.[c]

fo. 51. I enterid by south west into Ilchester over a great stone bridge of vij. arches, yn the midle wherof were ij. litle houses of stone, one of the right hond, wher the commune gaol is for prisoners yn Somersetshir. The other house on the lift hond, the lesser of booth semid to me to have bene a chapelle. The toune of Ilchester hath beene a very large thyng, and one of the auncientest townes yn al that quarter. At this tyme it is yn wonderful decay, as a thing in a maner rasid with men of warre.

Ther hath beene *in hominum memoria* 4. paroche chirchis yn the toune, wherof one yet is occupied. The tokens of other 2. yet stond, and the 4. is clene yn ruine.

Ther is a fre chapelle in the toune, the bakside wherof cummith to the ryver side even hard bynethe the bridge, and ther joynith a right praty mansion house to this chapelle. I have hard say that many yeres syns ther was a nunry wher this chapelle ys.

Ther was also a late a house of freres yn this toune.

The greatest token of auncient building that I saw yn al the toune ys a stone gate archid and voltid, and a chapelle or chirch of S. Michael, as I remembre, over it.

The river of Ivel[d] rennith from Ivelcestre to Lamport[e] a 4. miles lower.

Thens to Michelboro, wher is a bridge of tymber over

[* Leland set the course of the Yeo between this asterisk and that on p. 157.]

[a] Yeovilton. [b] Limington. [c] Ilchester.
[d] River Yeo. [e] Langport.

Ivel, and the water ebbith and flowith a . . . . above this bridge. Somerset.

†Thens to Ilminstre[a]——Take better hede. for Ilmestre, as I syns lernid, ys withyn a mile of Whitlakington,[b] where Master Spek dwellith, and is not Ivel water.*

†And so to Bridgwater

If a man might go for the fennes the next way from Ivelchestre to Bridgwater it were not x. miles betwixt, where now it is xij.

From Ivelcestre to Limington village about a mile. One Juuerney was owner of this toune and lordship, he lyith richely buried yn a fair chapelle on the north side of the paroche chirch of Limington. fo. 52.

Ther lyith at the feete of Juuerney a woman vaylid in a low tumbe with an image of stone.

Ther lyith also in the south arche of the same chapelle a gentilman and his wife, I think also of the Juuerneys.

There is a cantuarie prest in the chapelle.

Juuerney dwellid, as sum think, in the farme at the north est side of the church.

Juuerneys landes cam by heires generale to the Bonevilles of Devonshire.

There was but one of the Bonevilles that was a baron: and that was Syr Wyllyam Boneville, whos sonne maried an heire generale of the Lord Harington, and Cecily his heire general was maried to Thomas the Lord Marquise of Dorsete.

This Lord Boneville had many bastardes, wherof he set up one in the west partes, gyving him a 100. marks of land by the yere, and this familye yet remainith there.

From Limington to Montegue by good pasture and corne ground enclosid and meately welle woddid a 4. miles.

The toune of Montegue[c] hath a poore market, and is buildid of stone as communely al townes theraboute be. I redde in the booke of the antiquites of Glessenbyri that this toun was caullid yn the Saxons time Logaresburch. Sum

[† Leland having set down the heads of these two paragraphs, added in the words "take" to "water" afterwards. The space after "Bridgewater" is vacant.]

[a] Ilminster. [b] Whitelackington. [c] Montacute.

Somerset. thynk that ther was a great castel and forteresse at this toune yn the Saxons tyme. Sum say that the Counte of Moretone buildid a castelle there sone after the Conquest: but that a castelle hath bene there, and that the Counte of Moreton lay yn it, it is without doute. This county chaungid the olde name and caullid it Montegue, bycause it stode on a sharpe point of an hille, and syns that name hath prevaylid. This Counte of Moreton began a priory of blake monkes a 3. or 4. in numbre under the rootes of Montegue hille, enduing it with 3. fair lordeshippes, Montegue and Titenhul joyning to it. The 3. was Criche a 10. miles from Montegue west
fo. 53. south west. The Counte of Moreton toke part with Robert Curthose agayn King Henry the first, and after was toke, put in prisone, and his landes attaintid: at the which tyme the 3. lordshipes gyven to Montegue priory were taken away, and then were the monkes compellid to begge for a certein season. At the laste King Henry the first had pyte of them, and offerid them their owne landes again and more, so that the wold leave that place and go to Lamporte, wher at that tyme he entendid to have made a notable monasterie. But the monkes entretid hym that they might kepe theyr old house: and apon that he restorid them their 3. lordshipes, translating his mynde of building an abbay from Lamporte to Readyng. Then cam one Reginaldus Cancellarius, so namid by likelihod of his office, a man of great fame about King Henry the first, and he felle to relligion, and was prior of Montegue, and enlargid it with buildinges and possessions. And thus the priory encreasing, and the hole lordship of Montegue beyng yn the monkes possession, the notable castelle partely felle to ruine, and partely was taken doune to make the priory. So that many yeres syns no building of it remaynid, only a chapelle was sette apon the very toppe of the dungeon, and that yet stondith ther.

From Montegue to Stoke under Hamden[a] about a mile. I saw at Stoke in a botom hard by the village very notable ruines of a great manor place or castelle, and yn this maner place remaynith a very auncient chapelle, wheryn be diverse tumbes of noble menne and wimen.

In the south west side of the chapelle be 5. images on

[a] Stoke-under-Hambdon.

tumbes, on hard joynid to another, 3. of menne harneshid and shildid, and 2. of women. Ther hath bene inscription on eche of them, but now so sore defacid that they cannot be redde. fo. 54. Somerset.

I saw a shelde or 2. al verry of blew and white.

Ther be in this part of the chapelle also 2. tumbes without images.

There is in the northside of the body of the chapelle a tumbe in the waulle without image or writing, and a tumbe with a goodly image of a man of armes in the north side of the quyer of the chapelle, with a sheld, as I remembre, al verrey, and even afore the quier doore but without it lyith a very grete flatte marble stone with an image in brasse flattely graven, and this writing yn French about it:

Icy gist le' noble et vaillant Chivaler Maheu de Gurney iadys seneschal de Landes et capitain du Chastel Daques pro nostre seignor le roy en la duche de Guyene, que en sa vie fu a la batail de Beuamazin, et ala a apres a la siege Dalgezire sur le Sarazines, et auxi a les baitailles de Le scluse, de Cressy, de Yngenesse, de Peiteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, et a plusours aultres batailles et asseges en les quex il gaina noblement graund los et honour per le space de iiij. xx et xvj. ans, et morust le xxvj. jour de Septembre lan nostre seignor Jesu Christ mccccvj. que de salme dieux eit mercy, amen.

Ther was beside this grave another in the westerende of the body of the chapelle having a gret flat stone without inscription.

I markid yn the wyndowes 3. sortes of armes, one al verry blew and white, another with iij. stripes gules down right in a feld of gold. The 3. was crosselettes of golde, many intermist in one yn a feld, as I remembre, gules.

Ther is a provost longging to this collegiate chapelle now yn decay, wher sumtyme was good service, and now but a messe said a 3. tymes yn the weeke.

The provost hath a large house yn the village of Stoke therby.

The notable quarre of stone ys even therby at Hamden, out of the which hath beene taken many a day stones for a the goodly buildinges therabout in al quarters. fo. 55.

From Stoke to Crokehorn, a mene market toun southwest

Somerset. from Montegue, a 5. miles, and 4. from Stoke by hilly ground.

Crokehorn[a] is sette under the rootes of an hille. Ther I saw nothing very notable. Yet there ys a praty crosse environid with smaul pillers, and a praty toune house yn the market place.

The chirch stondith on the hylle, and by it is a grammar schole endowid with landes for an annual stipende.

Haselberge[b] is about a mile from Crokehorn, at this place lyvid the holy heremite and prophete Wulfrik yn King Henry the 1. dayes. The Erle of Darby ys now owner of that lordship.

From Crokehorn by hilly ground but plentiful of corne, grasse, and elme wood, wherwith most part of al Somersetshire ys yn hegge rowys enclosid, scant a 2. miles to George Henton[c] village, so caullid bycause the paroch chyrch there is dedicate to S. George.

Heere hath Sir Hugh Poulet a right goodly maner place of fre stone, with 2. goodly high tourres embatelid in the ynner court.

Ther hath beene of auncient tyme a maner place at this Henton. But al that there now is notable is of the building of Syr Amise Poulet, father to Syr Hugh now lyving.

This Syr Hugh hath of late made a parke not far from his house at Henton in the side of an hylle.

From Henton to Kingeston[d] village a 2. miles *dim.* by hylly and enclosid ground, and thens passing about a mile farther I lefte White-Lakington half a mile of on the right hond, wher Mr. Speke hath his principale house, and a parke: and about a mile of on the lifte honde I left another maner place of his caullid . . . . . .

fo. 56. Thens to Cury-Malet[e] a 3. miles, wher is a parke longging to Chambernoun of Devonshire.

I left this parke a litle on the lift hond, and sone after cam over a great brook,[f] that risith west south west, and rennith est north est into Ivel a 2. miles above Michelborow, by estimation.

Here I cam from the hilly ground to the low and marschy ground of Somerseteshir.

[a] Crewkerne. [b] Haselborough. [c] Hinton St. George.
[d] Kingston. [e] Curry Mallett. [f] Isle R.

Thens to North-Cury[a] stille by low ground about a 2. miles or more. The chirch of Welles hath fair landes here. Somerset.

And hereabout is Stoke Gregory,[b] wher the chirch of Welles hath possessions.

Thens about a mile to the ripe of Thone[c] ryver, by the which I passid by the space of half a mile, and there I went over Thone by a wood bridge.

Athelney lyith half a mile lower on Thon, and ther is a bridge of wood to entre to thabbay, and beneth that almost at the very confluence of Thone and Ivel[h] is another wood bridge over Thone.

Thonetoun alias Tawntoun[d] is a 5. miles by south west from Athelney.

Thonetoun is about a vij. miles from Bridge-Walter.

Ther is a great bridge on Thone at Basford a mile lower then Thonetoun.

From this bridge by Athelney I rode by low marsch ground a 2. miles to Pedertun Park.

Here at Pederton[e] the soyle westward and south west rysith agayn and ys not fenny.

There ys a great numbre of dere longging to this park, ye hath it almost no other enclosure but dikes to let the catelle of the commune to cum yn.

The dere trippe over these dikes and feede al about the fennes, and resort to the park agayn. There is a praty lodge motid yn the parke.

There cummyth a praty broke thorough the park, and half a mile beneth the park it goith ynto Ivel.

This brooke is caullid Peder, and risith west south west yn the hylles aboute a 2. myles of. First it cummith by North-Pedreton,[f] a praty uplandisch toun, wher is a fair chirch, the personage wherof was impropriate to Mynchin-bucland.

Then it touchith on South-Pederton,[g] yn the which paroch the parke standith, and so to the ryver of Ivel.[h]

From the lodge in Pederton Parke to Northpedertun a mile. fo. 57.

From Northpedertun to Bridgewater 2. miles. The way

[a] North Curry. [b] Stoke St. Gregory. [c] Tone.
[d] Taunton. [e] Petherton. [f] North Petherton.
[g] South Petherton. [h] Parret R., really.

Somerset. or I cam ynto Bridgwater was causid with stone more then half a myle.*

Entering into Bridgwater I passid by a chapelle of S. Salvior standing on the ripe of the haven.

Then I enterid into a suburbe, and so over a bridg, under the which rennith a brook, that risith a 4. miles of by west at Bromefelde.[a]

The south gate of the towne joinith hard onto this bridge.

The towne of Bridgwater[b] is not wallid, nor hath not beene by any lykelyhod that I saw. Yet there be 4. gates yn the towne namid as they be sette by est, west, north, and south. The waulles of the stone houses of the toune be yn steede of the towne waulles. I rode from the south gate yn a praty streate a while, and then I turnid by est and cam to the market place.

The fairest streate and principale showe of the toune ys from the west gate to the easte gate.

The ryver of Ivel[c] there joynith with the salt creeke, and arme of the se rennith crosse thorough this strete from south
fo. 58. to north; and to passe over this arme there is a right auncient stronge and high bridge of stone of 3. arches begon of William Bruer, the first lord of that towne, yn King Richard the first and King John's dayes.

One Triveth, a gentilman, as I there lernid, of Devonshir or Cornewalle, finishid this bridge: and the Trivetes, beyng the armes that Triveth gave, appere there in a sheld yn the coping of the chekes of the bridge.

That part of the towne that stondith on the west side of the bridge and haven is thre tymes as bygge as that that stondith on the est side.

The castelle, sumtyme a right fair and strong peace of worke, but now al goyng to mere ruine, standith harde bynethe the bridge of the west side of the haven. Wylliam Bruer the first buildid this castelle.

These thinges I markid yn the weste parte of the towne:

One large paroch chirch.

A goodly howse wher sumtyme a college was of gray freres.

[* Nearly a page left blank here.]

[a] Broomfield. [b] Bridgewater. [c] Parret R.

Wylliam Bruer, sunne to Willyam Bruer the first, buildid this house. Somerset.

One of the Lordes Botreaux and his wife were especial benefactors to this house. Thereapon his hert and his wifes body were buryed there.

The accustumer of Bridgwater hath translatid this place to a right goodly and pleasaunt dwelling house.

There is an hospitale yn this parte of the towne of the building and fundation of menne yn the towne; but it is endowed with litle or no lande.

The chapelle of S. Salviour at the south side withoute the town was buildid *in hominum memoria* by a merchaunt of Bridgewater cawllid William Poel or Pole.

In the est parte of the town is onely the house or late college of S. John a thing notable: and this house standith partely withoute the est gate.

This college had prestes that had the apparelle of secular prestes with a crosse on there breste: and [to] this house was adjoynid an hospitale for poore folkes. fo. 59.

Wyllyam Bruer the first foundid this place, and gave onto it faire possessions.

Wylliam Bruer the firste was buried at Dunkeswelle, an abbay of white monkes of his fundation yn Devonshire.

Willyam Bruer the first wife was buried at Motesfonte, a priorie of her husbandes fundation.

There hath faullen yn ruine and sore decay above 200. houses yn the toun of Bridgwater in tyme of rememberaunce.

From Bridgewater to Canington a 2. miles.

As I cam ynto Canington,[a] a praty uplandisch towne, I passid over a bygge brooke that risith not far of by west yn the hilles, and passinge by Caningtun rennith into the haven of Bridgewater a 2. miles and more by estimation lower then Bridgwater.

The paroche chirch of Canington is very fair and welle adornyd.

There was a priory of nunnes, whos chirch was hard adnexid to the est of the paroch chirch. Rogeres of the court hath this priorie, and also Minchyn Bukland gyven onto hym.

From Caningtun to Stowey 3. good miles.

[a] Cannington.

Somerset. Stowey a poore village stondith yn a botom, emong hilles. Heere ys a goodly maner place of the Lorde Audeley's stonding exceding pleasauntly for goodly pastures, and having by it a parke of redde deere and another of falow, and a faire
fo. 60. brooke serving al the offices of the maner place.

The Lord Audeley, that rebellid yn Henry the vij. tyme, began great foundations of stone work to the enlarging of his house, the which yet be seene half onperfect.

The ryver of Stowey risith yn the hilles therby by west, and renning along thorough Stowey village goith after to the se.

The se is about a 4. miles from Stowe.

From Stowey to S. Audres[a] * a 5. miles. I left this village a litle on the right, it stondith about a mile from the se.

In this paroche I saw a fair park and manor place of the Lutterelles, caullid Quantok-hedde,[b] bycause it standith at the hedde of Quantok-hilles toward the se.

These hilles renne in crestes from Quantok-hedde toward Tauntoun, as from north to south est.

I passid over 2. notable brokes bytwixt Stowe and S. Audres that ran from the montaynes to the se.

From S. Audres to Wilington[c] a 2. miles.

I passid over a great brooke or I cam to Wilington, rising from south and renning by north to the se.

A quarter of a mile from Willington or more I cam to Orchard,[d] wher Mr. John Wyndeham dwellith.

This maner place was erectid by a younger brother of the Sydenhams. And of this name ther hath beene 4. owners of Orchard that was purchasid by the first of the 4.

The secunde Sidnham maried with the heire general of one Gamon, or rather Gambon, a man of 200. markes of lande in Devonshire and Cornewal.

This Gambon gave in a felde of sylver thre legges sables.

Sidenham the 2. buildid moste part or almost al the good building of Orcharde.

The 3. dyed, leving a sunne and 2. doughters.

The sunne or he cam to xxij. yeres of age dyed.

[* *Ethelreda* is written over *Audres* by Leland.]

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[a] Audries. [b] Quantoxhead. [c] Williton. [d] Orchard Wyndham.

The 2. doughters were thus maried: one to John Wyndham, a younger brother of Wyndham of Felbridge yn Northfolk. The other was maried to . . . . . Somerset.

The eldest house of the Sidenhams is at Brimtoun by Montegue. fo. 61.

And this Sidenham of Brimton,[a] a man of good yeres, lyith now at a litle maner place of his withyn a mile of Orchard caullid Combe.

There lyith also at Netlecumbe,[b] withyn a mile of Orchard or litle more, another Sidenham cumming oute of the house of Brimton. This Sidenham may spende a 50. [*li.*] land by the yere.

I markid * yn the glasse wyndowes at Master Wyndeham's John Wyndham and Thomas, knighttes, armes. The one of them maried Howard the Duke of Northfolkes doughter: the other the doughter of the Lord Scrope of Boltun.

Orchard is yn the paroche of S. Decun,[c] alias Decumane, a mile or more from the se side, and a 2. miles from the chapelle of our Lady of Clyfe.

From Orchard to Clif[d] chapel a 3. miles or more.

Or I cam to this chapel almost by a mile I passid over a broke that cummith from Clif-abbay. At this place I left Clife-abbay scant a quarter of a mile of by south on the lift hond, and hard by on the right hond by north I saw a fair stone bridge of one arche.

Clif-chapelle, wher offering was to our Lady, is set apon no very high ground, but rokky, it is well buildid: and on the south side of it is a goodly ynne al of stone, a late usid for pilgrimes.

The se is about half a mile from Clife-chapelle.

From Clif-chapelle to Dunster a 2. miles.

I passid over a brooke that cummith thorough Dunestor park.

Marsch wood park bytwixt our Lady of Clyve and Dunestor.

Dunster toun stondith in a botom. The paroch chirch is set in ground sumwhat rising.

[* *I markid* has been crossed through since Leland and Stow's time.]

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[a] Brimpton. [b] Nettlecomb. [c] St. Decumans. [d] Cleeve.

Somerset. There is a very celebrate market at Dunstorre ons a wekes.

There is a fair privilegid to be at Dunster every Whitsun-Mone-day.

The toun of Dunestorre[a] makith cloth.

fo. 62. The glory of this toun rose by the Moions that were after Erles of Somersete.

The Moions had *jura regalia* at Dunster.

The Moions buildid the right goodly and stronge castelle of Dunestorre.

The dungeon of the castelle of Dunestorre hath beene fulle of goodly building. But now there is but only a chapelle in good case.

Syr Hugh Luterelle did of late dayes repaire this chapelle.

The fairest part of the castelle welle maintenid is yn the north est of the court of it.

Syr Hugh Luterelle in the tyme of Dame Margarete his wife, sister to the olde Lord Dalbeney, made a fair tourre by north cummyng into the castelle.

Sir Hugh had another wife caullid Guinllean, doughter to York of Devonshir.

Syr Andrew Luterelle, sunne to Sir Hugh, build of new a pece of the castel waul by est.

There be great hilles on every side of the castelle hille except toward north est.

There longgith many privileges and knightes services to be doone to this castelle.

Ther is a praty park joyning to thest part of the castelle.

The late priory of blake monkes stoode yn the rootes of the north west side of the castelle, and was a celle to Bathe.

The hole chirch of the late priory servith now for the paroche chirch. Afore tymes the monkes had the est parte closid up to their use.

In the north part of this was buried undre an arche by the high altare one of the Luterelles, or, as I rather thynke, of the Moions, for he hath a garland about his helmet: and so were lordes of old tymes usid to be buried.

There ly ij. images on the south side of the chauncelle of one of the Moions and his wife: and therby lay an image of one of the Everardes gentilmen first there set up by the

[a] Dunster.

Moions, yn token wherof they had a parte of the castelle to defende by service; the image lyith now bytwixt ij. arches or boteres in the chirch yarde. Somerset.

The maner place of the Everardes was and yet ys at Aller in Carnetun * paroche, a mile from Dunster castelle.

Carntoun [a] is shortely spoken for Carantokes towne, wher yet is a chapel of this sainct that sumtyme was the paroch chirche. fo. 63.

Ther lyith one Elizabeth, wife to one of the Luterelles, afore the high altare under a playne stone.

There cummith a praty brooke by west from the hilles therby, and so rennith . . . . . .

From Dunestore to Minheved a 2. miles.

Minheved [b] hath ons a weeke a praty market.

The fairest part of the toun standith in the botom of an hille. The residew rennith stepe up a long the hille, yn the toppe wherof is a fair paroche chirche.

The toune is exceding ful of Irisch menne.

The peere lyith at the north est point of the hille.

There was a fair park by Minheved, but Sir Andrew Lutterelle of late tyme destroyd it.

From Minheved to Aber Thawan yn Glamorgan the nerest traject there into Wales a 18. miles.

From Minheved up along the Severne shore to Stoke Gurcy [c] a xvij. miles, where is a goode village.

Thens to the Sterte [d] a 3. miles, and there is the mouth of Bridgewater haven.

From Minheved doune on the Severn shore to a place caullid Hores-toun [e] a 3. miles. There beginnith the rode that is communely caullid Porlogh Bay,[f] a meatly good rode for shippes, and so goith to Comban,[g] peraventure shortely spoken for Columbane, a 3. miles of; and thus far I was adcertenid that Somersetshir went or farther.

From Comebane to the Sterte most parte of the shore is hilly ground, and nere the shore is no store of wood: that that is ys al in hegge rowes of enclosures.

[* Leland wrote *Cran* above *Carne* at this place.]

[a] Carhampton. [b] Minehead. [c] Stoke Courcy.
[d] Stert Point. [e] Hurlstone. [f] Porlock Bay.
[g] Culbone.

Somerset. There is great plenty of benes in this quarter and inward to the landes.

And of these beenes ther is yn a maner a staple at Bridgwater when corne is dere in the parties beyond the se.

fo. 64. There is also yn this quarter great plenty of whete and catelle.

From Dunestorre to Exford village a 7. miles.

Of these 7. miles 3. or 4. of the first were al hylly and rokky, ful of brokes in every hilles botom and meatly woddid.

These brookes by my estimation ranne toward the Severne se.

The residew of the way to Exford was partely on a moore and sumwhat baren of corne, and partely hylly, having many brookes gathering to the hither ripe of Ex ryver.

There is a litle tymbre bridge at Exforde over Ex brooke, ther being a smaul water.

The large forest of Exmore. Ex risith yn Exmore at a place caullid Excrosse a 3. miles of by north weste, and so goith toward Tyvertun[a] a xij. miles lower, and thens to Excestre[b] a x. miles.

From Exford to Simonsbath bridge a 4. miles, al by forest, baren, and morisch ground, wher ys store and breading of yong catelle, but litle or no corne or habitation.

This water risith by north weste. There rennith at this place caullid Simonsbath a ryver[c] betwixt to great morisch hilles in a depe botom, and ther is a bridge of woodde over this water.

The water in somer most communely rennith flat apon stones easy to be passid over, but when raynes cum and stormes of wyntre it ragith and ys depe.

Alwayes this streame ys a great deale bygger water then Ex is at Exford, yet it resortith into Ex ryver.

The boundes of Somerseteshire go beyond this streame one way by north west a 2. miles or more to a place caullid the Spanne, and the Tourres, for ther be hillokkes of yerth cast up of auncient tyme for markes and limites betwixt Somersetshir and Devonshire; and here about is the limes and boundes of Exmore forest.

From Simonsbath bridge I rode up an high morisch hylle, and so passing by 2. myles in lyke ground, the soyle began to be sumwhat fruteful, and the hilles to be ful of enclosures,

[a] Tiverton. [b] Exeter. [c] Barle R.

ontylle I cam a 3. miles farther to a poore village caullid Brayforde,[a] wher rennith a broke[b] by likelihod resorting to Simonsbath water and Ex. fo. 65. Devonshire.

From Braiford to Berstaple an 8. miles by hilly ground, having much enclosures for pasture and corne.

The toune of Berdenestaple[b] hath be waullid, and the waulle was in cumpace by estimat[ion] half a myle. It is now almost clene faullen. The names of the 4. gates by est, west, north and south, yet remain, and manifest tokens of them.

I think that the olde name of the toune was in the Britanne tunge Abertaw, bycause it stode toward the mouth of Taw ryver. Berdenes shortely or curruptely spoking, as I thinke, for Abernesse. Staple is an addition for a market.

The suburbes be now more then the toun.

The houses be of stone, as al houses in good townes there aboute be.

There be manifest ruines of a great castelle at the north west side of the towne a litle beneth the toun bridge, and a peace of the dungeon yet standith. One Johelus de Totenes, filius Aluredi, was the first that I can reade of that lay yn this castelle.

There is but one paroche chirch in the town.

There hath beene 4. chapelles yn the toun, of the which one was at the est end of the bridge dedicate to Thomas Beket, now profanid.

The other 3. yet stande; one of Alhalowes, at the north gate. Another of S. Nicolas, at the west gate, as I remembre.

One Holman, vicar of the paroche chirch in Berstaple, made a fair chapelle, and foundid a cantuarie in it in the paroche chirch yard in Berstaple.

The priorie of Blake Monkes at the northe ende of the towne was founded by Johelus de Totenes, that was lorde of the toun and castelle of Berstaple.

A fair at the nativite of our Lady at Berstaple.

One Tracy was after lorde of the castelle and toune of Berstaple, and taken as founder of the priorie.

[a] Brayford. [b] Bray R. [c] Barnstaple.

Devonshire. Sum say that one of the Tracys made the right great and sumptuus bridge of stone having 16 high arches at Berstaple.

There be landes gyven to the maintenaunce of this bridge.

One Philippus de Columbariis was after lord of Berstaple: and this Philip died *circa annum dni.* 1344 or 47, he and his wife lay booth buried in the priory of Berstaple.

There lay summe of the barons of Stane yn Ireland buryed in Berstaple priory.

Then was one William Mertun a knight lord of Berstaple.

The Duke of Excester was of late dayes lord of Berstaple.

fo. 66. The Countes of Richemont, grand dame to Henry the 8, was lady of Berstaple.

Henry late Duke of Richemont and Somersete was lord of Berstaple.

There is a mair in Berstaple, and the burgeses take King Ethelstan as chief of privileges to the toun.

Plimtoun[a] is devidid from the north suburbe and the priory only by a grete causey of stone, having an archid bridge at eche ende of it.

This bridge was made long sins by a merchaunt of London caullid Stawford, long sins, by this occasion:

Plimmodunum a Græco vocabulo originem trahit.

He chauncid to be at Berstaple to by cloth, and saw a woman ryding to cum over by the low salte marsch from Plymtun towarde Berstaple, and the tyde cam so sore yn by a gutte, that brekith yn there from the haven shore to the marsch, that she could not passe: and crying for help, no man durst cum to her, and so she was drownid.

Then Stawford toke the prior of Berstaple a certen summe of money to begyn this causey, chekid on eche side, and the bridgges, and after payid for the performing of it.

There cummith a praty broke[b] from the hilles at Berstaple by est and rennith along by the priorye waulle, and so goith thorowgh the bridge at the ende of the causey, and strayte dryvith a mile and so ynto the haven.

Picartes and other smaul vessels cum up by a gut out of the haven to the other bridge on the causey at Plymtun townes ende.

Plymtun is but one fair long streate. and is mainteynid by clothe making.

[a] Pilton. [b] ? The Yeo R.

The west north west side of the toun for the more part longid to the priory of Berstaple.

The est side of the toune longid to thabbay of Clif for the more part. King Athelstan gave fair landes in and by Plymtun to thabbay of Malmesbyri.

Malmesbyri had also the personage of Plymtun impropriatid.

The Bisshop of Excestre hath an auncient maner place a mile above Berstaple-bridg caullid Tawton on the est part of the haven. Bishop Veysy of late made this house sumwhat lesse then it was but more handsum. fo. 67.

The Erle of Bathe hath a right goodly maner and place at Tawstoke[a] on the west side of the haven a mile above Berstaple bridge.

The king gave of late to the Erle of Hampton a great lordship caullid Fremingtun; it lyith from byneth Berstaple bridge on the west side of the haven to the nesse.

The ryver of Tau risith in Exmore by est south est from Berstaple.

The ryver of Taw is no very mayne streame at the ebbe as it apperith at Berstaple.

From Berstaple to the very haven mouth a v. miles: and the very mouth of it is no large thing, and a litle without is a barre.

There rennith a shore on the west side of the haven; a 3. miles byneth Berstaple to this nesse or point metith the ryver of Turege[b] and Taw togither, making a brode water, and go to the Severn se.

From this nesse up to Bedeford*[c] bridge apon Turege a 4. miles, wher is a praty quik streat of smithes and other occupiers for ship crafte *cis pontem.*

The bridge at Bedeforde apon Turege is a very notable worke, and hath xxiiij. arches of stone, and is fairly waullid on eche side. But the arches be not so high as the arches of Berstaple bridge be.

A poore preste began this bridge: and, as it is saide, he was animatid so to do by a vision.

[* Leland first wrote *Budeford*, afterwards correcting it to *Bedeford.*]

[a] Tawstock. [b] Torridge. [c] Bideford.

Devonshire. Then al the cuntery about sette their handes onto the performing of it: and sins landes hath be gyven to the maintenaunce of it.

Ther standith a fair chapelle of our Lady *trans pontem* at the very ende of it, and there is a fraternite in the toun for perservation of this bridge: and one waitith continually to kepe the bridg clene from al ordure.

The greatest part of the toune is *ultra pontem*, and ther is a fair paroch chirch.

Ther is no wekely market at a sette day at Bedeforde.

There is a good village *ulteriori ripa* a 2. miles byneth Bedeford caullid Apledour,[a] and thens about a mile is the haven mouth.

Mr. Cophin dwellith a 3. miles by north west from Bedeford.

fo. 68. Hertland[b] is x. miles from Bedeford much by morische ground but very good for broode of catelle.

Hertey[c] point lyith north north est 3. miles nerer to the mouth of Taw then Hertlande.

From Berstaple to Bedeforde bridge a 7. miles or 8.

From Berstaple to Newtoun[d] a poore village by stony and hille and sum enclosid ground a 3. miles.

And thens to Alscote[e] by much like ground a 3. miles.

Master Bedlaw dwellith at Alscote. I left his house hard by on the lift hand. And thens I cam to Toringtun a 2. miles of.

Torington[f] is a great large toune, and stondith on the brow of an hille, and hath a 3. fair streates yn it, and a good market every weke, and ons a yere apon S. Michael's day the best fayr in al those quarters.

In the toun is but one paroch chirch. Dr. Chaumbre is persone therof.

The most parte lyvith there by making of cloth.

There is a mair, and the toun is privilegid with libertees.

The ryver of Torege rennith under the rootes of the hille, on the which the town stondith on, and apon Turege at Torington be 2. bridgges of stone, one caullid the south brid of 3. arches of stone, and another half a mile lower caullid

[a] Appledore. [b] Hartland. [c] Hartland.
[d] Newton Tracey. [e] Alverdiscot. [f] Torrington.

the west bridge, the which is the greater of the 2; and by this weste bridge the way lyith to Hertland that is xij. miles of. Devonshire.

A litle above the south bridge stoode a fair castelle apon the brow of the hille hangging over Torege ripe, of the which at this present tyme nothing remainith stonding but a neglect chapelle.

I lernid there that one Sir Wyllyam of Torington was lord of this castel and the town: for whom and for his sunne they pray for in the paroche chirch.

The king of late tyme gave the lordship of Torington onto Fitzwilliams Erle of Hamptun.

Litle-Tarington is on an hille beyond Turege water a mile by south south weste, and therby dwellith one Mr. Monk a gentilman.

There is an hamlet longging to Tarington toun not a mile by est from Tarington caullid S. Gilys,[a] wher George Rolles hath buildid a right fair house of bryke.

Fristok[b] priory is aboute a mile from Tarington.

From Tarington over the south bridg to Depeford by hilly and much enclosid ground and sum wood an 8. miles of. fo. 69.

The ryver of Turege risith in a morisch ground a 3. miles by north est from Herteland almost by the principale hedde of Tamar: and first rennith south south est by a few miles.

The first notable bridge on Turege is Kissingtun[c] bridg.

Thens half a mile to Pulford bridg.

Thens a 2. miles to Woddeford bridg.

Thens a 2. miles to Depeford[d] bridge of 3. arches.

Thens to the south bridge of Torington. Or ever Turege cummith ful to Torington he turnith from the south to north west.

Thens to the west bridge of Torington.

Thens to Bedeford[e] bridge about a 4. miles.

And a 2. miles lower is the confluence of Turege and Taw, and so strait into Severn by the haven mouth.

From Depeford to Lanstoun[f] a xij. miles by hilly and much morisch grounde baren of woodde. *Fanum* Stephani.

Or ever I cam to Lanstoun by a mile I passid over a bridge Cornwall.

[a] St. Giles's. [b] Frithelstock. [c] Kismeldon.
[d] Deepford ?nr. Bradford. [e] Bideford. [f] Launceston.

Cornwall. of stone having 3. arches, and a smaul, caullid New Bridge, thorough the which the ryver of Tamar rennith, that almost from the hed of it to the mouth devidith Devonshir and Cornewaule.

This New Bridge was of the making of the abbates of Tavestok and mainteinyd by them: for Tavestoke abbay had fair possessions thereaboute.

The ryver of Tamar risith a 3. miles by north est from Hertelande, and thens cummith to Tamertun,[a] a village on the est ripe yn Devonshire; and ther is a bridg over Tamar of stone: and from this bridg to Padestow[b] xx. miles.

Yalme[c] bridge of stone 2. miles lower.

New Bridg 2. miles lower.

Polstun bridge 2. miles lower.

Greistoun[d] bridge a 2. miles or more lower.

Tavestoke[e] about a 4. miles from Greston bridg; and Grestoun bridg being about a 3. miles from Launston is the way from Launston to Tavestok.

Hawte[f] bridg.

Another bridg caullid New Bridg.

Caulstok[g] bridg next the se begon by Sir Perse Eggecumbe.

Lideford bridge is not on Tamar.

fo. 70. After that I had enterid a litle into the suburbe of Launstoun I passid over a brooke caullid Aterey[h] that rennith yn the botom of the stepe hil that Launstoun stondith on.

This water, as I there lernid, risith a x. miles of by west north west toward Bodmyne, and passing by Launstoun goith in Tamar by est, as I did gather, a litle above Pulstun bridg.

After that I had passid over Aterey I went up by the hille thorough the long suburbe ontylle I cam to the toun waul and gate: and so passid thorough the toun conscending the hille ontylle I cam to the very toppe of it, wher the market place and the paroche chirch of S. Stephane lately reedified be.

The large and auncient castelle of Launstun stondith on the knappe of the hille by south a litle from the paroche chirch. Much of this castel yet stondith: and the moles

[a] Tamerton. [b] Padstow. [c] Yeolm. [d] Greystone.
[e] Tavistock. [f] Horse. [g] Calstock. [h] Otterey R.

that the kepe stonde[*th on*] is large and of a terrible higth, and the arx of it, having 3. severale wardes, is the strongest, but not the biggist, that ever I saw in any auncient worke in Englande. Cornwall.

Ther is a litle pirle of water that servith the high parte of Lanstoun.

The priorie of Launstoun stondith in the west south west parte* of the suburbe of the toun under the rote of the hille by a fair wood side, and thorowgh this wood rennith a pirle of water cumming out of an hil therby and servith al the offices of the place. fo. 71b.

In the chirch I markid 2. notable tumbes, one of prior Horton and another of prior Stephane.

One also told me there that one Mabilia a countes was buried ther in the chapitre house.

One William Warwist, Bisshop of Excestre, erectid this priorie, and was after buried at Plymtoun[a] priory that he also erectid.

Warwist for erection of Launston priorie suppressid a collegiate chirch of S. Stephan having prebendaries, and gave the best part of the landes of it to Launstoun priory, and toke the residew hymself.

There yet standith a chirch of S. Stephan about half a mile from Launstoun on a hille wher the collegiate chirch was.

Gawen Carow hath the custody of the priory.

There is a chapelle by west north west a litle without Launstowne dedicate to S. Catarine, it is now prophanid. fo. 72.

From Launston to Botreaux castelle, vulgo Boscastel,[b] first a 2. miles by enclosid ground having sum woodde and good corne.

Thens an 8. miles by morisch and hilly ground and great scarsite of wod, insomuch that al the countery therabout brennith firres and hethe.

And thens a 2. miles to Boscastel by enclosid ground metely fruteful of corne but exceding baren of wood, to the which the bleke northen se is not ther of nature favorable.

[* Leland first wrote *west parte*, then corrected it by adding *south west* part. There are two blank leaves, fo. 70 verso and 71 recto (apparently by mistake).]

[a] Plympton.

[b] Boscastle.

Cornwall. The toun of Boscastelle lyith apon the brow of a rokky hille by south est, and so goith doun by lenght to the northe toward the se, but not even ful hard to it.

It is a very filthy toun and il kept.

There is a chirch in it, as I remembre, of S. Simpherian.

The Lorde Botreaux was lord of this toun, a man of an old Cornish linage, and had a maner place, a thing as far as I could [heare*] of smaul reputation, as it is now, far onworthe the name of a castel. The people ther caulle it the Courte.

Ther cummith down a litle broke[a] from south est out of the hilles therby, and so renning by the west side of the towne goith into Severn se betwixt 2. hylles, and ther maketh a pore havenet, but of no certaine salvegarde.

One of the Hungrefordes maried with [one] of the heires generale of Botreaux: and so Boscastel cam to Hungreford.

Then cam Boscastelle by an heir generale of the Hungrefordes onto the Lord Hastinges.

Hastinges Erle of Huntendune and the late Lord Hungreford had a lordship of the Botreaux in partition caullid Parke,[b] and ther is a manor place or castelet. It is a vj. miles from Botreaux by south.

Ther is no very notable toun or building from Botreaux by est north est a long apon the shore upper on Severn to Hertland point but Strettoun,[c] and that is xij. miles from
fo. 73. Botreaux, and ther is a praty market. It stondith about a mile from the se.

There is a place nere to Stretton caullid Ebbingford, but now communely Efford, wher John Arundale of Trerise was borne, and hath a fair maner place: in the which Syr John Chaumon now dwellith, that maried the mother yet lyving of John Arundale of Trerise.

Olde Treviliane a man of pratie land but cumming of a youngger brother of the chife house of that name, dwellith toward Stretton at a place caullid . . . . . .

Hertland point is a x. miles upper on Severn from Strettoun.

From Botreaux to Tredewy[d] village on the shore about a

[* Leland slipped a word here, Gale supplies *heare*.]

[a] Valency R. [b] ? Parkwalls. [c] Stratton. [d] ? Trevalga.

myle: and ther cummith downe a broke rising in the gret rokky hilles therby. Cornwall.

From Tredewi to Bossinny on the shore about a mile.

This Bossenny hath beene a bygge thing for a fischar town, and hath great privileges grauntid onto it. A man may se there the ruines of a gret numbre of houses.

Here also cummith down a broke, and this brook and Tredewy water resort to the se at one mouth bytwixt ij. hilles; wherof that that is on the est side lyith out lyke an arme, or cape, and makith the fascion of an havenet, or pere, whither shippelettes sumtime resorte for socour.

A frere of late dayes toke apon hym to make an haven at this place, but he litle prevailid theryn.

There ly 2. blake rokkes as islettes at the west north west point or side of this creeke; the one, saving a gut of water, joyning to the other. And yn these brede gulles be al lykelihod.

From Bossinny to Dindâgel*[a] castel on the shore a mile.

This castelle hath bene a mervelus strong and notable forteres, and almost *situ loci* inexpugnable, especially for the dungeon that is on a great an[d] high terrible cragge environid with the se, but having a draw bridge from the residew of the castelle onto it.

There is yet a chapel standing withyn this dungeon of S. Ulette alias Uliane. Shepe now fede within the dungeun.

The residew of the buildinges of the castèl be sore wether beten and yn ruine, but it hath beene a large thinge.

This castel stondith in the paroche of Trevenny.[b] and the paroch therof is of S. Symphorian ther caullid Simiferian.

Passing a mile from the chirch of S. Symphorian by hilly and hethy ground I cam over a brooke that ran from south est north to Severn se, and about half a myle beyound the mouth of this brook lay a great blak rok[c] lyke an islet yn the se not far from the shore. fo. 74.

Porthissek[c] a fisschar village lyith about a 3. miles from the mouth of thafore sayd brook lower by west on Severn shore.

* [* Leland first wrote *Tintagel*, then corrected it as above.]

[a] Tintagel. [b] Trevena. [c] The Gull Rock. [d] Port Isaac.

Cornwall. There resortith a broke to Porthissek: and there is a pere and sum socour for fisschar botes.

Porthguin[a] a fisschar village lyith a 2. miles lower on the shore, and there is the issue of a broke and a pere.

And a 3. miles lower is the mouth of Padestow haven.

From Dindagelle to S. Esse[b] village a 4. miles.

Meately good ground about S. Esses selfe.

From S. Esse to Trelille village 2. miles.

From Trelille to . . . . . .* wher Master Carniovies alias Carnsey hath a praty house, fair ground, and praty wood about it.

Thens 3. miles by good corne grounde but no wood to Wadebridge.

Wher as now Wadebridge is ther was a fery a 80. yeres syns, and menne sumtyme passing over by horse stoode often in great jeopardie.

Then one Lovebone, vicar of Wadebridge, movid with pitie began the bridge, and with great paine and studie, good people putting their help† therto, finishid it with xvij. fair and great uniforme arches of stone.

One told me that the fundation of certein of tharches was first sette on so quik sandy ground that Lovebone almost despairid to performe the bridg ontyl such tyme as he layed pakkes of wolle for fundation.

The ryver of Alawne[c] rennith thorough Wadebridge evidentely seen at lower.

The first memorable bridge on Alane is caullid Helham[d] bridge . . . miles lower then Camilforde, but Alane is almost a mile from Camilford toun.

Dunmere[e] bridge of 3. arches a 2. miles lower. Here doth Alaune ryver ren within a mile of Bodmyn.

Wadebrid a 3. miles lower by land and 4. by water. This is the lowest bridg on Alane.[c]

fo. 75. Ther cummith a broke[f] from S. Esse 5. myles from

[* Leland's blank.] [† MS. has "their help" twice.]

[a] Portquin.

[b] Identified by Mr. Robert Brown as St. Teath (*Essays*, p. 90). Leland perhaps confused the name with St. Issey, near which is also a Trelill, S.W. of Wadebridge.

[c] Alan or Allen. Now the Camel r.

[d] Helland.

[e] Dunmeer.

[f] Now the Allen r.

Wadebridge, and a litle above Wadebridge goith into Alane by the est side of the haven. **Cornwall.** *Layne flu.*

This broke risith a 2. miles above S. Esse by est north est.

There cummith a brooke from Mr. Carnsey's house and goith into Alane by the est side of the haven a 3. miles lower then Wadebridge, and here is a creeke at the mouth of this brooke that ebbith and flowith up into the land.

In the way passing from Dunmere bridge toward Bodmyn there rennith a praty broket thoroug a bridge of one stone arche a very litle way beyond Dunmer bridge: and a litle lower goith into Alane bynethe Dunmer bridge by the west ripe of Alane.

This litle broke servith the milles and rennith by the est ende of the town of Bodmyn.[a]

There cummith a brooke into Alaune about a 2. miles byneth Dunmere bridg on the west ripe.

This brooke risith by south est: and at S. Laurence scant a mile owt of Bodmyn I passid over a bridge on this water in the way to Michale.

From Wade Bridge to Padestow[b] a good quik fischar toun but onclenly kepte, a 4. miles.

This toun is auncient bering the name of Lodenek in Cornische, and yn Englisch after the trew and old writinges Adelstow. *Latine Athelstani locus.*

And the toune there takith King Adelstane for the chief gever of privileges onto it.

The paroch chirch of Padestow is of S. . . . . .

There use many Britons with smaul shippes to resorte to Padestow with commoditees of their countery and to by fische.

The toun of Padestow is ful of Irisch men.

Padestow is set on the weste side of the haven.

Padestow toun is a . . . miles from the very haven mouth.

From the mouth of Padestow haven to S. Carantokes a . . . miles.* fo. 76.

[* Leland has half a page blank here.]

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[a] Bodmin. [b] Padstow.

Cornwall. From Wadebridge to Dunmere[a] a 3. miles, and thens a mile to Bodmyn.

Bodmyn hath a market on every Saturday lyke a fair for the confluence of people.

The showe and the principale of the toun of Bodmyn is from west to est along in one streate.

There is a chapel of S. . . . . at the west ende of the toune.

The paroch chirch standith at the est end of the town and is a fair large thyng.

There is a cantuarie chapel at the thest ende of it.

The late priory of Blake Chanons stoode at the est ende of the paroch chirch yard of Bodmyne. S. Petrocus was patrone of this and sumtyme dwellyd ther.

There hath bene monkes, then nunnys, then seculare prestes, then monkes agayn, and last canons regular in S. Petrokes chirch yn Bodmyne.

Willyam Warlewist Bisshop of Excestre erectid the last fundation of this priory: and had to hymself part of thauncient landes of Bodmyn monasterie.

I saw no tumbes in the priory very notable, but Thomas Vivianes late prior ther and suffragane by the tile* of the bisshoprike of Megarense.

The shrine and tumbe of S. Petrok yet stondith in thest part of the chirche.

There was a good place of Gray Freres in the south side of Bodmyn town.

fo. 77. One John of London a marchaunt was the beginner of this house. Edmund Erle of Cornewaul augmentid it.

There lay buried in the gray freres Sir Hugh, and Sir Thomas Peverelle knightes, and benefactors to the house.

There is another chapel in Bodmyn beside that in the west end of the toune, and an almose house, but not endowid with landes.

The toune of Bodmyn takith King Edelstane for the chief erector and gyver of privileges onto it.

From Bodmyn to S. Columbes[b] 8. miles.†

[* Burton writes *title*. Stow omits these two sentences altogether.]
[† Half a page blank in MS.]

[a] Dunmeer. [b] S. Columb Major.

From Bodmyn to S. Laurence, wher is a pore hospital or lazar house beyond the bridge, about a mile. Cornwall.

Thens a 5. miles by hilly and mory ground, and so ther left an hille caullid Castelle Endinas scant a mile of on the right hond.

Thens to Michal,[a] a poore thorougfare, a 4. miles, by hilly and much morisch and no wood.

Thens to Alaine[b] paroche a 6. miles. The ground about Alein berith good corne and grasse.

Thens a mile to Guernek.[c]

There is very good corne and pasture about Guernek.

Guernek a late was one of the maner places of Bovilles alias Beville. This name cam out of Base Normandy, and long continuid ther ontylle of late tyme it felle onto 2. doughters of Boville, wherof the one was maryed onto Arundale of Trerise now lyving.

The other to Graneville: and so they devide almost 300. markes of lande. fo. 78.

[a] Mitchell or S. Michael. [b] S. Allen. [c] Gwarnick.

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NOTE

PART III, although it continues the journey through Cornwall, does not strictly continue the narrative from the last page of Part II (181), but rather from the last line of p. 179. Pages 180, 181, contain notes which Leland amplifies into the narrative found on the first three pages of Part III.

On the other hand, the narrative of journeys in Part III stops at the end of Hampshire (fo. 83), though it may include the fuller accounts of Glastonbury and Wells on fos. 86-88; the later pages are filled with notes which must have served as foundation for previous portions of the narrative in Part II of this volume, or are supplementary to information formerly given about the places therein named. These relate to the counties Somerset, pp. 137-149 (III, fos. 84-89), Dorset and Somerset, pp. 152-159 (III, fos. 90, 91), Devonshire, pp. 168-173 (III, fos. 92, 93), and Cornwall, pp. 174-179 (III, fos. 94, 95). The notes are printed in a narrower form than the full text in order to distinguish them more readily.

PART III.*

[THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LEILAND.

THAT FAMOUS ANTIQUARY.

Begunne about 1538. 30. *H.* 8].†

FROM Wadebridge I rode a mile, and ther I passid over a brooke. Cornwall. fo. 1.

This broke[a] risith a 2. miles by est north est above St. Esse, and so cumming by S. Esse, rennith a 5. miles to this bridge, and so goith above Wadebridge into the streame of Alane.[b]

There cummith a broke from Carnseys house, and goith into Alane by est ripe a myle above Padestow.

This brooke is caullid the Laine.‡

From this bridge to Dunmere Bridge of 3. arches a 2. miles, under the which Alane rennith.

A very litle beyond ys a bridge of one arche, under the which the broke that cummith from Bodmyn risith, and a litle beneth Dunmere Bridge goith ynto Alane.

There is a nother broke cum[ing] from south west, that goith a 2. [miles] byneth this confluence into Al[ane] on the same side above W[ade Bridge.

From Dunmere Bridge to Bodmyn a mile.

The toune of Bodmyn lyith almost [in] lenghth by west and est.

[There is a chapelle at the west end of the towne, at

[* Leland's MS. vol. iii; Stow's copy, vol. iii, fos. 84-122.]

[† This title is repeated here by Wm. Burton (see Part I, p. 1), who signs his name to it.]

[‡ *The broke Layn into Alane near Bodmyn town.* Marginal note in another hand. Now the Allen r.]

[a] Allen r.

[b] Now the Camel r.

Cornwall. the est ende is the paroche churche with a *Carnarie* chapell in the churche yard.*]

The priory stode at the est south est part of the paroch chirch yard.

Ther lay buryed before the high altare in a high tumbe of a very darkesche gray marble one Thomas Viviane Prior of Bodmyn, and Suffragane Megarensis Episcopatus. He dyed not long sins.

Ther was a place of Gray Freres by south on the market place of Bodmyn. One John of London a marchaunt began it.

Edmunde Erle of Cornewaulle after was a great benefactor to it.

There lay Sir Hugh Peverelle and Sir Thomas Peverelle, benefactors to the house.

A ryver and a bridge. This ryver cummith from south est and goith into Alane a 2. miles above Padestow by the west ripe: and it ebbith and flowith up from Alane up into the [creke of this ryver].

fo. 2. From Bodmyn to S. Columbes an 8. miles.

From Bodmyn to S. Laurence, wher a poor hospital or lazar house is, about a mile. One of the Peverelles gave a litle annuite onto this house. Here I passid over a stone bridge, and under it renneth a praty broke that cummith out of the hylles from south este, and goit into Alane a 2. miles above Padestow by the weste ripe, and by the meanes of the se and creke it ebbith and flowith up into the creke of this ryver.

From S. Laurence I passid by m[orisch] ground al baren of woodde a vj. [miles], leving about this vj. miles ende S. Col[umbes] about a 2. miles of on the right h[ond].

And ther about I lefte Castelle [En]dinas on the same hand, a good m[ile] of. But I saw no building on it, b[ut] an hille bering that name.

Thens to [Mich]el a litle thorough[fare] a 2. [or 3. miles by] morisch gr[ound all baren of wood].

[* This passage was decaying in Burton's day, and is now entirely gone. From the words remaining even till B. Willis' time, it is seen that Stow reversed the first words, his version reading, "At the west end ther is a chapell." The above is nearly Stow's copy, but he omits Burton's "Carnarie," perhaps=*cantuarie*; see before, p. 180.]

Th[ens a 5. miles to a litle village and paroche churche cawlen Alein. And hereabout *very* good corne. And so a mile to Gwarnek, Mastar Arundels house]. Cornwall.

This Arundale gyvith no part of the armes of great Arundale of Lanhiran by S. Columbes.

But he told me that he thought that he cam of the Arundales in Base Normandy that were lordes of Culy Castelle, that now is descendid to one Mounseir de la Fontaine a French mán by heire generale.

This Arundale ys caullid Arundale of Trerise by a difference from Arundale of Lanheron.

Trerise is a lordship of his a 3. or 4. miles from Alein Chirch.

Arundale of Trerise * had to his first wife one of the 2. doughters and heire of Boville *alias* a Beville, and Graneville had the other, and they had betwixt them litle lak of 400. markes of landes by the yere in partition.

The house that John Arundale of Trerise dwellith yn was Bovilles: and this Boville gave the ox in gules in his armes.

There ys yet one of the name of the B[eviles, a man] of a C. li. land, [purchased by the] grandfather of . . . [Bevile now living.] This Beville hath . . . [ed] . . . [brother of John] Arundale of Trerise.

Humfre Arundale a man of mene landes brother to old Arundale of Lanheron.

Humfre Arundale a man of mene landes nephew to Arundale.

Syr John Arundale sun and heir to Arundale of Lanheron.

Syr Thomas Arundale brother to Syr John.

. . . Arundal brother to Syr John and Thomas hath land of his fathers . . . e.

Arundale of . . . yn [F]almuth Haven cam out of the [hou]se of Lanheron. . . . [*Ca*]rihais wher Trevag[nio]n now dwellith was once the Arundalles.

Armes in Castel Cairdin. fo. 3.

Sir Wiliam Godolchan and Strowdes doughter his wif of Pernham in Dorsetshire.

[* Leland wrote 3 *rise*, then inserted *Tre* above it.]

Cornwall. Sr. Wiliam Godolchan and Margaret Glynne his first wife. Margaret was one of the 3. heires of Glyn of Morevale by low water toward S. Germans. Vivian of Trelawaren had another. Richard Kendale of Worngy had the 3.

(Vivian's * grant-father was a man of mene land.

Vivian's father was a galant courtier set forth by Somerset Lord Herebert.

Vivian now being heir hath sum more land then his father had, and yet he hath scant an hunderith marke by yere.

This Vivian hath an uncle a lawier a man of mene landes.

The heir of the eldest house of the Vivians is now Lord of Tredine Castelle at the southe west point of Cornewal. There was found *in hominum memoria* digging for the fox a brasse [pot] full of Rom[an] mony.)

William Godolchan the sunne and Blanc[h] Langdon his wife.

Langdon dwellith at Kenerel by S. Germanes.

S. Albine his stok cam out of Britaine.

Ther is another house of the S. Albines in Somersetshire.

Graineville.

Milatun dwellith at Pergroinswik.

Fortescue of Phile.
Fortescue of Preston.
Fortescue of Sprillestun.
Fortescue of Wymestun.
Robert Fortescue of Wood.
} al in Devonshire.

Fulford a Knight at Fulford in Devonshire.

Campernulphus *alias* Chambe[rnoun] Dn̄s *olim de* Trewardreth [*et fundator prioratus*] *monachorum*, [*qui post domini erant ejusdem monaster. manerii.* Campernulphus *nunc Dn̄s de* Modbyri *in com.* Devoniæ. He was lord of Bere, toward Excestre.]

Men of fair landes:
Carow of Mohuns Oterey.
Carow of Hacham by Torbay.
Carow of Antony in Cornewaulle by Aisch.

[* These notes on the Vivian family and its possessions are in the margin of the MS. page.]

al 3. in Menek. { Vivian. Reskimer. Erisi at Erisi in Menek.

Cowlin at Treueglis.

Cavel maried Sir William Godolcan sister.

Petite was a man of very fair landes in Cornewaulle: and emong other thinges he was lord of the Isle of Pryven that now descendith to Kiligrew.

Bewpray: id est de Bello prato.

Archedecon.

Tresinny at Penrine, a man of 40. mark landes, most part of it lyith about Padestow.

Ex vita Sanctae Breacae. fo. 4.

Barricus socius Patritii, ut legitur in vita S. Wymeri.

S. Breaca nata in partibus Lagoniae & Ultoniae.

Campus Breacae in Hibernia, in quo Brigida oratorium construxit, et postea Monasterium in quo fuit et S. Breaca.

Breaca venit in Cornubiam comitata multis Sanctis, inter quos fuerunt Sinninus Abbas, qui Romae cum Patritio fuit, Maruanus Monachus, Germmocus rex Elwen, Crewenna, Helena.

Tecla appulit sub Revyer cum suis, quorum partem occidit Tewder.*

Breaca venit ad Pencair.

Breaca venit ad Trenewith.

Breaca aedificavit eccl. in Trenewith [*et*] *Talmeneth, ut legitur in vita S. Elwini.*

Leyland.

Pencair an hille in Pembro paroch, vulgo S. [Banka].

Revier Castellum Theodori in orientali parte ostii Hayle fluvii nunc, ut quidam putant, absorptum à sabulo. It was on the North Se.

Trenewith a litle from the paroch [chirch] of Pembro, wher the paroch chirch [was] or ever it was set at Pembro.

Talmeneth a mansi[on place in Pembro].

[* Leland first wrote *Breaca*, then corrected it to *Tecla*.]

Cornwall. Cairdine an old mansion of the Cowlines, wher now William Godalcan dwellith.

Carne Godalcan on the top of an hille, wher is a diche, and there was a pile and principal habitation of the Godolcans. The diche yet apperith, and many stones of late time hath beene fetchid thens; it is a 3. miles from S. Michael's Mont by est north est.

Castrum Conani. Cair Kenin, *alias Gonyn et Conin*, stoode in the hille of Pencair. There yet apperith 2. diches.

Sum say that Conan had a sun caullid Tristrame.

S. Germocus[a] a chirch 3. miles from S. Michael's Mont by est south est, and a mile from the se. his tumb is yet seene ther.

S. Germok there buried.

S. Germoke's chair in the chirch yard.

S. Germoke's welle a litle without the chirch yard.

Garsike, *alias* Pengarsike, nere the shore a 3. miles by est from S. Michaeles Mont.

One Henry Force was lord of it.

One of the Worthes wives gave [a late] this land with a doughter of [hers] to one of the Milatuns of Devonshir.

[Milatum] hath Milatun yn Devonshire; [Milatun] hath part of Mewis land [in Devonshire] by one of the heires gen[erale of Mewis of . . . Mewes.] [*Urth, a daughter and heire of the Godalcans, married to Henry Force. Young Milatun hath Sir . . . Godalcan's daughter to his wife.*]*

fo. 5. Markesin[b] a great long toun burnid 3. aut 4. anno Henr. 8. *à Gallis.*

The paroch chirch of Markine a mile of. A pere by the Mount. Markine[b] and the Mount be both in S. Hilaries paroche.

Comes Moritoniae et Cornubiae made a celle of monkes in S. Michel Mont.

This celle was ons gyven to a college in Cambridge.

Syns given to Syon.

A fair spring in the Mont.

[* The words in italics were written in the margin by Leland, but are now destroyed; Stow did not copy them, but Burton did so.]

[a] Germoe. [b] Marazion.

Ludewin, *alias* Ludevaulles, wher, as sum suppose, was a castel a mile by west from Markesin, it longid to the Lord Brooke. Cornwall.

Pensandes[a] 2. miles of by west; ther is a litle peere.

Newlin a mile lower on the shore; there is a peere.

Newlin is an hamlet to Mousehole.

Mousehole a mile lower. There is a pere.

Mousehole in Cornish *port enis*, *portus insulae.*

A bay from Newlin to Mousehole caullid Guaverslak.[b]

A litle beyond Mousehole an islet and a chapel of S. Clementes in it.

There hath bene much land [, building, and wood] devourid of the sea betwixt [Pen]sandes and Mousehole.

There was found of late yeres syns spere heddes, axis for warre, and swerdes of coper wrappid up in lynid scant perishid, nere the Mount in S. Hilaries paroch in tynne workes.

Ther is an old legend of S. Michael [that spekethe of] a tounelet in this part [now defaced and] lying under the water.

King Ethelstan founder of S. Burien's College and giver of the privileges and sanctuarie to it. S. Buriana an holy woman of Irelond sumtyme dwellid in this place, and there made an oratory.

King Ethelstane goyng hens, as it is said, onto Sylley and returning made *ex voto* a college wher the oratorie was.

Tredine Castel ruines at the south west point of Penwith. *Manifesta adhuc exstant vestigia.*

I hard say that one Myendu was lord of it.

Myendu, blak mouth or chimne.

Revier Castel almost at the est part of the mouth of Hayle ryver on the North Se, now, as sum think, drounid with sand. This was Theodore's Castelle.

Combe Castelle, *ubi tamen loci vestigia:* and Pencombe a litle foreland about a mile upper then Kenor on Severn.

Basset hath a right goodly lordship caullid Treheddy by this Cumb.

Ther cummith a [goo]d brooke down by Combe.

[a] Penzance. [b] Gwavas Lake.

Cornwall. Cayl Castelle a mile by est from river in S. Filakes[a] paroche.

Nikenor* a 2. miles from Ryvier,[b] sumtyme a great toun, now gone. 2. paroche chirchis yet seene a good deale several on from the other, sumtyme yn the towne, but it is now communely taken to be in S. Guivian's[c] paroch, and ther cummith a broket to the sea.

Carnbray on an hil a castelet or pile [of] Bassets a mile [to] west of Re[vier] toun. Ther [was] sumtyme [a pa]rk now [defa]cid.

fo. 6. SCYLLEY.

There be countid a 140. islettes of Scylley that bere gresse exceding good pasture for catail.

S. Mary Isle is a 5. miles or more in cumpace, in it is a poore toun and a meately strong pile: but the roves of the buildinges in it be sore defacid and woren.

The ground of this isle berith exceding good corn; insomuch that if a man do but cast corn wher hogges have rotid it wyl cum up.

Iniscaw[d] longid to Tavestoke, and ther was a poore celle of monkes of Tavestoke. Sum caulle this Trescaw, it is the biggest of the islettes, in cumpace a 6. miles or more.

S. Martines Isle.

S. Agnes Isle so caullid of a chapel theryn.

The Isle of S. Agnes was desolatid by this chaunce *in recenti hominum memoria.* The hole numbre almost of v. housoldes that were yn this isle cam to a mariage or a fest into S. Mary Isle, and goinge homewarde were al drownid.

Ratte Islande.

Saynct Lides Isle, wher yn tymes past at her sepulchre was gret superstition.

There appere tokens in diverse [of] the islettes of habitations [now] clene doun.

Gulles and puffinnes be t[aken in] diverse of these islettes.

And plenty of conyes be in diverse of these islettes.

[* Stowe adds "or Kenor towne." Leland himself has a note in the margin, "Cenor, and of sum caullid Kenor (? town) ubi pauca (vel) nulla vestigia." The margin is injured.]

[a] Phillacks. [b] Ryvier. [c] Gwithian. [d] Trescow.

Diverse of [these] islettes berith wyld garlyk. Cornwall.

Few men be glad to inhabite these islettes, for al the plenty, for robbers by the sea that take their catail of force. These robbers be French men and Spaniardes.

One Davers a gentilman of Wilshir, whos chief house is at Daundesey:[a] and Whitington, a gentilman of Glocestreshire, be owners of Scylley; but they have scant 40. markes by yere of rentes and commodites of it.

Scylley is a kenning, that is to say about an xx. miles from the very westeste pointe of Cornewaulle.

Petites principal house was at Ardeueranian in Faulmouth Haven by the peninsula caullid Ardeuerameur.

Petites landes be now descendid to Arundale of Trerise, Granville knight, and Killigrew.

Thomas Levelis about S. Burianes.

Kiwartun at Newlin by Mousehole.

John Godolcan at Mousehole.

Cauelle in S. Cua paroch at Trearach.

Carnsew at Bokelley in S. Cua paroch.

Nicolle in S. Tedy paroch by Bokelly.

Trecarelle at Trecarelle by L[aun]ston.

From Mr. Godalcan to Pembro wher the paroch chirch is* to Mr. Godolcan. fo. 7.

The personage impropriate to Heyles in Glocestreshir.

The South Se is about a mile from Pembro.

From Mr. Godalcan to Lanante a 4. miles.

No greater tynne workes yn al Cornwal then be on Sir Wylliam Godalcan's ground.

Heyle Haven shoken with sand of tynne workes.

Heile Ryver cummith of 4. principale heddes or brokes. One risith by south, and other by south west, another by south est, the 4. by north est.

Passage at ebbe over a great strond: and then over Heyle River.

Mr. Mohun hath a fair lordship by S. Erthe's caullyd . . .

Trewinard a gentilman dwelling at Trewinard yn S. Erth paroch.

[* There is no blank, but the word "belongs" seems to be omitted.]

[a] Dauntsey.

Cornwall. S. Erth a good mile above Lanant.[a]

S. Erth bridge a good mile from Lannante of 3. archis a litle bynethe the paroche that stondith on the est side of the haven.

This bridge was made a 200. yeres syns and hath a 3. arches, afore ther was a fery.

Ther cam to this place ons, the haven beyng onbarrid and syns chokid with tynne workes, good talle shippes.

There was a castel caullid Carnhangibes, as apperith, or maner place now clene doun, not far from the bridg.

Dinham, as sum say, was lord of this place, and to the court therof be longging many knightes and gentilmens services.

The toune of Lannant is praty, t[he church] therof is of S. Vnine.

S. Jës a 2. miles or more from Lannant. The place that the chief of the toun hath and partely dooth stonde yn is a very peninsula, and is extendid into the se of Severn as a cape.

This peninsula to cumpace it by the rote lakkith litle of a mile.

Most part of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressid or overcoverid with sandes that the stormy windes and rages castith up there.

This calamite hath continued ther litle above 20. yeres.

The best part of the toun now standith in the south part of the peninsula up toward another hille for defence from the sandes.

There is a blok house and a fair pere in the est side of the peninsula, but the pere is sore chokid with sande.

The paroch chirch is of Jä, a noble man's doughter of Ireland and disciple of S. Barricus.

Jä and Elwine with many other cam into Cornewaul and landid at Pendinas.

This Pendinas[b] is the peninsula and stony rok wher now the toun of S. Jës stondith.

fo. 8. One Dinan a great lord in Cornewaul made a chirch at Pendinas at the request of Jä, as it is written yn S. Jës legende.

[a] Uny Lelant. [b] Pendeen.

Ther is now at the very point of Pendinas a chapel of S. Nicolas, and a pharos for lighte for shippes sailing by night in those quarters. Cornwall.

The town of S. Jës is servid with fresch water of brokettes that rise in the hilles therby.

The late Lord Brooke was lord of S. Jës, now Blunt Lord Monjoy and young Poulet.

S. Piranes[a] in the sandes is an xviij. miles from S. Jës upward on Severne.

And S. Carantokes[b] is a 2. miles above that on the shore.

Els litle or no notable thing on the shore for so farre.

The shore from S. Jës is sore plagued to S. Carantokes with sandes.

There dwellith a gentilman of a 50. markes land by yere caullid Glynne yn S. Jës.

From Mr. Godalcan's to Trewedenek[c] about a 4. miles, wher Thomas Godalcan [yonger] sun. to Sir Willyam buildith a praty house, and hath made an exceding fair blo[cke] house [and] mille in the rokky valley therby.

Alle the brookes that cummith from the hilles thereabout gather [toward] this botom and go into Lo Poole[d] a 2. [miles lower].

Lo Poole is a 2. miles in lenght, and betwixt it and the mayn se is but a barre of sand. And ons in 3. or 4. yeres what by the wait of the fresch water and rage of the se it brekith out, and then the fresch and salt water metyng makith a wonderful noise. But sone after the mouth is barrid again with sande. At other tymes the superfluite of the water of Lo Poole drenith out thorough the sandy barre into the se.

If this barre might be alway kept open it wold be a goodly haven up to Hailestoun.[e]

The commune fisch of this pole is trout and ele.

Hailstoun, *alias* Hellas, stondith on an hil, a good market toun having a mair and privileges, and coinage twis a yere for tynne * blokkes.

[* Leland repeats "for tynne."]

[a] S. Piran. [b] Crantock. [c] ? Trewennack.
[d] Loo Pool. [e] Helston.

Cornwall. There hath bene a castelle.

One paroch chirch at the north west ende of the towne.

An hospital of S. John yet stonding at the west south
Kylligrin. west end of the town, of the fundation of one Kylligrin.*

The fresch water that goith to Lo Poole cummith down on the west side of the toun, but not even hard by it.

Wike[a] mille water cummith within about half a mile [by the east side of Hailstoun].

fo. 9. From Hailstoun to Mogun[b] bridge about a 2. miles dim. Thorough this bridge rennith at ebbe a litle brooke that risith a . . . miles upper by weste.

It ebbith and flowith aboute a mile above this bridge.

I saw on the lifte hand a litle beside this bridge the principal arme of Hailford Haven[c] caullid Wike, the wich flowith about a 3. miles upland by north to Wike mille, and this arme is beten with 2. litle fresch brokes bering the name of Wyke.

A flite shot beyond this bridge I came to a causey of
Gaire bridge. stone, in the midle wherof was a bridge having but one arche. It flowith above this bridge: and at the ebbe there resortith a broke thorowgh this bridge that cummith doun from south weste. A litle beneth these bridges both thes brokes in one ren into Wik water.

These bridges be a 4. miles or more from the mouth of Heilford haven.

About a 2. miles beneth this confluence rennith up on the est side of the haven a creeke of salt water caullid Poulpere (Poul Wheverel[d] about half a mile lower, having a brooke resorting to it) and hemmith in a p[eace] of Mr. Reskymer's parke at Merdon,[e] so that with this creke and the main [se]† water of the haven apon a 3. partes the parke is strenkthyd.

There is on the same side half a [mile lower ano]ther creke callid Cheilow [*alias* Calm . . ansak.][f]

[* Stow writes this *Killigrew.*]

[† The word *se* is now gone, nor does Stow give it, but Willis Brown and Hearne both saw and copied it.]

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[a] Gweek r. [b] Mawgun. [c] Helford r.
[d] Polwheveral. [e] Merthen. [f] Calamansack.

The be 4. crekes on the south* side of the haven thus namid: (eche of thes crekes hath a broket resorting to them). Pen Kestel the first from the mouth, 4. miles beneth the bridges, whither shipes do resorte, and here is a *trajectus* from the one side of the haven to the other. This is a mile from the haven mouth, and here the shippes communely do ly.

Caullons half a mile upward.

Then Mogun a 2. miles higher, wher the bridge is with the broken stone. S. Mogun's chirch up apon Mogun creeke. *Mogun bridge.*

Gaire, wher the bridg is with the causey and one arch: so that this brekith as a creek out of Mogun. S. Mawnoun[a] chirch at the very point of the haven on the side toward Falmuth, a se marke. *Gaire bridge.*

Gelling[b] Creeke agayne S. Mawnoun's on the other side, hard without the haven mouth. Gilling Creke brekith at the hed into 2. crekes.

The patronage of S. Antonies longid to Trewardreth.

[St.] Antonie's chirch [or c]hapel beside at . . . sand.

[St.] Antonies standith in the point of the land of Gilling Creke, and the mouth of [Ha]ilford Haven.[c]

S. Keverin's[d] 2. miles from Gilling Creek and not a mile from the se.

S. Keverin's longgid to Bewle Abbay in Hampshir [a sanc]tuarie privi[le]gid at S. Keverin's.

S. Piranes, *alias* Keuerine, wher the sanctuarie was, . . . mile from S. Antonies: and not a mile from the main se.

Mr. Reskimer hath a maner caullid by his own name a mile from Moreden.

There hath beene a fair house, but it felle to ruine in tyme of mynde.

Mr. Reskimer berith in his armes a wolphe.

One of the Reskimers gave land to S. Keverines, for sustentation of certein poore folkes.

From Gaire Bridg to Tremain, wher Mr. Reskimeur now dwellith a good mile.

[* Leland first wrote *west*, then corrected it to *south* in his usual manner by writing the one word above the other, which Stow and others have copied as *south-west*.]

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[a] Mawnan. [b] Gillan. [c] Helford r. [d] S. Keverne.

Cornwall. This litle house longgid to Tremain, and in tyme of mynde cam by heire general to one Tretherde.

This Trederth hath beside landes and a praty maner place at . . .

John Riskimer's mother was Tretherth's [daughter.]

[There is in] Devonshir one of the Tremains, [*a man of faire landes.*]

fo. 10. From Tremayn over Heilford Haven to Morden[a] wher Mr. Reskimer hath a ruinus maner place and a fair park welle woddid, wherof 3. partes is with the principal streme of the haven, and a creke caullid Poole Penreth, hemmid yn.

Morden in Constentine paroch.

Then I rode half a mile and more of, from Morden over the fresch water that riseth no far distance of yn the hilles and goit strait into Poulpenrith Creeke.

About half a mile farther I rode over an arme of the broke that cummith doun to Poulwitheral[b] Creeke, and sone after I rode over the greater arme of the same broke, the salt arme lying in the botom hard under it.

Then I rode a 4. miles by morery and rokky ground.

And then within the space of half a mile I cam to S. Budocus chirch. This Budocus[c] was an Irisch man and cam into Cornewalle and ther dwellid.

A litle from the chirch there enterid betwixt ij. hilles on the shore a shorte creke lyke an havenet, but it was barrid.

And a quarter of a mile farther I cam to Arwennak Mr. Keligrewis place, stonding on the brimme or shore within Fale[muth] Haven.

This place hath beene of continuaunce the auncient house of the Killigrewes.

There was an other house of the Keligrewis descending out of this: and it was in the toun of Penrine. Now both these houses be joynid yn one.

Falemuth Haven. The very point of the haven mouth being an hille wheron the king hath buildid a castel is caullid Pendinant[d] and longgith to Mr. Keligrewe. It is a mile in cumpace by the cumpace * and is almost environid with the se, and where it

[* Stow omits *by the cumpace*, which seem redundant.]

[a] Merthen. [b] Polwheveral. [c] Budock. [d] Pendennis.

is not the ground is so low, and the cut to be made so litle that it were insulatid. Cornwall.

There lyith a litle cape or foreland within the haven a mile *dim.* almost again Mr. Kiligrewis house caullid Penfusis.[a]

Bytwixt this cape and Mr. Keligrew's house one great arme of the haven rennith up to Penrine toun.

Penrine[b] 3. good miles from the very entery of Falemuth Haven and 2. miles from Penfusis.

There dwellith an auncient gentilman caullid Trefusis at this point of Penfusis.

From S. Mawnon to Pendinas by water a 4. miles. The king hath set his castel on Pendinas at one of the pointes of Falemuth Haven. fo. 11.

Pendinas almost an isle.

Levine Prisklo, *alias* Levine Pole,[c] betwixt S. Budocus and Pendinas; it were a good haven but for the barre of sande.

The first creke or arme that castith outh on the north west side of Falemuth goith up Perin,[d] and at the ende it brekith into 2. [ar]mes, the lesse to the college of Glasenith, *unus viridis nidus*, or Wag Mier * at Perin, the other to S. Gluvias the paroch chirch of Penrine therby.

Owt of eche side of Penrine Creke br[eaketh] out an arme or ever it cum to Penr[in.]

Stakes and foundation of stone sette yn the creeke at Penrine afore the toun a litle lower then wher it brekith into armes. A gap in the midle of the stakes and a chain.

Good wood about the south and west syde of Penryn.

One Water Good† Bisshop of Excestre made yn a more caullid Glesnith in the botom of a park of his at Penrine a collegiate chirch with a provost, xij. prebendaries, and other ministers. This college is stronly wallid and incastelatid, having 3. strong towers and gunnes at the but of the creke.

Betwixt the point of land of Trefus[es and the] point of

[* *I.e.* a quagmire or marsh.—L. T. S.]

[† Burton crossed through *Good* in Leland's MS., and wrote *Brounscomb* over it, correcting the error. There was no Bp. Good of Exeter.]

[a] Trefusis Point. [b] Penryn. [c] ? Swan Pool. [d] Penryn r.

Cornwall. Restronget Wood is Milor [Creek,] and ther is S. Milor's chirch, and be[yond the] chirch is a good rode for shippes.

Milor Creke goith up a mile.

Good wood in Restronget.

The next creek beyond the point in Stronget Wood is caullid Restron[get,] and going ij. miles into the land and brekith into 2. armes, and St. [Pe . . .] chirch standith in ☞ the land betwixt; and on the arme is a stone caullid [Carr] Bridg in the way thens to Truru.

Betwixt Restrongith Creke [and the] Creeke of Truru be two cr[eekes that ar caullid Feoke, and ther is S. Scaf . . . cawlyd S. Cay.][a]

Trure Creeke is next, and goith up a 2. miles creking up from the principal streme.

This creke brekith withyn half a mile of Truru and castith yn a creke westward by Newham wood.

This creke of Truru afore the very toun is devidid into 2. partes, and eche of them hath a brook cumming doun, and a bridge, and the toun of Truru bytwixt them booth. The White Freres House was on the west arme[b] yn Kenwyn streate.

Kenwen Streat is severid from Truru with this arme: and Clementes Streat by est is seperate on the est side from Truru with the other arme.

One paroche chirch in Truru self.

Kenwen and Clementes Streates hath several chirchis, and bere the name of the sainctes of the paroch chirchis.

Coynage of tynne at Midsomer and Michelmas at Truru.

Truru is a borow toun and privilegid.

Ther is a castelle a quarter of a mile by west out of Truru longging to the Erle of Cornwale now clene doun. The site therof is now usid for a shoting and playing place. Out of the body of Tru[ro] Creke on the est side brekith a crek estwarde a mile from Truru: and goith up a [mile *dim.*] to Tresilian Bridge [of stone. Ther is a paroche of S. Michell].

fo. 12. At the entery and mouth of this creeke is a rode for shippes caullid Maples Rode, [here] faught a late xviij. sail of marchant Spaniardes, and 4. shippes of warre of Depe. The Spaniardes chac'd hither the French men.

[a] Old Kea. [b] Kenwyn r.

A mile and an half above the mouth of Truru Creke caullid Lan Moran[a] Creke [of] the chirch of S. Moran. This creke goith into the land a quarter of a mile from the maine streme of the haven. Cornwall.

The mayne streame goith up 2. miles above Moran Creke, ebbing and flowing, and a quarter of a mile [above] is the toune of Tregony, vulgo Treg[ny;] here is a bridge of stone *aliquot* [*arcuum*] apon Fala River.[b]

Fala River risith a mile or more of Rochehille, and goith by Gr[anpond]borow, wher is a bridge of stone [over] it. *Pons grandis.* Graunpond a 4. miles from [Rac . .] and 2. litle mile from Tregony. Mr. Tregyon hath a maner place richely begon and amply but not en[ded] caullid Wuluedon, *alias* Goldoun. Fala Ryver betwixt Graunpond and Tregony.

From Tregony to passe doune by the body of the haven of Falamuth to the mouth of Lanyhorne Creeke or pille on the south est side of the haven is a 2 miles.

This creke goith up half a mile from the principale streame of the haven.

At the hed of this creeke standith the Castelle of Lanyhorne sumtyme a castel of a 7.* tourres, now decaying for lak of coverture. It longgid as principal house to the archedecons.

This landes descendid by heires general to the best Corbetes of Shorpshir,† and to Vaulx of Northamptonshir.

Vaulx part syns bought by Tregyon of Cornewaul.

From Lanyhorne Pille is a place or point of land of 40. acres or therabout as a peninsula, and is caullid Ardeueraueur,[c] and is a mile from Lanyhorn Creke; and the water or creke that cummith or rennith into the south south est part is but a litle thyng, as of an half mile up into the land. The creke that hemmith this peninsula yn on the west south west side is the greatter. [*The mayn land betwixt Crameur Creke and this . . .*]

From the mouth of the west creke of this peninsula to S.

[* Leland first wrote *an* 8, then corrected the figure to 7.]
[† *I.e.*, Shropshire.]

[a] Lamorran. [b] Fal r. [c] Ardevora.

Cornwall. Juste Creeke a 4. miles [or more. In this creke is S. Justes, paroche church to S. Mawns.] [a] *

fo. 13. From S. Juste Pille or Creke to S. Ma[nditus] Creeke is a mile *dim.*

The point of the land betwixt S. Just Cr. and S. Maws is of sum caullid Pendi[nas.] on this point stondith as yn the entery of S. Maws Creek, wher is a castelle or forteres late begon by the king.

This creke of S. Maws goith up a 2. myles by est north est into the land, and so far it ebbith and flowith, and ther is a mylle dryven with a fresch brook that resortith to the creke.

Scant a quarter of a mile from the castel on the same side upper into the land is [a] praty village or fischar toun with a p[ere] cawllid S. Maws, and there is [a cha]pelle of hym and his chaire of stone a [litle with]out, and his welle.

They caulle this sainct there S. Mandite, he was a bisshop in Britain and paintid as a schole-master.

Half a mile from the hedde of this downward to the haven is a creke [in man]ner of a poole with a round marke made in th[e] charte on the which is a mille gr[inding] with the tyde.

A myle beneth that on the south side enterythe a creke half a mile, and this is [barrid only] by a smaul sand banke from the [main se a mile benethe this and almost agayn S. Maw, a creke or poole goynge vp a litle in . . , at the but of this is a myle] † and a celle of S. Antonie longging to Plympton Priory: and here of late dayes lay 2. chanons of Plymptoun Priory.

All the crekes of Fala welle woddid.

From S. Antonies point at the mayn se to Penare Point [b] a 3. miles *dim.*

Gref Islet [c] lyith scant half a mile est of Penare wherin breadeth gülles and other se foulles.

This Gref lyith north from the Forne, a point or foreland

[* The bottom of fo. 12 is torn and cut, so that a marginal addition and the last line are here supplied from Burton and Stow.]

[† ? mille.]

[a] S. Mawes. [b] Nare Head. [c] Gull Rock.

in Britain, bytwene the wich is the entery of the sleve of the occean. Cornwall.

And betwixt Forne and Grefe is a v. kennynges, and here is *breviss. trajectus* by estimation from Cornewaulle into Britaine continentes.

About a myle by west of Penare is a force nere the shore in the paroche of S. Geron's.[a] It is single dikyd, and within a but shot of the north side of the same apperith an hole of a vault broken up by a plough yn tylling. This vault had an issue from the castelle to the se. [A mile] *dim.* from this [force] is another in the side of an hille.

And a litle by north of the castelle a 4. or 5. borowes or cast hilles.

. . . are a quarter . . . from the lordship of . . . thy, sumtyme[the Archd]ekens now [Corbett]es and Tre[gions.] *

Dudeman Foreland or Point is about a v. miles from Grefe.

No wood on the very cost from S. Antonies Point to Dudeman.[b] Inward yn the land [some] woodde. . . .

This Chapelle Land or Point is in the park of Bodrugam. fo. 14.
And yn this park was the house of Sir Henry Bodrugam, a man of auncient stok atteyntid for takyng part with King Richard the 3. agayn Henry the 7. and after flying into Ireland Syr Richard Eggecomb, father to Sir Pers Eggecombe, had Bodrigan and other parcelles of Bodrigan's landes.

And Trevagnon had part of Bodrigan's landes, as Restonget and Newham, both in Falamuth Haven.

From Chapel Land to Pentowen[c] a sandy bay, wither to fischar bootes repair for a socour, a 2. myles.

Here issuith out a praty ryver that cum[mith] from S. Austelles about a 2. miles *dim.* [of.] And there is a bridge of stone of the name of the town.

This ryver rennith under the west side of [the] hille that t[he poore tour] † of St. Austelles stondith on.

[* The margin in which this sentence is written is much injured here. Of the sentence below it only a few words could be read even in Hearne's days, viz.: . . . . *itle sandy . . . lid Portllu . . . es, from . . . here . . .* Stow gives no help here, as he omitted these side portions and several lines. The bottom line is also cut off.]

[† Stow has these words, but the space in the MS. would only allow *tour.*]

[a] Gerrans. [b] Dodman Point. [c] Pentewan.

Cornwall. At S. Austelles is nothing notable but the paroch chirch.

From Pentowen to the Blake Hedd a[bout] a mile.

There is a fair quarre of whit fre stone on the shore [rokkes] betwixt Pentowen and Blak-Hed, [where]of sum be usid in the inward partes of S. [Mawre] Forteresse. The residew of [more tone] * and slate. And Pendinas Castelle[a] [is all of more] stone except the [fillinge].

And in the cliffes betwen the Blak-Hed and Tywartraith Bay is a certeyn cave, wheryn apperith thinges lyke images giltid. And also in the same cliffes be vaynis of metalles, as coper and other.

There is a mile from the entery of Tywartraith Bay up yn the land, at the but ende of it a paroch chirch of S. Blase, and ther is a new bridge of stone of the sainctes name over a broke that ther cummith into the bay.

Tywardreth, a praty toun but no market, lyith a quarter of a mile from the est side of the bay.

Ther is a paroch chirch, and ther was a Priory of Blak Monkes, celle sumtyme to a house in Normandy.

Sum say Campernulphus was founder of this Priory. Sum say that Cardinham was founder. Arundale of Lanhern was of late taken for foundder.

I saw a tumbe in the west part of the chirch of the Priori with this inscription:

Haec est Tumba Roberti *filii* Wilihelmi.

This Robert Fitz Williams was a man of fair landes *tempore Edwardi* 3. *reg. Ang.*

From Tywardreth Toun to Fawey[b] Toun a ij. miles.

The point of land on the est side of Tyward[raith Bay] is caullid Penarth-Point.[c]

fo. 15. From Penarth to the haven mouth of Fawey is about a 2. miles.

Ther is at the west point of the haven of Fawey mouth a

[* Probably *stone*. Stow was doubtful, the word was at the edge of the page.]

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[a] Pendennis castle. [b] Fowey. [c] ? Gribbin Head.

blok house devisid by Thomas Treury and made partely by his cost, partely by the town of Fawey. Cornwall.

A litle higher on this point of the hille is a chapel of S. Catarine.

And hard under the roote of this hille a litle withyn the haven mouth is a litle bay or creke bering the name of Catarine.

About a quarter of a mile upper on this the west side of Fawey Haven is a square toure of stone for defence of the [*haven*]* made about King Edward the 4. tym, and litle above this tower on the same side is Fawey town lying [alonge the] shore and buildid on the side of a gr[eat] slatty rokkid hille.

In the midle of the toun apon the sh[ore] self is a house buildid quadrantly in [the] haven which shodowith the shippes in the haven above it from 3. partes [of the] haven mouth and defendith them from stormes.

The name of the toun of Fawey is in Cornisch Couwhath.† It is set on the north side of the haven, and is set hangging on a maine rokky hille, and is in length about a quarter of a mile.

The towne longgid to one Caridinham, a man of great fame; and he gave it to Tywartraith Priorie, of the which sum say that Cardinham was founder, sum say Campernulph of Bere.

But at this gift Fawey was but a smaul fischar toun.

The paroch chirch of Fawey is of S. Fimbarrus, and was impropriate to the priorie of Tywartraith.

The glorie of Fawey rose by the warres in King Edward the first and the thirde and Henry the v. day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and so waxing riche felle al to marchaundice: so that the town was hauntid with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to al nations.

The shippes of Fawey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey about Edward the 3. tyme wold vale no bonet beyng requirid, wherapon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they faught, wher Fawey men had victorie, and therapon bare their armes

[* Leland omitted this word.]

[† Stow and Burton read *Conwhath*. Leland however made his *u* and *n* clearly distinct.]

Cornwall. mixt with the armes of Rhy and Winchelsey: and then rose [the name of the Gallaunts of Fawey.]

fo. 16. The French-men diverse tymes assailid this town, and last most notably about Henry the vj. tyme: when the wife of Thomas Treury the 2. with her men repellid the French out of her house in her housebandes absence. Wherapon Thomas Treury buildid a right fair and stronge embatelid towr in his house: and embateling al the waulles of the house in a maner made it a castelle: and onto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Faweye.

In Edwarde the 4. day 2. stronge towers made a litle beneth the toun, one on eche side of the haven, and a chayne to be drawen over.

When warre in Edward the 4. dayes seasid bytwene the French men [and Eng]lisch, the men of Fawey, usid [to pray], kept their shippes and assailid the French-men in the sea agayn King Edwardes commaundement; wherapon the capitaines of the ship[pes of] Fawey were taken and sent [to Lon]don, and Dertemouth men commaun[ded] to fetche their shippes away; at which tyme Dertmouth men toke them in Fawy, and toke a[way,] as it is said, the great [chein that was made to be drawen over the haven from towr to towre. Thomas Treury now livinge and the towne made a blocke-house on S. Catarine's Hille botom.

From Fowey town end by north in the haven is Chagha Mille Pille a litle uppeward on the same side.

A good mile above Chagha Mille Pille is on this west side Bodmyn Pille having for wares then to be caried to Bodmyn.

A quarter of mile from Bodmyn Crek mouth up into the haven on the same side is Gullant[a] a fischar tounlet.

From Gullant to Lantian Pille or Crek about half a mile: it goith up but a litle into the land.

Barret a man of mene landes dwellith bytwixt Gullant and Lantient Pille.

Lantiant lordship longid to the Erle of Saresbyri.

From Lantiant Pille to Bloughan Pille or Creke nere a mile, it crekith up but a litle.

[Carteis a] gentil[man almost] of an [100. mark] land dwell[ith bytwixt Blow]ghan and [Penk]nek by [Lost]withiel.

[a] Golant.

From Bloughan to Lostwithiel scant a mile on the prin- Cornwall.
cipal streame of Fawey River. It hath ebbid and flowen above Lostwithiel, but now it flowith not ful to the toun. In Lostwithiel is the Shir Haul of Cornewaul.

Therby is also the Coynegè Haul for tynne.

The towne is privilegid for a borow: and there is wekely a market on Thursday.

Richardus Rex Ro. comes Cornubiae privilegid this toun.

[The paroche is of S. Barpholome.* There comithe a broket from west throghe the syde of Lostwithel; and goithe est into Fawey River devydinge Penkhek] from Lostwithiel. fo. 17.

Penknek is yn Lanleversey paroch.[a]

The park of Restormel is hard by the north side of the town of Lostwithiel.

Tynne workes in this park.

Good woode in this parke.

Ther is a castel on an hil in this park wher sumtymes the Erles of Cornewal lay. The base court is sore defacid. The fair large dungeon yet stondith. A chapel cast out of it, a newer work then it, and now onrofid. A chapel of the Trinite in the park not far from the castelle.

The castel of Cardinham a 4. miles or more by north from Lostwithiel.

To this castelle longith many knightes services: Arundale of Lanhern, the Lord Souch, Compton and . . . partith Cairdinhams landes.

The ryver of Fawey risith in Fawey More about a 2. miles from Camilf[ord] by south in a very wagmore in the s[ide] of an hil.

Thens to Draynesbridge of flat more stones.

Thens to Clobhã Bridg drounid [with] sand ij. miles and more.

Thens to Lergen Bridge of 2. or [3.] arches a mile lower.

Thens to Newbridg of stone arch[id] a 2. miles.

[Thence to Resprin bridge of stone arched, *alias* Laprin, about 2 myles.]

A litle above Lostwithiel Bridge of stone the ryver of

[* Brown Willis has *Bartholomew.*]

[a] Lanlivery.

Cornwall. Fawey brekith into 2. armes. Wherof at this day the lesse goith to the ston bridg, the bigger to a wodde bridge even again and but a litle way of from the stone bridg, and after a praty way lower the armes cum agayn to one botom.

The great part of Fawey Water is by policie turnid from the stone bridg for choking of it and for to put the sande of from the botom of the toun. The stone bridge in tyme of memorie of men lyving was of arches very depe to the sight, the sande is now cum to within a 4. or 5. fote of the very hedde of them. The sande that cummith from tynne workes is a great cause of this: and yn tyme to cum shaul be a sore decay [to] the hole haven [of] Fawey. [Ba]rges yet cum [with] marchanties [with]in half a [mile] of Lostwithiel.

From Lostwithiel doun along Fawey Ryver to S. Winnous[a] an abbate chirch a good myle.

By the wich chirch of old tyme enhabitid a gentilman Joannes de S. Winnoco.

After the Lordes Hastinges wer owners of it: and then sold to Guiliam Loures gret grauntfather now lyving.

This Lower hath to wife one of the 2. doughters of Thomas Treury.

By this chirch is a warfe to make shippes on. Much good wood at S. Ginokes[a] and on the other side of the haven agayn it.

From S. Guinows[a] chirch to the point of S. Winows Wood half a mile.

Here goith yn a salt crek half a mile on the est side of the haven, and at the hed of it is a bridge caullid Lerine[b] Bridge, and the creeke berith also the name of Lerine.

At the north side of this Lerine Creke almost at the hedd is T[r]enthey, Laurence Courtineis house. It longgid ons to Stonnard, sins to Cayle: and now last to [the Courteneis of the house of Devonshir descendinge.]

fo. 18. From Lerine Creke to S. Carac Pille or Creeke about half a mile lower on the said est side of the haven, it goith a mile *dim.* up into the land.

In midle of this creke on the north side was a litle celle of Sainct Cyret and Julette longging to Montegue Priory.

[a] S. Winnow. [b] Lerryn.

From the mouth of S. Carak Pille to Poul-Morlande[a] Pille about a mile, it goith scant a quarter of a mile up into the lande: and at the hedde goith into ij. armes.

From the mouth of Poulmorland to Bodenek[b] village half a mile, wher the passage is to Fawey, and from . . .

Mr. Mohun hath a maner place caullid the Haul on an hil above this village.

From Bodenek to Pelene Point a quarter of a mile, and here enterith a pille or c[reek] half a mile up into the land.

At the hed of this pille is a chapel [of St.] Wilow, and by it is a place caullid [Lame]lin late longging to Lamelin, now to [Tre]launy by heir general.

Trelauny's house is at Meneheneth by [Liscard].

On the south side of this creke is the paroch chirch caullid Lanteglise[c] juxta Fawey being the paroch chirch of Bodenek and Poulruan.

From the mouth of this creke to [Poul]ruan, a good fischar toun, [a quarter of a mile. Hereby on the hill is a chapell of S. Salvator.]

And at this Poulruan toun is a tower of force marching again the tower on Fawey side.

Ther was ons, as it [is] said, a chaine to go over the haven from tower to toure.

The haven mouth of Fawey is a 2. bow shottes of.

The very point of land at the est side of the mouth of this haven is caullid Pontus Crosse,[d] *vulgo* Paunch Crosse.

From Lostwithiel to Casteldour now clene doun 3. good miles by plentiful ground of corn and gresse.

Casteldour longgid to the Erle of Saresbyri.

A mile of is a broken crosse thus inscribid: Conomor *et filius cum Domina* Clusilla.

From Pontus Crosse to Poulpirrhe[e] about a vj. miles, wher is a litle fischar toun and a peere, with a very litle creke and a brooke.

There is a crikket betwixt Poulpirrhe and Low.

From Poulpirrhe to Low[f] Creeke dry at half ebbe a 2. miles.

[a] Penpoll. [b] Bodinnick. [c] Lanteglos.
[d] Pont. [e] Polperro. [f] Looe.

Cornwall. On eche side of the entery of this creke is a toun, the one caullid Estlow, the other Westlow.[a] Estlow is a praty market toun.

There is a great bridge of a 12. arches over Low Creke to go from the one toun of Low to the other.

Good wood about Low Creke.

Ther is a maner place caullid Trelaun about this Low Creke, sumtyme Bonvilles, now the Marquise of Dorsetes.

Salmon taken yn this creke.

Kendale and Code, gentilmen, dwelle in Morel paroch on the est side of this creke.

From Low Creeke to Seton[b] Bridge of stone of a 2. archis and Setoun Ryver a 3. miles.

[From Seton to Ramehed[c] about a 9. miles.]

fo. 19. From Fawey over the haven to Bodenek a fischar toun, wherby Mr. Mohun hath a manor place.

Thens a v. miles by very plesaunt inclosid ground prately wooddid plentiful of corn and grasse.

Then a 3. miles by mory and hethy ground.

Then 2. miles by hilly and woddy ground to Liscard.

About half a mile or I cam to Liskard I passid in a wood by a chapel of owr Lady caullid our Lady in the Park, wher was wont to be gret pilgrimage.

This chapelle of ease longgith to Liskard, and so doth 2. or 3. more.

Liskard stondith on rokky hilles, and is the best market toun at this day in Cornwaul saving Bodmyn.

In this toun the market is kept [on] Monday.

The paroch chirch is of S. Martine, [ston]dith on an hil, and is a fair large thing.

The personage is impropriate to . . .

There was a castel on an hille in the toun side by north from S. Martin. It is now al in ruine. Fragments and peaces of waulles yet stond. The site of it is magnificent and [look-eth] over al the toun.

This castelle was the erles of [Cornwall; it is now usyd somtym for a pound for catell.]

The towne knowlegith fredom and privileges by the gift of Richard King of Romanes and Erle of Cornewaul.

[a] East Looe, West Looe. [b] Seaton. [c] Rame Head.

Ther is a goodly conduct in the midle of the town very plentiful of water to serve the town. Cornwall.

From Liskard to Fawey 10.
From Liskard to Launstoun 12. miles.
From Liskard to Lostwithiel 10.
From Liskard to Bodmyn 10.
From Liskard to Low Market 7.
From Liskard to S. Germaines a 6. miles.
From Liskard to Plymmouth a 12. miles.

Cumming out of Liskarde about half a mile I left Cortyder, a goodly lordship, and an old maner place on the right hond; it is a hunderith pounde by the yere.

This is now fawllen onto heir general in partition.

Cotyder[a] and [the] lordship of [Treg]elly now caullid Minheneth[b] lordship longgid, as Mr. [Trel]awny told me, [to] one Heling or Eling, an [od]er cam after . . . e therof na . . . Cotyder . . . had male . . . Cotyder [no]w Beket [*hath*] Cotyder self. Corington [and] another [*of them had*] * . . .

From Liskard to Minheneth 2. miles, wher is a fair large old chirch. The [*personage of it is impropriate to*] . . .

The maner of Minheneth was sumtime caullid Tregelly, wherof the name and sum ruines yet remaine.

Trelawney now lyving is the 4. of that name that hath be Lord of Minheneth.

There was one Sir John Trelawney an auncient gentilman father to the first Trelawney of Minheneth. But be likelihod he had an elder sun, for Trelawney now living hath none of the landes: but it is descendid to heires generales.

From Mynhenet to the ruines of Bodulcan's place a 2. miles. fo. 20.

Half a mile of a great brooke after the course of a 4. miles resorting to Liner[c] and S. Germane's Creeke a this side S. Germane's.

[* These fragments are all that remain of a sentence written in the margin. The lower edge of many leaves, and many of the lower corners in this volume are torn and damaged.]

[a] Cartuther. [b] Menheniot. [c] Lynher r.

Cornwall

Another broket a quarter of a mile beyond that resortith to the other.

Thens to Natter Bridge of 2. or 3. archis 4. miles, it stondith on Liner Ryver.

This ryver, as far as I could lerne, risith by north est up towardes the quarters of Launstoun.

The soile betwixt Minheneth and N[atter] Bridg very good, and enclosid, and metely wel woddyd.

From Natter[a] Bridge to S. Germane'[s a]bout a 2. mile.

The town of S. Germane's is on the [hither] side of Liner as I cam to this bridg.

S. Germane's is but a poore fischar [town]. The glory of it stoode by the priory. S. Germane's stondith about a 3. miles in Liner Creeke from the mayne st[rond] of Tamar Haven.

From Liner Bridge to Asche[b] aboute a 4. miles by much like ground.

Asche is a praty quik market toun and is set from the toppe of a rokky hille as by west to the roote of the same and very shore of Tamar Haven by este.

The tounes men use boothe marchandise and fischar.

There is a chapel of ease in A[s]che.

The paroche chirch is caullid S. Stephan's, about half a mile of by south, the personage wherof is impropriate to Windesore College.

By S. Stephanes and in S. Stephanes paroch is the greaunt and auncient castelle of Tremertoun[c] apon a rokky hille: wherof great peaces yet stond and especially the dungeon. The ruines now serve for a prison.

Great libertees long to this castelle.

The Valetortes, men of great possession, wer owners, and, as far as I can gather, builders of this castel, and owners and lordes of the toun of Aische.

Morwel the Abbat of Tavestok House about a mile from Morleham.

Tamar a litle from Morwelle.

From Tavestok to Greston Bridge a 6. miles: and then 3. miles to Launston.

Tamar 2. miles and more from Tavestok.

[a] Notter. [b] Saltash. [c] Trematon.

Calstok Bridge or New Bridge two miles from Milbrok the first creek. Cornwall.

S. John the next.

Liner the 3.

The 4. a litle above Asche.

The 5. without fail is the maine streme of Tamar.

From Reddon the land lying south west on S. Nicolas Isle to Cair Grene wher Tamar turnith west a 6. miles, Tamar going a mile west for the most part after goith north.

These crekes I notid on the west side of Tamar: fo. 21.

Fyrst I markid in sight above Aschetoun a 2. miles or more the principal arme of Tamar Haven going up into the land about a 10. miles from that place to Caulstoke Bridge, wither to it almost ebbith and flowith.

And shippes cum up within a mile of this bridg to a place caullid Morleham.[a]

And this place is but 3. miles from Tavestoke.

Tavestoke is countid to be but x. miles from Asche to go the next way.

Betwixt the 2. miles from Asch to the mayne arme of Tamar in sight I markid descending in the haven 3. crekes breking out into the land, wherof the first lyith by north west creking up into the land.

The secund lyith west north west.

The 3. plaine west. and this crekid [in] to the land scant half a mile.

Scant a mile lower lyith Li[ner] Creke goyng up onto S. Germane's.

The toune of Asch stondith bytwen these 2. crekes.

Then brekith a litle creke out caullid [S.] John's or Antony.

And at the mouth about S. Nicolas brekith in a creek goyng up to Milbrok 2. miles up in land from the mayn haven.

This Milburne * is a riche fischar toun.

Penle[b] a fore land lyith 3. miles lower from this creeke

[* Burton corrected this to *Milbrok* on Leland's MS.]

[a] Morwelham.

[b] Penlee.

Cornwall. into the [land]. And the promontorie of Ramehed a [mile lower.]

Devonshire. Creekes from the mouth of Plym and Tamar upon the est side of the haven:

The Mylle Bay.

The Stone House Creke.

Kaine Place Creke, wher is a maner place of Mr. Wises.

The creek . . . having a mille at the hed; it is in lenght a 2. miles.

Vulgo Butside. A 4. mile upper a creke going up to Mr. Budokes side, wher is his manor place, and S. Budok[a] chirch. Ther dwellith by this creke also Copstō of Warley a man of xx. C. marke of land, as it is saide.

Then is the uppermost wher Tave Water[b] cummith onto Tamar. And on the est side of this creek is Bukland. And on the west side is Bere wher the Lord Brokes house and park was.

Bere is a mile from the crek mouth.

Bukland is a 2. miles from the creke mouthe.

fo. 22. The towne of Plymmouth is about a 3. miles from the passage of Asche.

The *trajectus* self at Asch half a mile.

The ground betwixt the passage and Plymmouth hath good corn but litle wod.

The toun of Plymmouth is very large, and at this tyme is devidid into 4. wardes: the old Towne Ward, Venarwarde, Lowewarde, Vintrewarde alonge by the gulf: and ther is a capitaine yn eche of these wardes, and undre eche capitaine 3. conestables.

This town about King Henry the 2. tyme was a mene thing as an inhabitation for fischars. and after encreasid by a litle and a litle.

The oldest part of the toun stoode by north and west sumwhat, and this part is sore decayed, and now cum to the leste of the 4.

The name of Plymmouth toun and the privilege to have a mair was yn King Henry the 6. dayes the xvj. yer [of his]

[a] S. Budeaux. [b] Tavy r.

reign first grauntid by [act]* of parlament. The prior of Plympton was afore chife ruler in Plymmouth and kept courtes there. Devonshire

The toun was caullid afore by the old name Sutton, and was devidid into Valetort, that was in the north part of [the] toun, now the leste parte of it. This was lo[ngging] to one Valetorte. *Dñs de Valle torta.*

The midle and hert of the town [was] cawllid Sutton Prior.

The est part was caullid Suttoun [Rad], and in this part was the White Freres, [and the Gray Friers, with the . . . of the towne.]

In Sutton Prior standith the paroch [chirch of S. Uthu.] One Painter, that of late dyed a rich marchaunt, made a goodly house toward the haven, wher Catarine [Princes Dowegar lay at her commynge out of Spayne.]

Ther is but one paroch chirche yn Plymmouthe, the personage wherof was impropriate to Plymton priorie.

One Thomas Yogge, a marchant of Plymmouth, paid of late yeres for making of the steple of Plymmouth chirch. The toun paid for the stuffe.

This Thomas Yogge made a fair house of more stone in the toune towarꝺ the haven.

This Thomas made a goodly house of more stone on the north side of the chirch yard of Plymmouth paroche chirche.

This Thomas build a fair chapel on the northe side of Plymmouth chirch.

Ther is an hospitale house on the north side of the chirch.

The chirch and much of the ground wheron Suttoun, now caullid Plymmouth, was buildid was longging to one of the prebendes *titulo S. Petri et Pauli* of Plymtoun a collegiate chirch, *alias Capella libera dnī Regis* before the Conquest.

Ther is a righte goodly walke on an hille without the [to]un by south caul[lid] the How, and [a fa]ir chapel of S. [Cata]rine on it.

Al such as hath by continuance sins the tyme of Henry the secund buildid houses in Suttoun Priory, now the great-

[* Brown Willis and Hearne; the MS. was not so far decayed in their days. Stow omits the word.]

Devonshire. est part of Plymmouth, toke licens of the priorie of Plymtoun as of their chief lord.

The mouth of the gulph wherin the shippes of Plymmouth lyith is waullid on eche side and chainid over in tyme of necessite. On the south west side of this mouth is a blok house: and on a rokky hille hard by it is a stronge castel quadrate having a eche corner a great rounde tower. It semith to be no very old peace of worke.

Hard to this castelle waul Veysy now [bysshope of Excester] began a peace of an highe and stronge waull.*

[P]erse Egge[combe ha]d a manor by Ramehed.

[Per]se Egge[combe hath a g]oodly house [in Cornwa]lle on Ta[*mer at the mouth of Plimmouth Haven*].

fo. 23. From Plymmouth by good enclosid ground but hilly to the place wher I crossid over Plym ryver at the ebbe, about a 3. miles.

The ryver of Plym risith at . . . , a vj. miles by north north est from this place.

There be 2. bridges on Plym that be notably spoken of, Bykley[a] and Plym.

Passing over Plym I left the ryver on the left [hand]: and by estimation it ebbid and flowied about a mile above this place.

About the place wher I passid over Plym is the confluence to be seene at ebbe of Torey brooke and Plym.

I markid after yn the haven of Plym but 2. notable crekes, one on the west side of the haven entering into the land about a mile or more from the haven mouth: and a nother bigger then it on the est side of the haven caullid Schilleston about a 2. miles from the mouth of Plym haven.

There is a goodly rode for great shippes betwixt the haven mouth and this creeke.

After that I passid over Plym ryver I rode about half a mile along by Torey broke, whos color is alway redde by the sand that it rennith on and caryeth from the tynne workes with it: and so to Plymtoun Marie,[b] so caullid bycause the chirch there is dedicate onto our Lady.

[* The bottom of this leaf has been cut.]

[a] Bickleigh. [b] Ridgeway, Plympton St. Mary.

The glory of this towne stoode by the priorie of Blake Chanons there buildid and richely endowid with landes. Devonshire.

The original beginning of this priorie was after this fascion:

One William Warwist, Bisshop of Excester, displeasid with the chanons or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the fundation of the Saxon kinges, because they wold not leve theyr concubines, found meanes to dissolve their college, wherin was a deane or provost and 4. prebendaries with other ministers.

The prebende of Plymton self was the title of one, and the prebend of S. Peter and Paule at Suttoun, now caullid Plymmouth, a nother. Bisshop Warwist, to recompence the prebendaries of Plymton, erectid a college of as many as were ther at Bosenham in Southsax, and annexid the gift of them to his successors Bisshops of Excester. Then he set up at Plymton a priorie of canons-regular, and after was there buried in the chapitre house.

Diverse noble men gave after landes to this priorie, emong whom was *Walterus de Valle torta*, lord of Tremerton[a] in Cornewal, and, as sum say, of Totenes, but yet I fo. 24. know no certentie of that.

I know that he was a man of fair possessions about Plymmouth, and that he gave onto Plymtoun priorie the isle of S. Nicolas *cum cuniculis*, conteyning a 2. acres of ground, or more, and lying at the mouthes of Tamar and Plym ryvers.

I hard say, that the landes of Valletorte were for a morther doone by one of them confiscate, and sins the great part of them have remaynid yn the kinges handes.

There were byried sum of Courteneis and diverse other gentilmen in the chirch of the priorie of Plymtoun.

Plymtoun Mary stondith not apon Plym river; for it is distant almost half a mile from it. But it stondith on Torey brooke by the est ripe of it, wherby the lower and first buildinges of the court of the priorie be almost clene chokid with the sandes that Torey bringgith from the tynne workes.

One Prior Martine the 3. or 4. prior of Plymtoun buildid the substance of the chirch that there a late stoode.

[a] Trematon.

Devonshire. There is kept a fair at Plymtoun Marie [on S.] John's Day at Midsomer.

Plymtoun Thomas is a quarter of a mile from Plymtoun Marie, so caullid of Thomas Beket: but now the chirch there is of S. Mauricius, knight and martyr.

In the side of this town is a fair large castelle and dungeon in it, wherof the waulles yet stonde, but the logginges within be decayed.

Balduinus Reduerse, Erle of Devonshire, was lord of this toun and castelle.

And after Isabella de Fortibus, the last of that familie, was lady of it. Many gentilmen hold their landes of this castelle.

This Isabella gave great privileges to her town of Plymton, wher yet is a pratie market.

The Courteneis, Erles of Devonshir, were syns lordes of this town.

From Plymtoun Thomas to Le[a] bridge of stone of 3. archis.

This bridge stondith on Yaulme[b] water, and a 2. miles lower on it is Yaulm bridge, and a mile lower it goith to the se, a 4. miles, as I esteme, by south est from the [main] mouth of Plym water.

This river risith by [north north est.]

fo. 25. From Le bridge to Ivy bridge a 3. miles.

The ryver of Arme,[c] or Armine, rennith under this bridge, and a 2. miles lower on it is Armington bridge.

Sum say that part of Philippe King of Castelle navie was driven toward the mouth of this water, wher is no haven, but periculus rokkes. This river risith by north est, and rennith apon great rokky stones with no smaul noise.

From Ivy bridge to Modbury a 2. miles.

The ground is fertile of corne and pasture, and sum good wooddes betwixt Plymtoun Thomas and Modburie.

The tounelette of Modbury is privilegid, and hath diverse hamlettes longging onto it.

Sum say that the Ruans, sum say that the Oxtons were lordes of Mudbury.

Campernulph is now chief lord there: and he told me

[a] Lee Mill Bridge. [b] Yealm r. [c] Erme r.

that Oxton was lord of it immed[iately] afore the Campernulphes: but he contendid that the Campernulphes were lordes of it afore the Oxtons. Devonshire.

Campernulphe of Modburies graundfather maried the sole doughter and heyre of Childerle of Devonshir by Excester: and had 80. li. land by her.

Ther was a nother house of the Campernulphes more auncient, caullid Campernulphe of Bere. The last of this house left a doughter and heire caullid Blanch, and she was first maried onto Copestan of Devonshir: and after devorcid and maried onto the Lorde Brooke, steward onto Henry the vij. and he had by her a 700. markes of land by yere.

There dwellith one Prideaux in Modburi, a gentilman of an auncient stoke and fair landes, ontil be chaunce that one of his parentes killid a man: wherby one of the Courteneis Erle of Devonshire had Colum John and other landes of the Prideaux.

Prideaux isle in Modbury chirch. Hille a gentilman in Modburi paroche. This name rose by a lawier and juge that left onto his heires a 300. markes of land.

The grand father of Hille no[w lyving] sold an 100. li. land.

Ther is one of the Fortecues dwelling in Modbury, whos father had to wife the mother of Syr Philip Chaumburne now lyving. fo. 26.

Ther was a house of monk aliens of the French order at Modbyri. The site of their mansion is yet seene on the north side of the chirche. The founder was ther scant knowen. I take it that Ruan or Oxton were founders of it.

This priory with the personage of Modbyri impropriate was given yn King Edward the 4. tyme to Eyeton College.

From Modbyri to the forde, wher I passid over Awne[a] ryver, about a 4. or 5. miles.

This water cummith by Estbrenton,[b] and a litle lower even by the toun is a bridge over Aune.

Estbrenton is in the highway betwixt Plymmouth and Excestre.

Estbrenton is a vj. miles from the forde, wher I passid over Awne, and Garebridge[c] on Aune is a 2. miles lower. *Garabridge.*

[a] Avon r. [b] ? South Brent. [c] Garabridge.

Devonshire. Mr. Stoure house a litle beyonde this ford on an hille side.

Awne and Arme rivers go to the se at Arme mouthe.*

From this forde to Rostbridge a 2. miles, wher I passid over a brooke caullid communely Harburne Water: but it is written, as I lernid, Hurbertoun.

This ryver cummith out of a welle a 2. miles by north est above Rostbridge, and goith from Rostbridge a 2. miles lower to Bowbridge in the valley betwixt Ascheprentoun and Corneworthy. And a litle lower is a creke of salt water breking into 2. crekes or armes at the hedde, wherof the one receivith Hurberton water, the other castith up toward Corneworthy.

From Rostbridge to Totenes a 2. miles. Al the ground betwixt Modbyri and Totenes plentiful of good gresse, corn and woodde.

The towne of Totenes lyith along from the toppe of an high rokky hille by west onto the roote of it by est.

This toun hath beene waullid: but the waulles be now clene downe.

A man may see wher th[e founda]tion was of them.

Ther be yet 3. gates by [west, est and . .].

fo. 27. The castelle of Totenes stondith on the hille north west of the towne. The castelle waul and the stronge dungeon be maintainid. The logginges of the castelle be clene in ruine. Many gentilmen hold their landes by gard and service to this castelle.

The Lordes Zouches were long time lordes of this town and castel, now Eggecombe by gift of atteindure of Zouche.

King John gave first privilege of a mairalte to Totenes.

King Edward the first augmentid the libertes of Totenes.

There is but one paroch chirch in Totenes, and that is set in the midle of the toun. Ther is a greate steple tour, and the greatest belles in al those quarters.

There was a priorie of Blak Monkes at the north est side of this paroch chirch impropriate to the priorie of Totenes.

There is an hospitale by the chirch yarde.

Ther is a lazar house on the south part of the toun endowid with sum landes.

[* This is an error, see p. 222.]

Totenes Bridge on Darte of 7. archis.

Litle Totenes a flite shot byneth Totenes Bridge.

The toune of Totenes is servid with conducta of water having 3. castell[ettes in the toune.]

Delabont Lord of Litle Totenes erectid ther a celle of freres *ord. S. Trinitatis.*

Oldham Bisshop of Excestre suppressid this house, and gave the landes to the vicars of the cathedrale chirch of Excestre.

Byri Pomerey Town lyith hard on the est ende of Totenes Bridge. Byry Pomerey[a] chirch almost a mile of: and Byri Pomerey castelle aboute half a mile from the chirch.

Dartington Park half a mile above Totenes Bridge, on the same ripe of the water that Totenes is. In this park is a great maner place that longid to the Duke of Excester. S. Liger, that maried the Duches of Excester, kept house in this place.

Gulle flu.

A litle lower then this parke cummith down on the same ripe a brooke from west caullid Gulle,[b] and goith into Darte Ryver.

The river of Darte by tinne workes carieth much sand to Totenes Bridge, and chokith the depth of the ryver [all] downeward, and doth much hurt to Dertmouth Haven. fo. 28.

Derte Ryver cummith out of Dartemore, and the hed of it is rekenid to be a 15. miles above Totenes.

Dertmore is of very greate compace, and is suche a wilde morisch and forest ground as Exmore is.

Bridgges on Darte Ryver.*

From Totenes to Aschprenton[c] by hilly but fruteful ground a 2. miles.

Thens to Corneworthy Village by like ground a mile, and here was a priorie of nunnes lately suppressid.

In the valley bytwene Corneworthi and Ascheprenton rennith a brooke caullid Hurbertoun Water[d] communely Harburne.

[* Leland left a blank here which he never filled up.]

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[a] Berry Pomeroy. [b] ? Bidwell brook. [c] Ashprington. [d] Harbourne r.

Devonshire. This water cummith out of a welle spring, and so renning about a 2. miles passith thorough a stone bridg caullid Roste. Thens a 2. miles lower to Bowbridge, and ther goith into salt water that crekith into the land out of the maine streame of Dartmouth Haven.

This creke at the hedde brekith for a litle space up into 2. armes. The one goith up toward Bowbridge,[a] the other to Corneworthi.

From Corneworthy to Dertmouth by like ground a 4. miles.

About half a mile above Dertmouth town is a creke goyng out of the maine streame of the haven caullid Old Mylle Creke.

There is a tounlet or I enterid into Dermouth toune caullid Hardenesse inhabitid most by fisschar men and sum marchauntes, having in it a chapel of Clare: and also the great ruines of Hauley's Haul, an exceding rich marchant and a noble [warriour.]

Arnesse.

Hauley's Haulle.

fo. 29. There is only a bay fillid by fluddes with salt water, driving at the ebbe 2. milles, that devideth Ardenes from Dertmouth Town: and over this bay is a stone causey and 2. flatte bridgges.

Ther be evident tokens that of old tyme ther hath beene much building betwixt the toun of Dertmouth now inhabitid and Stoke Fleminge, wherapon it must folow that Old Dertmouth stode that way, or els that Stoke Fleming was larger then it is now.

The toune of Dertmouth lyith in lenght on a very rokky hille on the haven side, about half a mile from the very mouth of it, and extendith in lenghth aboute a quarter of a mile. There be good marchaunt men in the towne: and to this haven long good shippes.

This toune is servid with conduct water. There is a fair chirch in the towne, but it is but a membre of the paroche chirch of Tunstale,[b] half a mile [of] on the top of an hille.

Sum think that wher the personage house of Tunstalle now is was sumtyme an house or celle of French monkes.

The personage of Tunstalle was impropriate to Torrebay Abbay.

[a] Bow.

[b] Townstall.

John Hawley, a riche marchant and noble warrior again the French men, lyith burid afore the high altare with his 2. wives in Dertmouth chirch. *Obiit a°. D°.* 1403. Devonshire.

Copestan, now a man of great landes in Devonshire, maried the heir generale of Hawley, wherby his landes were much augmentid.

The Briens, emong whom Guy Brien was famose, were lordes of Dertemouth towne.

King John gave privilege of a mairalte to Dertmouth.

Edward the 3. gave licens to the town of Dertmouth to purchase. King Edwarde the 4. gave xx. *li.* fee to Dertmouth towne. Richard the 3. gave x. *li.* more: and Henry the 7. x. *li.* A faire [bulwa]rk made of late in [Dertmouthe toune].

There be 2. towers at the haven mouth and a chaine to draw over; one of those toures stondith [by] Sir George Carew castelle caullid Stoke Fleming at [the haven mouth.]

Bridges on Teigne.

The hedde of Teigne-Mouth is a 20. miles from Teignemouth that risith in Darte-More at a place caullid Teigne Hed.

Jagforde[a] Bridge and toune; the bridge is half a mile above the towne, having a market and 2. faires.

This bridge is a 4. or 5. miles from the hed.

Clifford Bridg of stone a 4. miles lower.

Brideford Bridg of stone 4. miles and more lower.

Chiddeley[b] Bridge of stone a 5. miles lower.

Teigne Bridge a 3. miles lower.

This bridge is in the midle way betwixt Newton Busshel market toun and Kings Steinton.[c]

Newtoun Busshel is a mile from Teigne, as I cam, *ripa citeriori.*

Kinges Steinton a litle from Teigne, as I cam, *ripa ulteriori.*

Leman Water[d] cummith by Newton Busshel from north west a 5. miles of. Leman Water cummith a mile byneth Newton into Teigne. Aller Water risith about a 3. mile by

[a] Chagford. [b] Chudleigh. [c] Kingsteignton. [d] Lemon r.

Devonshire. south west from the place wher it goith into Teine almost at the same place and ripe wher Leman dothe.

fo. 30. The mariners at Dertmouth counte the haven of Plymmouth to be about a kenning from Dartemouth.

Saultecumbe[a] Haven, sumwhat barrid and having a rok at the entering into it, is about a vij. miles by west south west from Dertmouth: and aboute half a mile withyn the mouth of this haven longging to the privilege of Dertmouth is Saultcombe a fisshar toune.

The est point of Saltcombe Haven is a great foreland into the se caullid the Sterte.[b]

Hilton[c] Castelle, long[ing] to Courteney of Poudreham, is about a mile above Saltcomb on the same side of the haven.

And a 3. miles upper at this haven hed is Kingesbridg, sumtyme a praty town.

Slaptoun a praty college toward the shore is almost in the midle way betwixt Dertmouth and Saltcombe Haven. Guy Brien was founder of this college.

Ther is a very large poole at Slapton a 2. miles in lenghth. Ther is but a barre of sand betwixt the se and this poole.

The fresch water drenith into the se thorough the sandy bank. The waite of the fresch water and rage of the se brekith sumtime this sandy bank. Good fisch in Slapton Poole.

Arme Haven[d] is a . . . miles above Saultcombe Haven. The mouth of this lyith ful of flattes and rokkes, and no ship cummith in tempest hither, but in desperation. Too of Philip King of Castelle * shippes felle to wrak in this haven when he was dryven into England by tempeste.

Arme Ryver cummith to this haven: And, as I hard say, Aune Ryver likewise.†

Yaulme[e] Haven . . . miles above Arme Haven.

Yaulme Ryver resortith to this haven.

From Yaulme Mouth to Plymmouth.

I ferid over from Dartmouth Toun to Kingeswere a praty

[* Castile, King of Spain.]

[† This is an error, the Aune or Avon has its own estuary.]

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[a] Salcombe. [b] Start Point. [c] Ilton.
[d] Erme Mouth. [e] Yealm.

fisschar towne againe Dertmouth, wherof Sir George Carew is lorde. Devonshire.

This toun standith as a pointelet into the haven.

These thinges I markid on the est side [of the] mouth of Dermouthe Haven:

[First a] great hilly point caullid Doune, and a chapel on it, [half a mile farther in]to the se [then the west poynt of the haven.] Bytwixt Downesend and a pointlet caullid Wereford is a litle bay.

Were is not a mile from Downesend inner into the haven.

Kingeswere toun standith out as a nother pointelet, and bytwixt it and Wereford is a praty litle bay.

A litle above Kingeswere town goith a litle crek up into the land from the maine streame of the haven caullid Water Hed, a place meete to make shippes yn.

About half a mile above Water Hed goith into the land a creke long in respect of the first, caullid the Nesse[a] Creeke.

And a mile above this is a greate creke caullid Gaunstoun[b] Creek, and Gaunston Village stondith at the hed of it.

This creeke hedde is heere about half from the maine se by the cumpasing of it in Torrebay.

From Kinges Were to Gaunton a 3. miles by hilly ground.

From Gaunton to Pentown[c] almost 3. miles.

Here cummith downe a praty broke, and renning by the shore sandes goith into the se in Torrebay.

Torrebay Village[d] and Priorie a mile of.

There is a peere and socour for fisshar bootes in the botom by Torre [Pri]ory.

In this Abbay * by 3. fair gate houses.

William Bruer the first made this house on his own ground. Bruer bought Torre Mohun therby and gave it to this abbay. *Petrus filius* [*Mathaei* there] buried gave [land to it. *Dawney gave Northton to this priory . . .* is]eakre a rich [*merchant gave much to this priory.*] fo. 31.

The west point of Torrebay is caullid Byri:[e] and more then within a mile of this point is a praty towne of fischar men

[* Leland first wrote *priory*, then corrected it to *abbay*. For *by* read *be*.]

[a] Noss. [b] Galmpton. [c] Paignton.
[d] Torquay. [e] Berry Head.

Devonshire. caullid Brixham: and this towne is a membre of the privilege of Dertmouth, and hath a peere by it.

Men of Dertmouth caulle it but 5. miles betwixt the mouth of Dert and Torre, but I take it to be more, and that but only to Byri Pointe.[a]

I take the bay of Torre by estimation to be a x. miles and more in cumpace, and Byri and Peritorre[b] Pointes be distant a greate lege, that is about a 4. miles.

Fisschar men hath divers tymes taken up with theyr nettes yn Torrebay musons of hartes, wherby men juge that yn tymes paste it hath be forest grounde.

I markid almost in the midle of this bay one house sette on the hard shore: and a smaul peere by it as a socour for fischar botes.

The est point of Torrebay ys caullid Petitorre,[b] and to the sight it is not so much pointid into the se as Byri Hed is.

Ther is by Peritorre a great rokke caullid Isleston, as an isle environid with the se.

Ther is an other rokky isle far bigger then Isleston, and is caullid Horestane.[c] It lyith a mile by south est into the se from Peritorre Point.

There is also an islet caullid Blak Rok. This lyith by the shore about a mile by south est from Peritorre toward Teignmouth.

From Petitore to Teignmouth by a shore a litle baying in a v. miles scant.

The hole ground bytwixt Torrebay and Exmouth booth sumwhat to the shore and especially inward is wel inclosid, fruteful of corne and grasse, and meatly welle woddid: and this quarter is caullid [the] Southhammes [being] the fruteful[est part] of [all] Dev[onshire.] *

From Torrebay priorie and town[d] [to] Hacham[e] a 3. miles.

Hacham lordship of olde tyme longgid to one of the

[* The lower corners of this leaf are torn.]

[a] Berry Head.
[b] Petit Tor; but the present Hope's Nose seems intended.
[c] Oar Stone. [d] Torquay. [e] Haccombe.

Archidekens, of whom ther be dyverse fair tumbes in the chirch ther. Devonshire.

[This] lordship with other landes cam to one [of the Ca]rews, and diverse of t[his name be also] buried in the same chirch.]

The very utter west point of the land at the mouth of Teigne is caullid the Nesse, and is very hy redde clif ground.

The est point of this haven is caullid the Poles. This is a low sandy grounde other cast out by the spring of sand out of Teigne, or els throuen up from the shores by rage of wynd and water: and this sand occupieth now a great quantite of ground bytwene Teignmouth towne, wher the ground mountith, and Teignmouth Haven.

Ther be too tounes at this point of the haven by name of Teignemouth, one hard joining to the other: the souther of them is Teignmouth Regis,[a] wher is a market and a chirch of S. Michael, and a peace of an embatelid waul again the shore: and this is taken for the elder town; and at the west side of this town is a peace of the sanddy ground afore spoken of, ther caullid the Dene, wheron hath beene not many yeres sins diverse howses and wine celler.

The inhabitantes ther telle how their toun hath bene defacid by the Danes, and of late tyme by the Frenchmen.

[The] other toun caullid Teignemouth Episcopi[b] standith [a lytle] by north [on the] same shore [upper] into the [have]n.

Ther is a chirch S. Jacobi.

Teigne ebbith and flowith up a five miles not to but as far as Newton Bushelle.[c]

First I markid a litle start above the haven mouth on the west side of it, a creeke caullid Stoken Teigne Hed, no great thing.

Ther is another creeke [called] Come Teignehed[d] about [half a mile] upper into the [haven, and this goeth] a litle [farther into the land then Stoken Teignehead.] . . .

From Teignemouth to Exmouthe [about a] 4. miles. [From Exmouth to Exchester a 7. miles.]

[a] Kingsteignton.
[b] Bishopsteignton.
[c] Part of Newton Abbot.
[d] Combeinteignhead.

Devonshire.

Sepulchra Eccl. Exon.

fo. 32. *In sacello S. Mariae coram Altari sub plane marmore jace. Petrus* [*Quivil.*] *Petra tegit Petrum* [*nihil officiat tibi tetrum.*] *

In boreali parte ejusdem sacel. sub arcu.

Hic jacet Edmundus de Stafforde intumulatus,
Quondam profundus legum doctor reputatus.
Verbis facundus, comitum de stirpe creatus:
Felix et mundus pater hujus pontificatus.

In australi parte ejusdem sub arcu.

Gualterus [*Brounescombe*] † *Epus Exon.*
Fundator collegii de Glasney apud Penrine.
Olim sincerus pater omni dignus amore.
Primus Walterus magno jacet hîc in honore.
Edidit hic plura dignissima laude statuta,
Quae tanquam jura servant hîc omnia tuta.
Atque hoc collegium, quod Glaseney plebs vocat omnis,
Condidit egregium, pro voce data sibi somnis. ‡
Quot loca construxit, [*pietatis*] *quot bona fecit,*
Quam sanctam duxit vitam, vox dicere nequit?
Laudibus immensis jubilet gens Exoniensis,
Et chorus et turbae, quia natus in hac fuit urbe.
Plus si scire velis, festum statuit Gabrielis.
Gaudeat in coelis igitur pater iste fidelis.

In presbyterio coram supremo altari.

Tho. Bytten *Epus Exoñ.*
Bruer *Epus Exon. fundator* 4. *dignit. Eccl. Exon.*

In australi parte presbyterii.

In Berkley *natus jacet hic Jacobus tumulatus.*

[* Burton wrote the words in brackets on Leland's MS. Burton has, in his first copy, "Petrus de Quivile, episcopus Exon. cum hac inscriptione Petra tegit . . . tetrum. Obijt 1292, 12 E. 1."]

[† Leland wrote the name *Goode*, Burton corrected it as above on Leland's MS.]

[‡ The six lines, *Olim—somnis*, were inserted by Burton in Leland's MS. in the blank space. In l. 7 B. wrote *pietatis* for L.'s *predictus*.]

In boreali parte presbyterii. Devonshire.

Stapletun *Epūs Exon.*
Lacey: whos tumbe Heines Dene of Excester defacid.
Henricus Mareschal Epūs Exon.

In australi insula chori.

Oldham *Epūs Exon.*
[Chichester] *miles.*

In boreali insula chori.

Speke *in quodam sacello.*
Stapletun *miles è regione sepulchri* Stapletun *Epī Exon. fratris ejus.*

In transepto ecclesiae ad austrum.

Joannes Epus Exon.

In navi ecclesiae.

Hugo Courteney *Comes Devoniae et Margareta ejus uxor, filia et Heres.*
Brentingham *Epūs Exon. in boreali insula navis ecclesiae è regione tumuli Hugonis Courteney Comitis Devoniae.*
Joannes de Grandison extra portam occidentalem navis eccl. in sacello.
Joannes Thesaurarius Exon. Ecclesiae fecit capellam Carnariae in coemiterio cathedr. eccl. Exon.

The town of Excester is a good mile and more in cum- o. 33.
pace, and is right strongly waullid and mainteinid.

Ther be diverse fair towers in the toun waul bytwixt the south and the west gate.

As the waulles have be newly made, so have the old towers decayed.

The castelle of Excester standith stately on a high ground bytwixt the est gate and the north.

Ther be 4. gates in the toune by the names of est, west, north and south.

The est and the west gates be now the fairest and of one fascion of building; the south gate hath beene the strongest.

Devonshire. There be diverse fair streates in Excester, but the high streate, that goith from the west to the est gate, is the fairest.

In this streate be *castella, aquaeductus, et domus civica.*

There be xv. paroche chirchis in the towne.

The cathedrale chirch of S. Peter and Paule: the cimiterie wherof having 4. gates is environid with many fair housis.

The college house, wher the cantuarie prestes lyith, made of late tyme by John Rese Deane of St. [Bu]rianes.

The Vicares College.

The Carnarie chapelle in [the cemi]tery, made by one John Tr[esurer of] the cathedrale chirch of Ex[cester.]

A chapelle * in the cimiterie.

There was a priorie of S. Nicolas, a celle to Bataille-Abbay, in the north side of the toune.

Joannes de Grandisono Bisshop of Excester made an hospitale of S. John, and endowid it with landes. This hospitale is hard by the est gate.

There is an other poore hospitale in the toun wherin yet sik men be kepte.

There was an house of Gray Freres bytwixt the north and west gate neere the towne waulle, now a plain vacant ground caullid Frerenhay.

Bytten Bisshop of Excester remevid thens the Gray Freres, and buildid them an house a litle without the south gate.

There was an house of Blake Freres in the north side of the cemiterie of the cathedrale chirch, but withoute the close.

The Lorde Russelle hath made hym a fair place of this house.

There appere 2. fragmentes of inscriptions of the Romaines sette by chaunce of later tymes in the town waulle renewid on the bak side of [this] house sumtyme longging to the Blak Freres. One of the[m stan]dith in a tower of the waul, [the] other is in [the waull hard by the tower.]

fo. 34. The suburbe that lyith without the est gate of Excester is the biggest of al the suburbes of the towne, and berith the name of S. Sithewelle, where she was buried, and a chirch dedicate ther to her name.

[* Leland has corrected *chapelle* by writing *paroch chirch* above it.]

The surburbe without the north gate is caullid S. David downe, *alias* . . . Devonshire.

The suburbe without the west gate is caullid S. Thomas suburbe.

In this suburbe is a greate stone bridge of 14. arches over Ex river.

The suburbe without the south gate is caullid by the name of S. Magdalene.

Bridges on Ex.

Excester Bridg of xiiij. archis.

Cowley a mile and more upward, having a xij. archis undre the Gut and Causey.

Thorberton[a] about a 4. miles upper.

Tuverton[b] Bridge a v. miles upper.

Tuverton Town is on the est ripe of Ex ryver.

Ex vita S. Rumwaldi auctore incerto.

Rumwoldi pater rex fuit Northanhumbr.

Rumwoldi mater filia Pendae Regis Merciorum.

Rumwoldus natus in Sutthun pago.

Rumwoldus baptizatus apud Sutthun ab Widerino Epō.

Rumwoldus ab Eadwoldo Presbytero in baptismate susceptus.

Rumwoldus 3. *tantum vixit diebus.*

Rumwoldus obiit 3. *Nonas Novembr.*

Rumwoldus sepultus est ab Aedwoldo in Sutthun.

An°. sequente translatus est ab Widerino in Braceleam.

An°. ab ejus obitu 3. *translatus est in Buccingaham.*

Ex vita S. Brinstani Epī Ventani, qui successit Fridestano tempore Aethelstani Regis.

Brinstanus constituit Xenodochium ante portam Ventanae urbis.

Obiit Beatus Brinstanus a°. 935. *An°. Reg. Aedelstani Regis* 11°.

[a] Thorverton. [b] Tiverton.

Devonshire. *Sepultus est Ventae.*
Successit Brinstano Aedelwoldus.

Ex Vita S. Winnoci.

Quadanocus, Ingenocus, Madocus et Winocus Britones monachi in Sithui Monasterio, cui praeerat Bertinus.

Ex Vita S. Willebrordi.

Willebrordus filius Wilgis monachi in Coenobio S. Andreae in Northumbria.
Willebrordus Hagustaldunum Scottos petiit.*
Willebrordus Epus Trajectensis.

In Bibliotheca Exoniensi.

fo. 35. *Dialogus Barptolemei Episcopi Exon. contra Judaeos ad Balduinum Archiepiscopum Cantuar.—Quamvis fides Catholica.*
Eulogium Joannis Cornubiensis ad Alexandrum 3. Pont. Ro.—In Concilio Turonensi quod dudum congregasti.
Bacon de aspectibus lunae ad alios planetas.
Bacon de victoria Christi contra Antichristum.
Bacon de copia vel inopia cujuscunque hominis ex nativitate ex horis solis in 12. signis.
Fasciculi Zizaniorum Joan. Wiclif.
Tractatus Arnulphi monachi de corpore et sang. Dnī.
Odo Parisiensis super Psalterium.

Ex Vita Sanctae Sativolae.

Benna pater Sativolae.
Sativola nata Exoniae.
Sativola dolo novercae à Feniseca amputato capite occisa, ut suburbana praedia ei praeriperet.
Fons Sativolae.
Ecclesia constructa in honorem Sativolae.
Joannes de Grandisono abbreviavit Legendas Sanctorum in usum Exon. Eccles. aº. D. 1336º.

[* This word is in the margin in MS., with a mark for insertion as above.]

Ex Charta Edwardi de Donat. Cathedr. Eccl. Exon. et Leofrico Episcopo.

*Eadwardus rex et Eadgydis regina.**

Cornubiensem Dioecesim, quae olim in Beati Germani memoria atque Petroci veneratione Episcopali solio adsignata fuerat, ipsam cum omnibus suis adjacentibus paroeciis,[a] terris, villis, opibus, beneficiis, S. Petro in Exon. [civitate] trado, scilicet ut una sit [sedes episcopalis unumque] pontificium et una ecclesiastica [regula] propter paucitatem atque devastationem bonorum et populorum, quoniam pyratici Cornubiensem ac Cridiensem ecclesias devastare poterant, ac per hoc in [civitate] Exonia [tutiorem munitionem adversus hostes habere visum est.]

Testes Donat. Edwar. Regis.
Leofricus Dux.
Siwardus Dux.
Spegen Dux.†
Haraldus Dux.
Radulphus Dux.
Tosti Dux.

Thinges notable on the west shore of Exmouth Haven.

There lyith a great vaste plaine and baren sandy feld at the west side and very point of Exmouth Haven:

And in the west part of this haven mouth a litle above this sand goith in a creke a mile or therabout into the land. Sum caulle it Kenton Creke.

Kenton personage impropriate to Saresbyri Chirch.

A 2. miles upper in the haven from this creeke is Kenton, a very pety thoroughfare: and a right goodly chirch in it.

[* Leland wrote this part of his page very confusedly, running his extracts into the margin. The full charter is given by Dugdale, Mon. Anglic. ed. 1675, vol. i, p. 229, where we see that Edward made the transfer with the authority of his queen and bishops. The words in brackets are supplied from Dugdale, and a few variations occur in which Hearne says Leland is more correct than Dugdale. Leland only gives a few of the witnesses.]

[† This name is doubtless Swegen (Sweyn). Leland mistook the A.S. w for a p.]

[a] Parochiis.

Devonshire. This tounlet is within a very litle of the main streme of the haven.

Powderham late Sir William Courteneis castelle; it stondith on the haven shore a litle above Kenton. Sum say that a lady being a widow buildid this castelle; it is strong, and hath a barbican or bulwark to bete the haven. I think that it was Isabella de Fortibus.

Passing from Kenton I cam to . . . village a 2. miles of, seing a praty lake on the lift hond, and an issue out of it.

Thens to Exminstre a praty townlet, wher be ruines of a maner place embatelid in the front. I trow it longid to the Marquise of Excester.

Thinges notable on the est side of Exmouth.

Exmouth a fisschar tounlet a litle withyn the haven mouth.

Apsham[a] a praty tounlet on the shore a 4. miles upper in the haven. Heere is the great trade and rode for shippes that usith this haven: and especially for the shippes and marchant mennes goodes of Excester.

Men of Excester contende to make the haven to cum up to Excester self.

At this tyme shippes cum no farther up but to Apsham.

vol. viii. p. 89. *Ex legenda sanctorum* secundum usum Exonien. eccl. auctore Joanne Grandisono episcopo Exon.*

Ex vita S. Bonefacii archiepiscopi.

Bonefacius in West Saxonum provintia Angl. apud Creditoniam in Devonia ortus est.

Pater ejus direxit illum ad monasterium Examcestre, quod modo Exonia dicitur, et abbati Wulfhardo commen-

[* The passages from "Ex legenda sanctorum" to end of the extract "ex vita S. Fimbarri" are printed from vol. viii. of Leland's MS., pp. 89 to 94, as intended in the second edition of Hearne. This is the proper place for them, according to the indications given by Stow (Tanner, 464, iii, 101, 102), who however only copies a part of them.]

[a] Topsham.

davit. Bonefacius cum confratribus Trajectum petiit ut evangelium praedicaret: sed infecto opere domum rediit. Devonshire.

Bonefacius à Daniele episcopo Wentano literis commendatus Romam petiit.

Bonefacius apostolus à Gregorio juniore episcopo Ro. missus ad Bavaros, Thuringos et Fresones evangelium praedicavit tanquam Willebrordi cooperator.

Bonefacius in Madeburgh cellam construens Hessis evangelizavit.*

Bonefacius factus archiepiscopus à Gregorio 3. pont. Ro.

Ex vita S. Gul. archiepiscopi Ebor.

Gulielmus filius Hereberti comitis strenuiss. ex Emma sorore Stephani regis Angl.

Ex vita S. Cuthburgae. vol. viii. p. 90.

Cuthburga Kenredi regis Westsax. filia, soror Inae regis et S. Kenburgae virginis.

Cuthburga nupsit Alchfrido regi Northumbr. eruditiss.

Cuthburga servata virginitate à marito obtinuit ut se ad monasterium conferret: unde constructo apud Winburne coenobio virginum coetum collegit.

Ex vita S. Melori.

Melorus filius Meliani regis Cornubiae.

Haurilla comitis Riuoldi filia in Devonia orta mater S. Melori.

Riuoldus fratricida et invasor Cornubiae nepotem suum Melorum altero pede et manu altera privavit.

Melorus enutritus in coenobio S. Corentini.

Melorus consilio Riboldi patrui sui à nutritio suo occisus est.* * *Cerealtino.*

Ex vita Thomae Cantelupi episcopi Herefordensis. p. 91.

Cantelupus natione Angl.

Cantel: factus Capellanus Innocentii 4. pont. Ro. Lugduni in quodam concilio. Thomas postea studuit Aureliae in legibus civilibus.

[* Leland corrects *Manaburgh* to *Madeburgh*.]

Devonshire. *Cantelupus cancellarius Henrici 3. regis Angl.*

Cantelupus factus doctor theolog. Oxon. tempore Roberti de Kilwarby archiepiscopi Cantuar.

Cantelupus recuperavit dominium venationis de Malverne à comite Glocestriae.

Cantelupus orta inter illum et Joannem Pecham archiepiscopum Cantuariens. lite de jure suae eccl. ad pont. Ro. appellavit, ac ad urbem veterem pervenit.

Cantelupus ad Florentinum juxta montem Flasconis divertit, ubi et obiit a°, D. 1282.

Ossa ejus postea delata ad Hereforden. eccl.

p. 92. *Ex charta Edwardi confess. regis Angl. de translat. sedis episc. ad Exoniam.*

Constituo cathedram sedis episco. in monaster. S. Petri intra moenia civitatis Exon.

Eadgydis uxor Edwardi confess.

Constituta sedes episcop. in Exonia tanquam in loco tutiori.

Ex vita Karantoci.

Karant. filius Keretici regis Britan.

Karant. construxit oratorium in loco qui dictus Guerith Karantauc.

Karanton, i.e. villa Karantoci, locus datus Karant:

Ex vita Pirani.

Piranus, qui et Pieranus, et Kyeranus, de Hibernia oriundus in provint. Ostrige.

Domuel Pater Pirani, mater ejus Wingela dicta.

Piranus discipulus S. Patritii.

Piranus venit in Britan:

Piranus obiit et sepultus est in Britannia.

Wingela mater Pirani in loco prope filium cum sanctis virginibus habitabat.

Bruinet filia cujusdam reguli.

Chenduith. Syr Rafe Chenduit, Baron of Chenduites Langelegh
p. 93. that now is Freren Langelegh in Hertfordshir.

Syr John Chenduit his sunne.

Syr Rafe Chenduit Syr John sun.

William Chenduit Syr Rafe sun.

Thomas Chenduit Rafes sun.
John Chenduit sun to Thomas.

Ex charta Richardi comitis Cornubiae de libertatibus de Lostwithiel et Penkenek.

*Penkenek, nunc pars Burgi de Lostwithiel, discernitur rivulo ab altera parte Burgi.**

Testes. Robertus de Esthal archidiac. Wigorn.
Reginaldus de Boterellis, nunc Botreaux.
Philippus de Bodrigan.
Thomas le Archideken.
Alanus Bloyon.
Rogerus de Bodrigan.
Gul. de Lancoik.
Michael de Northampton.

Joannes Beuprai, i.e. de bello prato, tunc senescallo et vicecomite nostro Cornubiae.

Datum apud Watlington 12. *anno reg. Richardi regis Ro. et comitis Cornubiae.*

Ex vita S. Fimbarri. p. 94.

Fimbarrus in Durconensi natus oppido.

Erat enim filius Armagin, filii Diducui, filii Airth, filii Flavit, filii Ecocac, filii Caprii Degen, quem bestia nutrivit in heremo.

Fimbarrus in baptismo Joannes dictus.

Postea à pulchritudine capillorum Fimbarrus dictus.

Corpensis episcopus praeceptor Fimbarri.

Fimbarrus Albaniam petiit.

Fimbarrus consecratus in episcopum à Gregorio episcopo Ro.

Fimbarrus in Hiberniam rediens fit episcopus Corcagensis.

Nomina Episcoporum Exon. Eccl. Devonshire. fo. 36.

Leofricus.
Osbertus.
Gul. Warwest.
Joannes Graunson.
Thomas Brantingham.
Gul. Courteney.

[* This sentence Leland wrote in the margin.]

Devonshire.

Robertus.
Barptolemeus.
Joannes.
Henricus.
Simon.
Gul. Brewer.
Richardus.
*Gualterus primus.**
Petrus.
Thomas Bytton.
Gualterus Stapleton.
James Berkeley.
Edmundus Stafforde.
John Katerek.
Edmundus Lacey.
Georgius Neville.
John Bouth.
Peter Courteney.
Richardus Fox.
Oliver King.
John Arundel.
Richard Redmayne.
Hugo Oldeham.

The cathedrale chirch of Excester remaynid after the tyme of Leofricus, the first Bisshop of Excester, after one rate to the tyme of Peter the first, that began the cathedrale chirch, now standing in Excester, and levied a subsidie of the clargie of his diecese to the setting forward of it.

Joannes de Grandisono Bisshop of Excester enlargid the west part of the chirch, making vij. archis wher afore the plot was made but of v.

This Joannes voltid the body of the cathedrale chirch of Excester.

This Joannes Grandisonus convertid the landes and frutes of S. Marie Oterey to a collegiate chirch.

Sum think that ther was a celle of French monkes at Oterey: or an house of religion yn Fraunce with landes there. The wich celle or landes Graunson convertid to the use of the college now beyng in Oterey.

This Joannes Grandisonus chaungid an hold fundation of an hospital of S. John's in Excester and melioratid it, putting crossid brethern in it.

This Joannes Grandisonus turnid an old almose house of xij. poore menne, and as many women, to whom nomination was given *fratres Calendarum*, to the use of the logging of the vicares chorales in the cathedrale chirch of Excester.

Calender Hey.

Brentingham Bisshop of Excester finishid this college in building.

Hugh Oldham Bisshop of Excester gave and procurid a

[* Burton has Walterus de Brounescombe.]

litle celle [of freres] *Ordinis S. Trinitatis* at Tot[enes]. . . . [comune tablinge in the] . . . **Devonshire.**

Joannes de Grandisono collectid the legendes as they be now redde in divine services in the diocese of Excester. fo. 37.

Bisshop Stapleton of Excester voltid the Presbyterie.

Bisshop Stapleton made also the riche front of stone worke at the high altare in the cathedrale chirch of Excester: and also made the riche silver table in the midle of it. Yet sum say that Bisshop Lacye made this sylver table; but ther is no lykelyhod yn it.

Bisshop Neville, as I hard say, made the Chapitre House as it is now at Excester.

Syns I hard that Edmund Lacy began the Chapitre House, and Neville performid it.

Ex Chronico quodam.

S. Edwardus Confessor a° regni sui sexto Dnī n°. 1044°. quidam Lewinus habuit istos tres episcopatus, Wigorniensem, Cornubiensem et Cridiensem. Istoque mortuo, successit ei Leofricus ultimus Epus Cornubiae et primus Exoñ.

Ex Tabula quadam de Genealogia Joannis Grandisoni Epī Exoñ.

Hic erat filius Gul. Grandisoni de genere Imperatoris, qui frater fuit nobilissimi Dnī Othonis de Grandisono in Burgundia Dioecesis Lausenensis ubi Castrum de Grandisono est situm firmis saxis.

Mater istius Episcopi erat Dnā Sybilla filia et semiheres Domini Joannis Tregor decora, Dnī Castri de Ewisham Herefordiam juxta, ubi terras, dominia possidebat et castra. *Ewis.*

Qui Tregor fuit filius Dnāe Julianae sororis S^ci. Thomae de Cantilupo Epī Herefordensis.

Idem Joannes Grandison habebat quatuor fratres germanos nobiles Petrum et Othonem Milites, Thomam ac Gulielmum clericos spirituales, temporalia et spiritualia strenue regentes.

Insuper idem Episcopus quatuor sorores habebat, Agnetem, quae Dnō Joanni de Norwode nubebat, Mabillam

Devonshire. *secundam Dn̄s Joannes de Pateshul ducebat, qui multos viriliter bellando devincebat, Matildem tertiam monialem ac priorissam de Acornebyri, et vita semper devotissimam. Catarinam quartam Dn̄o Gulielmo spetiosam* De Monte Acuto Comiti de* Sarum nuptam; de qua duos filios cito progenuit, Gulielmum, qui unicam filiam maritavit Dn̄i Edmundi nobilis Comitis tunc Cantiae, Fratris Edwardi Regis, utentis tunc Corona Angliae. Edwardus Rex à Conquestu 2^{s}. erat iste.*

Joannes secundus filius audacitatis mirae Dn̄i Thomae de Monthermer unicam filiam duxit, cujus Mater Joanna
fo. 38. *Comitissa Gloverniae fuit soror praedicti Edwardi Regis, militiaque floruit.*

Ex eadem Catarina Gulielmus 3. filias genuit.

Prima erat Elizabeth, formosa vocabatur, Dn̄o Egidio de Badelesmer statim maritatur. Et post mortem illius Dn̄o Hugoni Spenser sponsatur. Qui in suis actibus militiosus vocabatur.

Secunda filia nomine vocata Sybilla Edmundo filio et heredi libere fuit data Comitis Arundeliae: et tertia Philippa Rogero de Mortuo mari quam cito conjugata.

Obiit Joannes Graunson† praesul Exon. a^{o}. milleno ter centeno sexageno undeno.

This inscription is graven in a flatte marble stone, under the which Guliam Bruer Bisshop of Excester is buried:

Hic jacet Gul. Bruer Epus̄ Exon. primus fundator quatuor dignitatum hujus Ecclesie.

The Graunt of King Edward the Confessor was that the landes of viij. monkes that were yn his tyme yn the abbay of Excester should be distributid emong 20. prebendaries.

From Excester to Cowley Bridge about a mile. There brekith out a litle above this bridge an arme out of Ex ryver as I cam to the bridge *ripa citer.*, and after dryving certein milles returnith into Ex above Excester.

From Cowley Bridge to Syriok Newton[a] Bridg of 4. archis

[* *Spetiosam*, etc. Leland has perhaps misplaced this word in copying—it should follow *quartam*; he also wrote *comiti sic* for *comiti de Sarum.*]

[† For his place of burial see before, p. 227.]

[a] Newton St. Cyres.

over Cride[a] Ryver a 2. miles *dim.* and half a mile farther is the village or tounlet of Syriak Newton. Devonshire

From Newton to Crideton 2. miles.

The ground betwixt Excester and Crideton[b] exceding fair corn, gresse and wood.

There is a praty market in Kirton.[b]

The toun usith clothing, and most therby lyvith.

The place wher the old cathedrale chirch of Crideton stoode is now occupied with buildinges of houses by the new chirch yarde side. The olde chirch was dedicate to S. Gregory.

The chirch ther now stonding hath no maner or token of antiquite.

One Sir John Scylley a knight and his wyfe sumtyme dwellyng in that paroche be buried in the north part of the transsept of this.

The bisshop of Excester hath a maner place or palace by the chirch yarde, and to this ma[ner place longi]th a pa[rk]e.

Ther is a deane, and he is as the curate; but he is no prebendarie of course. fo. 39

Ther be xij. good prebendes in Kirton, beside certen bursaries, ministers and choristes.

Crideton stondith on the [west *] ripe of Cride Water.

Cride Water risith about a 2. miles by north west above Crideton, and so descendith to Crideton, and 3 miles *dim.* lower goith under Newton Bridg of 4. arches, and thens about a ij. miles *dim.* lower rennith under a stone bridge of 2. arches cawllid . . . and scant half a mile lower goith flat south into Ex river a litle above Cowley Bridge.

From Excester to Clist[c] Bridg a 3. [myles.] Under this stone bridge archid rennith a pratie broke caullid . . .

This broke goyng about half a mile lower rennith by Clist, the Bisshop of Excester goodly manor place.

A 5. miles farther I passid by a forde over a riveret caullid Tale, that a mile *dim.* lower above S. Mari Oterey toun goith into Oterey Water.

Ther is a bridge off stone by the ford of Tale. From this

[* Suggested by Burton.]

[a] Creedy. [b] Crediton. [c] Clyst.

Devonshire. ford of Tale I rode about [a 2. miles] farther to Veniton[a] Bridges, [where Oterey] Water is devidid into 4. armes by pollicy to serve grist and tukking milles.

Apon 3. of these streames I roode by fair stone bridges.

The first arme of the 4. was the leste, and had no bridg that I markid. On the north side of the first bridge was a chapelle now prophanid.

S. Marie Oterey town is . . . from Veniton bridgges.

From Veniton bridges to Honiton a 2. miles on the est ripe of Oter River.

Honiton is a fair long thorough fare and market toun, longging to Courteney of Powdreham: beyng just xij. miles from Excester by est in the high way to London.

A litle beyond Honiton* I left London way on the right hond and rode north est 3. miles to Mohun's Oterey.

The hedde and course of Oterey.[b]

Oterey risith flat north a 5. miles above Mohun's Oterey at about a place caullid Oterford.

Thens it rennith a 4. miles to a village caullid Upoter.[c]

Thens a mile to Mohun's Oterey.

Mohun's Oterey sumtyme caullid Oterey Fleming. Syr George Carew hath a goodly maner parke at Mohun's Oterey.

Syr George Carew told me that this lande [was not of the]
fo. 40. landes [of Mohuns, Erles of Somerset], but of a nother Mohun, of whos name ther were Barons.

He said that Mohun of Somersetshire the Erle bare in gold a crosse ingraile sabelles: and that Mohun of Devonshir gave the arme with the pouderid maunch. Much of the land that this Mohun had cam by an heir general of one Fleming, that was Lord of Stoke Fleminges lordship and the castelle at Dertmouth.

Alanus Fleming was a notable man in that Stoke.

Carew maried an heir general of the Stoke of Mohun of Devonshir.

[* The letters *ing* are written above, showing the second form, *Honington.*]

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[a] Feniton. [b] Oter r. [c] Upottery.

Carew trew name Montgomerik, and he is written thus in old evidence, Montgomerik Dnš de Carew. **Devonshire.** *Mons Gomericus.*

Syr Nicolas Carew cam out of this stok.

The very auncient armes of the Carews be 3. lions sabelle in gold.

Ther was and is a chapelle of S. Patrike, as I remember, yn the castelle of Dartemouth: and it hath beene yn tymes paste, as it apperith, sum litle celle annexid to sum great abbay.

Oterey goith from Mohun's Oterey to Honiton a 3. miles.

Thens to Veniton Bridge a 2. miles.

Thens to S. Mary Oterey.

Oterey goith from S. Marie to Newton Bridge about a mile of. fo. 41.

Thens to Oter Mouth and the very se a v. miles.

Oterton a praty fischar toun standith on the est side of the haven about a mile from Otermouth.

And on the west side of the haven is Budelegh[a] right almost again Oterton: but it is sumwhat more from the shore than Oterton.

Lesse then an hunderith yeres sins shippes usid this haven, but it is now clene barrid.

Sum caulle this haven Budeley Haven of Budeley toun.

The mouth of Oterey Haven lyith south west.

Ther is a fisshar village lower then Oterton, even at the very est south est point of Otermouth. This village is caullid Salterne, and hath beene in tymes past a thing of sum estimation: and of this village the haven of Otermouth was caullid Saltern Haven: or peraventure of a crek cumming out of the mayn haven into it.

From Mohun's Oterey to Colington[b] v. miles by good corne pasture and sum wood.

About a mile or I cam to Colington I saw from an hille Shoute,[c] a right goodly maner place, a mile of on an hille side of the Lord Marquise of Dorsete, and by it a goodly large parke.

The toun self of Colington is no very notable thing; the personage of it is impropriate to . . .

The Bisshop of Excester's Chauncelar is vicar of this town and a fair house ther.

[a] Budleigh Salterton. [b] Colyton. [c] Shute Hill.

Devonshire. Coley[a] river rennith under the rote of an hille that this town stondith on.

This brooke risith, as I could esteme, by west north west a . . . miles from Colington, by the which it rennith: and then, as I markid, it passith by Colecombe Park hard by Colington lately longging to the Marquise of Excester, and thens going a mile and more enterith betwixt Axbridge and Axmouth towne into Ax ryver.

From Colington to Seton now a mene fisschar toun scant 2. mile.

I passid over Cole Water[a] again at Coliford, or I cam to Seton.

Ther hath beene a very notable haven at Seton:[b] but now ther lyith betwen the 2. pointes of the old haven a mighty rigge and barre of pible stones in the very mouth of it: and the ryver of Ax is dryven to the very est point of the haven caullid Whit Clif, and ther at a very smaul gut goith into the se: and her cum [in smaull fishar botes] for socour.

fo. 42. The town of Seton in now but a meane thing, inhabited with fischar men, it hath bene far larger when the haven was good. The Abbate of Shirburne was lord and patrone of it.

On the west part over an hille byyond Seton is Wiscombe, a fair maner place, sumtyme the Lord Bonvilles; now longging to the Marquise of Dorsete.

Ther longgid and doth yet a chapelle to Seton caullid Bereword nere the shore, and ther is an hamlet of fischar men.

There was begon a fair pere for socour of shippelettes at this Bereword: but ther cam such a tempest a 3. yeres sins as never in mynd of [*men*] had before was sene in that shore, and tare the pere in peaces.

The men of Seton began of late day to stake and to make a mayne waulle withyn the haven, to have divertid the course of Ax ryver, and ther almost in the midle of the old haven * to have trenchid thorough the Chisille, and to have

[* Leland here repeats "and ther," omitted.]

[a] Coly r. [b] Seaton.

let out Ax and receyvid in the mayn se: but this purpose cam not to effect. **Devonshire.**

Me thought that nature most wrought to trench the Chisil hard by Seton toun, and ther to let in the se.

The west point of Axmouth Haven is caullid Bereword,[a] scant half a mile distant from the very toune of Seton.

[Sidmouth a] fisschar toun with a broke[b] [of that name an]d a bay, vj. miles west Set[on] . . . by west above Sid[mouth.]

The est point of Axmouth Haven is caullid White Clif.

These 2. pointes be almost a mile in distance.

The veri issue and mouth of Ax into the se at this tyme is hard under the rootes of Whiteclif.

I passid from Seton at ebbe over the salt marsches and the ryver of Ax to Axmouth, an old and bigge fischar toune on the est side of the haven.

The Priory of Sion was lord patrone here.

And heere I lernid that ther is an abbay in Normandy caullid Mountborow,[c] and this place shewith by writinges that Axmouth, Sidmouth and Oterton were celles to it.

The Descent and Course of the Ryver of Ax from the Hed.

Ax risith a mile est from Bemistre,[d] a market toun in Dorsetshir, at a place caullid Ax Knolle, a ground longging to Sir Giles Strangwais in a more on the hangging of an hille: and thens rennith south west a 4. miles to Forde Abbay, stonding in Devonshire on the farther ripe of it. And here about it is a limes to Devonshir and Somersetshir.

Ax thens rennith to Axminstre, a pratie quik market toun a 3. miles lower *ripa citeriori*. Th[is toun] is in Devonshir.

The personage of Axmister, as I lernid, is impropriate to the chirch of York. fo. 43.

The chirch of Axmistre is famose by the sepultures of many noble Danes slain in King Æthelstanes time at a batel on Brunesdoun therby: and by the sepultures likewise [of*] sum Saxon lordes slain in the same feld.

[* Hearne. Leland omits.]

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[a] Beer. [b] The Sid r. [c] Monteburgh Abbey. [d] Beaminster.

Devonshire. Ax thens rennith thorowgh Axmistre bridge of stone about a quarter of a mile lower then Axmistre town.

Sumwhat lower then this bridge enterith Yartey ryver, being sumtyme a raging water, into Ax ryver.

Artey risith by north west, and enterith into Ax by est.

Ther is a stone bridge on Artey about half a mile from the place wher it enterith into Ax.

This bridge of sum is caullid Kilmington Bridge, a village not very far from it.

About half a mile lower then Axmistre Bridge is Newenham, sumtyme an abbay of Bernardines, of the foundation of Mohun Erle of Somerset, and it stondith on the hither ripe of Ax to the est in Devonshire.

[Ax rennith] a mile *dim.* lower thorough [Ax bridg of] 2. archis of stone. This bridg servith not to passe over at high tydes, otherwise it doth.

Thens Ax rennith half a mile lower to Axmouth town.

And a quarter of a mile lower it goith undre White Clif into the occean se, ther caullid Ax Bay.[a]

Dorsetshire. From Axmouth to Lime[b] a 4. miles by meatly good ground but no plenty of wood.

Lime is a praty market toun set in the rootes of an high rokky hille down to the hard shore.

This town hath good shippes, and usith fisshing and marchauntice.

Merchauntes of Morleys in Britaine[c] much haunt this town.

Ther cummith a shalow brooke from the hilles about a 3. miles of by north, and cummith fleting on great stone thorough a stone bridge in the botom.

The tounes men communely caul this water the Buddel.[d]

One Borowgh a marchaunt man in time of minde buildid a fair house in Lime, having a goodly towr at the entery of it.

Ther is but one paroch chirch in Lime.

Ther is no haven at Lime: but a quarter of a mile by [west south] west the toun is a great and . . . [*in the sea for succour of shippes.*]

[a] Seaton Bay. [b] Lyme Regis. [c] Morlaix in Brittany. [d] ? Lyme r.

Lime is distant from Colington a v. miles. Dorsetshire.

From Colington * to Charmouth by metly goode ground a fo. 44. good fisshar toune, a long mile.

Here I first passid a litle broket, and after in the very botom and farther end of the toun I passid over Charebroke,[a] that a litle lower goith into the se: and of this ryver the town takith the name.

Chare Water risith a 3. miles above Charemouth by north in a park of the Kinges caullid Marsche Woodde.

From Charmouth to Chidwik[b] a 3. miles by meatly good grounde. This is a fisshar town distant a mile from the shore. Arundale of Lanheron in Cornwaul is lord of this town, and hath a manor place and park there.

In the farther end of this town I passid over a broke that thens resortith to the se.

From Chidwik to Bridport by corne, pasture and wood, 2. miles.

At the west ende of this town rennith a ryver: and going a mile lower enterith into the ocean.

Nature hath so set this ryver mo[uth] in a [valley by]twixt 2. hilles that with [cost the se] might be brought in, and [an haven] made.

Britport, of sum written Bruteport, is a fair larg town, and the chief streat of it lyith in lenght from west to est.

Ther crosse a nother fair strete in midle of it into the south. At the north ende of this streate is a chapelle of S. Andreas, wher sum say that the paroch chirch was yn old tyme.

The paroch chirch of the town is now stonding in the south end of this streate.

I saw a tumbe on the north side of the high altare in this chirch having this inscription:

Hic jacet Gulielmus,† filius Elizabeth de Julers, Comitissae Cantiae, consanguineae Philippae quondam Reginae Angl.

[* Leland has here written *Colyton* in error for *Lyme*.]

[† This William was sonne of Sir Eustace Dabregecourt Kt. second sonne of the L. Dabridgecourt in Henault, and of this Elizabeth, daughter of Gerrard E. of Juliers, the widowe of John Plantaginet E. of Kent, sonne of Edmund of Woodstock E. of Kent, and brother to

[a] Char r. [b] Chideock.

Dorsetshire. Ther was in sight or ever I cam over the ryver into Britport a Lazar House: and not far of a chapelle of S. Magdalene in the which is a cantuarie foundid.

And over the bridge a litle by west in the town is a chapelle of S. John.

Ther is also a chapelle in the town of S. Michael.

The town longgith to the king and hath privilege for a market and 2. bailives.

From Britport to the north west point of the Chisil[a] [renning] from Portland thither about [a 5. miles by] shore somewhat baying.

fo. 45. The Course of the Ryver that cummith to Britporte.

This ryver[b] risith by north litle more then half a mile above Bemistre, and descendith as yet a smaul water down by the est ende of Bemistre under a litle stone bridge of 2. praty arches.

Bemistre is a praty market town in Dorsetshire, and usith much housbandry, and lyith in one streat from north to south: and in a nother from west to est.

Ther is a fair chapelle of ease in this town. Netherby[c] is the paroch chirch to it: and Bemistre is a prebend to the chirch of Saresbyri.

Bemistre is but 4. miles from Crookeshorn,[d] a market in Somersetshir by north from Bemistre.

Hoke[e] Park having an auncient maner place on it is but a mile *dim.* by est south est from Bemistre.

Shirburn is 6. miles toward the est from Bemistre.

The ryver goith from Bemistre a mile lower to Netherbiry an uplandisch toun, leving it on an hille on the farther ripe toward the west. Heere be 3. prebendes togither longging to the chirch of Saresbyri.

The first is communely caullid Netherbyri in *Ecclesiis. Antonie Chalcedonie* hath this.

K. E. 2. This William was brother to Sanchet Dabridgcourt Kt. and one of the founders of the Garter. Elizabeth was buried in the White-Freres at Winchester.—Note by Burton, MS. *a*, p. 77. The margin is injured, but must have been whole in Hearne's day.]

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[a] Chesil Bank. [b] Brit r. [c] Netherbury.
[d] Crewkerne. [e] Hooke.

The secund is caullid Netherbyri *in terris*. Dorsetshire.

The 3. is caullid . . .

The ryver from Netherbyri rennith a 3. miles lower on to Britport Bridg. And a mile lower by south into the se.

I rode from Britport 3. miles to Netherbyri, and then a mile farther to Bemistre.

The ground al this way is in an exceding good and almost the best vain of ground for corne, and pasture, and wood, that is in al Dorsetshire.

I rode from Bemistre a mile to the toppe of an high hille, and ther I left not far of on the lift hande northworde Ax Knolle, wher Ax ryver risith that goith to Axmouth.

Then I rode a mile farther by corn, pasture and wood.

And after a 3. miles most by morisch but good pasture ground for brede of catelle onto Evershot, a right homble and poore market toun.

And so a mile to Milbyri[a] by very good ground.

Mr. Strangeguayse hath now a late much buildid at Mylbyri [*lapide**] *quadrato*, avauncing the inner part of the house with a loftie and fresch tower.

Ther be 2. of the Browninges sumtyme lordes of Milbyri that hath tumbes in the chirch hard by the maner place.

Hic jacet Joan. Bruning, filius et heres Joan. Bruning et fo. 46.
Aliciae ux. ejus, filiae et heredis Joan. Mautravers Militis, qui fuit 2. filius Joan. Mautravers Militis Dnī de Hoke: et Alenora uxor ejus, filia et una heredum Thomae Fitznicolle Militis, Dnī de Hulle juxta Berkeley in Comit. Glocestr., qui quidem Joan. obiit 16. *die Decembr. a°. D.* 1416.

Hic jacet Gul. Brouning armiger, filius Joan. Brouning de Melbury, armigeri, et Alienorae uxoris ejus, filiae et unius heredum Thomae Fitznicol Dnī de Hul juxta Berkle in Comit. Glocest: et Katarina ux. ejus, filia Laurentii Dnī de Southcote juxta Reding in Comit. Barkshir: ac Alicia Burton postea uxor praed. Gul., filia Joannis Burton, et Isabellae ux. ejus, filiae et hered. Joan. Twiford armigeri; quae quidem Alicia hanc tumbam fieri fecit a°. D. 1467°.

These epitaphies were writen apon 2. tumbes yn the

[* Hearne adds, Leland omits.]

[a] Melbury.

Dorsetshire. chirch at Melbury. But I lernid there that a saying was, that the body of one of these Bruninges was buried at Milton Abbay, and the body of the ither to Cerne.

Cornwall. Inscriptions made * at the Request of Master Trewry at the Castelle of St. Maw's.

Henricus oct. Rex. Angl. Franc. et Hiberniae invictissimus me posuit praesidium reipubl. terrorem hostibus.

Imperio Henrici naves submittite vela.

Semper honos, Henrice, tuus laudesque manebunt.

Edwardus fama referat factisque parentem.

Gaudeat Eduuardo duce nunc Cornubia felix.

Dorset. fo. 47. Ther is a fair park hard by the maner place of Milbyri. And yn this park is a pond, out of the wich issuith a broketh that with the course of a right few miles goith into Ivelle[a] ryver.

The Stranguaise cam to this lordship by purchace.

From Milbyri up the hille about a mile by frutefulle and meatly welle woddid ground.

Then a vj. miles stille by champaine ground on an high rigge, wher in sight was litle corn and no wood, but al about great flokkes of shepe, from whom al the ground therabout is very propice.

Here at the ende of the rigge or I descendid I markid to brookes going to Fraw or Frome ryver:

The one caullid Sidling or Silling going into Frome about Bradeforde on the right hond, and this broket rennith not from the hed past a 2. miles.

The other was on the lift hand cumming from Combe Valaunce and goith into Frome.

Somerset. Thens I passid down the hille to Frome toun a praty hus-

* "By Mr. Leland himself" (note to Hearne, 2nd edition). St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall, was built in 1542. It seems an afterthought to record these inscriptions here.

[a] Yeovil.

band town a mile of, and so I passid at the tounes [? end] over a bridge [of 3. arches]* stonding on Frome water. Somerset.

The Course of the Water of Fraw or Frome from the Hedde.

Sum say, that the farthest spring of Frome is at a place caullid Kenford about a 2. miles above Hooke Park.

The most common opinion is, that Frome risith in a great pond in Hoke Park and thens goith to . . .†

Thens to Frome toun lying on the south west side of the ryver.

Thens to miles to Bradeford[a] stonding on the same ripe of Frome.

Thens 2. miles to Dorchester. Dorsetshire.

Fordington bridge off Stone is a litle beneth Dorchester town.

About a 2. miles lower is Woddeford[b] Castelle on the lift hond and ripe, as the streame cummith down.

Thens to Wolle[c] bridge a 5. miles.

Byndon is a litle lower then Wolle bridge, and stondith on the right hond and ripe as the ryver descendith.

Thens scant 3. miles to Holme on the right hond and ripe. And a litle lower about a quarter of a mile lower is Holme bridge of 4. arches. . . .‡ *Holm a Celle to Montegue.*

From Frome to Uphil[d] al by hilly ground, baren of wood but exceding good for shepe, a 4. miles. fo. 48.

At this Uphil on the right hond as I cam is the very hedde of Way ryver, that of sum ys caullid Wile.

Heere I cam into the way that ledith from Dorchester to Waymouth 3. good miles distant from this place, by al the which way I rode as yn a base level ground.

[* Stow leaves the figure blank; Burton adds it, as well as the word *end* after *tounes*, which Leland may have intended but let slip.]

[† Blank of several lines.]

[‡ A line of the MS. is gone here at the bottom of the page. A word follows *arches* which is obscure, then Stow reads on, *Warwam bridge of 6 arches 2 miles lower*, where he evidently found some difficulty in the first word, which may possibly be the obscure one still existing.]

[a] Bradford Peverell. [b] Woodsford. [c] Wool.
[d] Upway.

Dorsetshire. Dorchester is 8. miles from Waymouth.

Ther is a townlet on the hither side of the haven of Waymouth caullid Miltoun [a] beyng privilegid and having a mair. This toun, as it is evidently seene, hathe beene far bigger then it is now. The cause of this is layid onto the French-men that yn tymes of warre rasid this towne for lak of defence. For so many houses as be yn the town they be welle and strongly buildid of stone. Ther is a chapelle of ease in Milton. The paroch chirch is a mile of: a manifest token that Milton is no very old town.

Ther was a fair house of Freres in the est part of the town: and the chief house of the Rogers in Dorsetshir was founder and patrone of it.

Milton stondith as a peninsula by reason of the water of the haven that a litle above the toun spreddith abrode and makith a bay: and by the bay of the mayne se that gulfith in on the other side.

The tounlet of Waymouth lyith strait agayn Milton on the other side of the [haven], and at this place the water of the haven is but of a smaul brede: and the *trajectus* is by a bote and a rope bent over the haven; so that yn the fery boote they use no ores.

Waigmouth hath certein libertees and privileges, but ther is no mair yn it. Ther is a kay and warf for shippes.

By this toune on an hille is a chapelle of ease. The paroche chirch is a mile of.

The ryver of Way [b] or Wile risith not 4. miles ful above Waymouth by north west at Uphil in the side of a great hille.

The se ebbith and flowith up aboute a 2. miles beyond Weymouth.

Ther is a litle barre of sand at the haven mouth.

fo. 49. There rennith up by the right hond of the haven a great arme of the se: and scant a mile above the haven mouth on the shore of this arme is a right goodly and warlyke castel made, having one open barbicane.

This arme rennith up farther a mile as in a bay to a point of land wher a *trajectus* is into Portland by a long causey of pible and sand.

[a] Melcombe Regis. [b] Wey r.

This arme goith up from the strait of the trajectus and is of a good bredth, and so se lyke goith up to Abbates-Byri about a vij. miles of, where is a litle fresch * resorting to the se. Dorsetshire

A litle above Abbates-Byri is the hed or point of the Chisil lying north weste, that from thens streach† up 7. miles as a maine narow banke by a right line on to south est, and ther buttith on Portland scant a quarter of a mile above the new castell in Portland.

The nature of this bank of Chisil is such that as often as the wind blowith strene at south est so often the se betith it and losith the bank [and so]kith thorough it; so that if this winde might most continually blow there this bank should sone be beten away and the se fully enter and devide Portland, making it an isle, as surely in tymes past it hath beene as far as I can by any conjecture gather.

But as much as the south est wind dooth bete and breke of this Chisille bank, so much doth the north west wynd again socor, strengith and augmentith it.

On the farther point of the *trajectus* into Porteland cumming from Waymouth is a point of land like a causey al of pible and sand cast up by rages of the se, wheron I went scant a mile to the lowest part of the rotes of the high ground of Portland, wher a late a right strong and magnificent castel is buildid.[a]

And from this castelle to the very south est point of the Chisil is but a litle way: and the arme of the se that goith up to Abbates-Byri gulfith in bytwixt the south est point of the Chisil and the castelle.

Portland.

Portland hath bene of auncient tyme be al likelihod environid with the se, and yet berith the name of an isle. It is eminent and hilly ground on the shore of it, and a great plain yn the midle of it. The cumpace of it is countid to be about a 7. miles. But if a man should cumpace it by the o. 50.

[* Litle fresch, *i.e.*, a freshet.—L. T. S.]
[† *I.e.*, stretchith. Stow has *streathe.*]

[a] Portland Castle, built in 1520.

Dorsetshire. very rootes and depe shore the cumpace wold mount to a x miles.

The soile is sumwhat stony: and the shore very rokky. The isle is fruteful of corn and gresse: and hath plenty of sheepe.

There be at this present tyme about a 80. housis in the isle. Ther hath beene al most as many mo as it apperith by ruines.

There is but one streat of houses in the isle, the residew be sparkelid.

There is a castelet or pile not far from [the] streate: and is set on an high rokke hard by the se cliffes a litle above the est ende of the chirch.

The paroche chirch that is but one at this tyme in the isle, is longe and sumwhat low, buildid in the hangging rootes of an hille by the shore.

This chirch and paroche is about a mile *dim.* to go the next way to it from the kinges new castelle in the isle: and to go to it by cumpace of the shore it is 3. miles or more. Sum say that in tymes past ther was a nother paroch chirch in the isle: but I there lernid no certente of it.

There be very few or utterly no trees in the isle, saving the elmes about the chirch. Ther wold grow more if they were ther plantid; yet is the isle very bleke.

The people bring wood thither out of Wight and other places. They brenne also cowe dung dryed with the hete of the sunne.

The people of the isle lyve most now by tillage, and sumwhat faulle from fisshing.

The people be good th[er in] slyngging * of stonys, and use it for defence of the isle.

fo. 51. The people ther be politique inough in selling theyr commoditees and sumwhat avaritiose.

The personage sette in the high streat is the best building in the isle.

The Bisshop of Winchester is patrone of the chirch.

The isle is the kinges: and much of the land there is holden by . . . of hym.

[* Hearne read *flyngging*, but the long stroke common to *f* and *s* has no cross-stroke. The letters are faint. Stow omits this sentence.]

From the est south est point of the haven of Waymouth caullid S. Aldelmes Point,[a] beyng a litle foreland, is a litle bay scant of a 2. miles, by the which I rode: and vij. mile farther I saw on the shore a litle fisshar toun caullid Lilleworth,[b] sumtyme longging to the Newborows now to Poyninges, wher is a gut or creke out [of] the se into the land, and is a socour for smaul shippes. Dorsetshire.

West Lilleworth on the west side of the creke.

Est Lilleworth is a mile and more from West Lilleworth and standith up into the land.

The soile betwixt Waymouth and West Lilleworth is not very frutefulle, apter for catelle then corn, and no great plenty of wood. But about Est Lilleworth is metely good ground, plenty of wood.

The goodly maner place of the Newborowes, lordes of Est Lilleworth, is hard by the paroch chirch.

The Newborows sepulchres were at Byndon Abbay wherof they were founders.

The laste of that name, whos doughter and heyre was maried to Syr Henry Marney, dyid in Estsax or Southfolk, and ther was byried.

There stondith a tumbe in Est Lilleworth chirch that was erectid for his buryal.

The genealogie of the Newborows and the name of heires general that they maried with be yn glasse windows in a parler in the maner place at Est Lilleworth.

Wher as the limites of Est Lilleworth do end, ther beginnith Porbek forest ground. fo. 52.

(Loke whither Purbeke be not so corruptely caullid for Corbek.) *

From Est Lilleworth to Holme a celle to Montegue, and a litle lower to Holm bridge a 2. miles,† most by low and blake morisch ground, over growen with heth and mosse.

Thens to Ware by much like ground, saving that about Wareham self the ground is frutefuller.

[* This is a side note of Leland's.]

[† Leland inserts "of 4. miles" over "a 2. miles," by way of correction.]

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[a] Or St. Albans.

[b] Lulworth.

Dorsetshire. The lenght of Wareham, as it is now, is from north to south.

Ther is at the south end a fair bridge of vj. archis apon Fraw or Frome ryver.

Wareham is now, within the waulles faullen doun, made into gardeins for garlike.

I have the description of Wareham in an other Itinerarie of myne.*

A 2. forow lenghtes out of Wareham by north is a great bridge of vi. archis over Trent ryver, *alias* Pyddildour.[a]

The Course of Trente.

From Wareham to Lichet[b] village a v. miles by sumwhat low and morisch ground, such as is yn Purbek Forest.

Ther cummith a smaul gut as in a fenny ground out of the haven of Pole onto the toun of Lichet or I enterid into it.

When I rode out of Lichet ther lay a way to Pole by a fery agayn Pole self: so that by this way Poole is but 2. miles from Lichet.

But I roode from Lichet about: and so Pole is 3. miles distant from Lichet.

Pole is no town of auncient occupying in marchantdise: but rather of old tyme a poore fisshar village and an hammelet or member to the paroche chirch.

It is *in hominum memoria* much encreasid with fair building and use of marchaundise.

It standith almost as an isle in the haven and hangith by north est to the mayne land by the space almost of a flite shot. And in this place is a dike, and to it often cummith thorough out the hav[en w]ater, and here is an [embatelid gate] of stone to enter in[to the town.]

fo. 53. The lenghth of the toun liythe almost fulle by north and south.

The key for the shippes standith south est.

Ther is a fair toun house of stone by the kay.

* This record of one of Leland's journeys seems to be lost; I find no description of Wareham.

[a] Piddle or Trent r. [b] Lytchett.

King Richard the 3. began a pece of a toun waulle at one ende of the kay; and promisid large thinges to the town of Pole. Dorsetshire.

I can gather no otherwise, but wheras of old tymes shippes cam sumwhat nere Wereham up the haven, and there had vente of their wares, and synnes shippes lost their rode ther for lak of depth of water shippes kept and resortid nerer to Pole toun, and so it by a litle encreasid, and Wareham felle clene to ruines. Howbeit Wareham was ons sore rasid in the Danes warres.

Ther is a fair chirche in Pole.[a]

Ther lyith agayn the kay a point of land as a causey after the fascion of a brode swerd with a sharp [point], the point is again the town: the brode parte hang[ynge up to the land], and by this causey men cum from Lichet to the fery.

The water of Poole Haven gulfith in on bothe sid of this cause or point of ground.

If a man should round aboute cumpace the water withyn the mouth of Poole Haven it wold streach welle toward 20. miles.

There ly 3. isles withyn this haven, wherof the most famose is Brunkesey.[b] Sum say that ther hath bene a paroch in it. Ther is yet a chapelle for an heremite, it longid to Cerne Abbay.

Ther be men alyve that saw almost al the town of Pole kyverid with segge and risshis.

Christes-Chirch Twinham viij. miles from Pole.

From Pole to the haven mouth. . . .

From the mouth up on the shore by south west is in a bay a 3. miles of a fisshar toun caullid Sandwiche,[c] and ther is a peere and a litle fresch.

The very utter part of Sainct Aldelmus[d] Point is 5. miles from Sandwich.

And from this point in an other bay lyith west West Lilleworth, wher is sum socour for shippes.

[Waymouthe is countid 20.] miles from Pole.

From Pole to Winburn 4. miles, wherof 3. and an half be by morisch and hethy ground. fo. 54.

[a] Poole. [b] Branksea or Brownsea. [c] Swanage. [d] St. Alban's.

Dorsetshire. The soile about Winburn Minstre self is very good for corne, grasse and woodde.

Or I cam into Winburn by half a mile I passid over Aleyn[a] bridg of xij. archis apon Stour.

Bridges on Stour byneth Blanford Bridg.

Blanforde Bridge is 4. miles lower on Stour then Stoureton Minster.[b]

From Blanford Bridge to Stourmister[b] bridge of stone a 3. miles.

Thens to Juliane bridge of stone at the one ende of Twinburne,[c] and half a quarter of a mile lower to Aleyn bridge of xij. fair archis at the other ende of Twinburn.

Thens to Iver bridge of stone a vj. miles lower.

Thens 2. miles to Christe-Chirch Twinham.

Christes-Chirch is communely countid to be viij. miles from Winburn.

The toun of Winburn is yet meatly good and reasonably welle inhabitid, it hath beene a very large thing, and was in price in tyme of the West-Saxon kinges.

Ther be in and about it diverse chapelles that in tymes paste were, as I have lernid, paroche chirchis of the very toun of Winburne.

The Saxon kinges had hard by the toun a castelle now caullid Badbyri,[d] but clerely down. The diches, hilles, and site ther of be yet evidently seene, now conyes borough in it.

Ther hath beene sins a fair maner place caullid Kingeston-Haul, and this is also now in a maner clerely defacid. It berith in wrytinges the name of Kingestoun Lascy.[e] Wherapon I gather that one of the Lacys, predecessors onto Henry Lascy Erle of Lincoln, buildid this house, and I gather therby also, that the Lascys were lordes of Winburne, and by hym it cam to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancastre, to the which duke [dom] it yet longgith. And the
fo. 55. courtes for Winburn be yet kept at Kingeston.

The famose wood of Bathan, now communely caullid of sum Bothom, is nat far from Kingeston.

[a] Allen r. [b] Sturminster. [c] Wimborne.
[d] Badbury. [e] Kingston Lacy.

Kingestoun lyith by north west in a maner hard to Win- Dorsetshire.
burne.

The chirch of Winburne Minstre was first a nunnery erectid by S. Cuthburge.

It is but of late tymes that a dene and prebendaries were inductid into it.

The cryptes in the est part of the chirch is an old peace of work. S. Cuthburga was buryid in the north side of the presbyterie.

King Etheldrede was byried by her, whos tumbe was lately repairid, and a marble stone ther layid with an image of a king in a plate brasse with this inscription: *In hoc loco quiescit corpus* S. Etheldredi, *regis* Westsaxonum, *martyris, qui a°. D°.* 827, 13°. *die* Apr. *per manus* Danorum *Paganorum occubuit.*

Cuthburga sins was translatid to the est end of the high altare.

Erle John of Somerset, or, as I rather think, John Duke of Somerset his sun, lyith buried in a goodly tumbe with his wife in the south side of the presbiterie *sub arcu.*

There lyith in a goodly large tumbe of marble in the south isle by the quire one Barok or Berwike, as I hard say there. Lady Margarete mother to Henry the vij. foundid and endowid a grammar schole in Winburne.

The ministers of the chirch of Winburne hath a praty house or college to inhabite.

The Deane hath a fair house.

The Course of Winburn River.

Winburn risith a 3. miles by estimation above S. Giles Winburne, and so cumming by north est by S. Giles Winburne, wher Mr. Asscheley hath his maner place and park, des[cen]dith a 6. miles lower to Wa[de]ford* bridg of 4. archis [of stone] in the . . . ende of Winburne town, and fo. 56.
so goith down half a quarter of a mile lower, and breking ynto 2. armes rennith thorough 2. bridges of 3. archis a peace in the very town of Winburn, caullid Isebroke Bridges, one beyng nere the other: and strait cumming ynto one botom

[* Part of this word (and of others here) was injured before Stow's time—he writes it Waileyford, unsteadily.]

Dorsetshire. goith a litle lower to a mylle, and a litle lower goith into Stour by est south est not much above Aleyn Bridge.

From Winburn to Horton 4. miles much by woddy ground.

This was sumtyme an hedde monasterie, syns a celle to Shirburn. The village was now a late brent.

Here is a litle broke that goith by the botom of the toun, and therabout hath 2. litle bridges on it, and goith toward S. Giles Ascheley[a] into Winburne.

From Horton to Cranbourn a 3. miles al by champain ground ha[ving] nother closure nor wood. Cranbourn is a praty thorough-fare, and for one streat meatly welle buildid.

There rennith a fleting bek thorough it, and passid doun thorough the streat self on the right hond. I gessid it to resorte to Horton, but I am not sure of that.

Here was sumtyme an hedde abbay, after made a celle to Tewkesbyri by an Erle of Glocester.

From Craneburn I passid about a 2. mile or more, al by playne champain ground, leving Blakden,[b] the kinges great park hard on the lift hond.

Wiltshire. Thens a 6. miles by like ground to Honington a good village.

In the botom of this toun goith a great water, and ther I passid over a bridg of a 3. archis, and so [to] Saresbyri[c] al champayn ground a 2. miles.

This water or ryver is caullid Chalkbourn[d]; it risith a vj. miles from Shaftesbyri, yn the way betwixt Saresbyri and it, a mile from the high way in a botom on the left hond riding from Saresbyri to Shaftesbyri, and thens to Honington, cum-

fo. 57. mith thys ryver, that is about a xij. miles from the hed of Chalkbourn Water, and a 2. miles *dim.* byneth Honington it goith into Avon about a mile byneth Harnham bridge.

And, as I remembre, Mr. Baynton hath a place on this water, wher his father was wont to dwelle.

The toun of New-Saresbyri with the suburbes of Harnham Bridge and Fisschertoun is t[w]o good miles in cumpace.

Ther be many fair streates in the cite of Saresbyri, and especially the High Streate, and the Castel Streate, so caullid

[a] Wimbourne St. Giles.
[b] Blagdon.
[c] Salisbury.
[d] Ebble r.

bycause it lyith as a way to the castelle of Old-Saresbyry. Al the streates in a maner of New-Saresbyri hath litle streamelettes and armes derivyd out of Avon that rennith thorough them. Wiltshire.

The site of the very toun of Saresbyri and much ground therabout is playne and low, and as a pan or receyver of most parte of the water of Wyleshire.

The market place in Saresbyri is very fair and large and welle waterid with a renning stremelet; in a corner of it is *domus civica*, no very curius pece of work but stronly buildid of stone.

The market of Saresbyri is welle servid of flesch; but far better of fisch: for a great [parte] of the principal fisch that is taken from Tamar to Hampton resortith to this town.

There be but 2. paroche chirchis in the cyte of Saresbyri, wherof the one ys by the ma[r]ket place as in the hart of the town, and is dedicate to S. Thomas.

The other is of S. Edmunde, and is a collegiate chirch of the fundation of Delawile Bisshop of Saresbyry. This chirch stondith at the north west ende of the toun hard by the town diche.

This diche was made of the tounes men at* such tyme as Simon Bisshop of Saresbyri gave licence to the burgeses to strengthen the town with an embatelid waulle. fo. 58.

This diche was thoroughly caste for the defence of the town so far as it was not sufficiently defendid by the mayn streame of Avon: but the waulle was never begon; yet, as I remembre, I saw one stone gate or 2. in the town.

Harnham bridge was a village long afore the erection of New-Saresbyri. and there was a chirch of S. Martine longging to it.

There standith now of the remain of the old chirch of S. Martin a barne in a very low medow on the north side of S. Nicolas Hospital.

The cause of the relinquisching of it was the moystenes of the ground often overflowen. For this chirch was ther a new dedicate to S. Martine in a nother place that yet standith.

Licens was get of the king by a Bisshop of Saresbyri to

[* MS. has *as*.]

Wiltshire. turn the kingges high way to New-Saresbyri, and to make a mayn bridge [for] passage over Avon at Harnham.

The chaunging of this way was the totale cause of the ruine of Old-Saresbyri and Wiltoun. For afore this Wiltoun had a 12. paroch chirches or more, and was the hedde town of Wileshir.

Ther was a village at Fissherton over Avon or ever New-Saresbyri was buildid, and had a paroche chirch ther as it yet hath.

In this Fisschertoun, now a suburbe to New-Saresbyri, was sins the erection of the new toun an house of Blake Freres buildid not far from Fissherton bridge.

Ther was also an house of Gray Freres withyn the toun of Saresbyri of the fundation . . . Bisshop of Saresbyri.

fo. 59. The cite of Old-Saresbyri standing on an hille is distant from the new a mile by north weste, and is in cumpace half a mile and more.

This thing hath beene auncient and exceding strong: but syns the building of New-Saresbyri it went totally to ruine.

Sum think that lak of water caussid the inhabitantes to relinquisch the place; yet were ther many welles of swete water.

Sum say, that after that in tyme of civile warres that castelles and waullid townes wer kept that the castellanes of Old-Saresbyri and the chanons could not agre, insomuch that the castellanes apon a tyme prohibited them cumming home from Procession and Rogation to re-entre the town. Wherapon the bisshop and they consulting togither at the last began a chirch on their* own propre soyle: and then the people resortid strait to New-Saresbyri and buildid ther: and then in continuaunce were a gr[eat] numbre of the houses of Old-Sare[sbyri] pullid doun and set up at New-Saresbyri.

Osmund Erle of Dorchestre and after Bisshop of Saresbyri erectid his cathedrale chirch ther in the west part of the town: and also his palace. Wherof now no token is but only a chapelle of our Lady yet standing and mainteynid.

Ther was a paroch of the Holy Rode beside in Old-Saresbyri: and an other over the est gate wherof yet sum tokens remayne.

[* Leland first wrote *his*, but corrected it to *their*.]

I do not perceyve that ther were any mo gates in Old-Saresbyri then 2, one by est, and an other by west. Withoute eche of these gates was a fair suburbe. And yn the est suburbe was a paroch chirch of S. John: and ther yet is a chapelle standinge.

The ryver is a good quarter of a mile from Old-Saresbyri and more where it is nerest onto it, and that is at Stratford village, south from it.

*There hath beene houses in tyme of mynd inhabitid in the est suburbe of Old-Saresbyri: but [now] ther is not one house nother [with]in Old-Saresbyri or without in[habite]d.

Ther was a right fair and strong castelle within Old-Saresbyri longging to the Erles of Saresbyri especially the Longespees. fo. 60.

I reede that one Gualterus was the first Erle after the conquest of it.

Much notable ruinus building of this castelle yet ther remaynith.

The diche that environid the old toun was a very deepe and strong thynge.

The Course of Avon Ryver.

Avon Ryver risith by north est not far from Wolphe-Haul yn Wyleshir. The first notable bridg that it cummith to is at Uphaven.

Thens a 4. miles to Ambrosbyri,[a] and there is a bridge.

Thens to Woddeford village a 4. miles, standing on the right ripe, and Newtoun village on the lift ripe.

The Bisshopes of Saresbyri had a propre maner place at Wodford. Bisshop Shakeston pullid it doun bycause it was sumwhat yn ruine.

Thens to Fisscharton[b] bridg of vj. stone arches a 3. miles.

Thens a very litle lower to Crane bridge of a vj. arches of stone.

Thens a forowgh lenghte lower to Harneham bridge of vj. gret arches of stone, a mayne and stately thing.

[* This sentence is omitted by Stow.]

[a] Amesbury. [b] Fisherton.

Wiltshire. Here is at the west ende of this bridge only a litle islet distante betwixt a nother bridg of 4. praty arches, and under this rennith a good streme as I take it of Avon Water as an arme breking out a little above and sone after rejoyning; or els that Wilton Water hath ther his entery into Avon.

From Harnham bridge to Dunton[a] a fair bridge of stone a 4. miles.

Hampshire. Thens to Fording bridge of stone a 4. miles.

Thens to Ringwodde bridge a 5. miles.

And so a 5. miles to Christes-Chirch Twinham, and strait to the se.

Christe-Chirch xviij. miles from Saresbyri.

The Course of Wile Ryver.[b]

Wiltshire. Wyle risith a 3. miles or more above Wermistre,[c] and so cummith a x. miles doun to Hanging Langforde standing as the descent is on the right hond of it.

Thens a 3. miles to Stapleford village on the same hand.

Here cummith into Wyle from north west Wint[erbury]* water whos . . .

fo. 61. Thens cummith Wyle a 2. miles and rennith thorough the town of Wilton dividid in armes.

And here cummith into Wile a ryver caullid Nadder, *alias* Fovington Water, bycause it risith about Fovington village 5. miles by west from Wilton.

From Wilton to Saresbyri 2. miles.

Here about Harnham bridge is the confluence of Wyle and Avon.

fo. 62. *Ex Tabella in Sacello S. Mariae.*

Orate pro anima Richardi Poure, quondam Sarum Episcopi, qui Ecclesiam hanc inchoari fecit in quodam fundo ubi nunc fundata est ex antiquo nomine Miryfelde in honorem B. Virg. Mariae 3. Cal. Maij in festo S. Vitalis Martyris An°. D. 1219. *regnante tunc Rege*

[* Stow has Winterbury, which was probably written by Leland. Burton has Winterborne. Now the Bourne river, Wilts.]

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[a] Downton. [b] Wiley r. [c] Warminster.

Richardo post Conquestum primo. Fuitque Ecclesia haec in aedificando per spatium 40. *annorum temporibus trium Regum, videlicet antedicti Richardi, Joannis, et Henrici* 3. *Et consummata* 8. *Cal. Apr. An°. D.* 1260. *Iste Richardus Episcopus fundavit missam Beatae Mariae Virginis solenniter in hac Capella quotidie celebrandam, et appropriavit Rectoriam de Laverstoke ad sustentationem ejusdem missae. Qui quidem Richardus Episcopus postea translatus fuit ad Episcopatum Dunelmensem: fundavitque Monasterium apud Tarraunt in Comit. Dorset. ubi natus nomine Richardus Poure: ibique cor ejus, corpus vero apud Dureham humatum est. Et obiit* 15. *die April. Anno Dom. M[CCXXXVII. XXI. H.* 3.]†

Wiltshire.

Tarentum Durotrigum.

Incipit Prologus in Philobiblon Richardi Dunelmensis Episcopi, quem librum compilavit Robertus Holcot de ord. Praedicatorum sub nomine dicti Episcopi.

Dicta Halarij Episcopi super Matthaeum et 7. *Epistolas Canonicas.*

Versus plus minus 300. *Michaëlis Cornubiensis contra Magistrum Henricum Abrincensem coram D°. electo Winton. et Episcopo Rofensi.*

Poenitentiale Egberti Archiepiscopi Eboracensis.

Computus Rabani.

Incipit succinctus Dialogus Ecclesiasticae Institutionis à Dnō Ecgberto Archiepiscopo Eburacae Civit. compositus.

Birinus Episcopus Dorcastrensis et Apostolus Gewissorum natus Romae.

Birinus sepultus Dorcastriae.

Hedda Episcopus transtulit corpus Birini ad Ventanam Civitatem.

Aethelwoldus 26. *Episcopus Ventanus rursus ejus corpus ad summum Altare transtulit.*

Robert Lord Hungreford dyed xviij. of May *anno Dⁱ.* 1459. fo. 63.

Robert is buried on the north side of the altare of our Lady Chapelle in a chapelle of his own fundation.

[† This date was left vacant by Leland, except the figure M, but was added, probably by Burton, in the MS.]

Wiltshire. Margaret wife to Robert and doughter to William Lord Botreaux is buried in the midle of the same chapelle in an high tumbe.

Sub hoc lapide marmoreo desuper insculpto humatum est corpus Reverendi Patris Nicolai Longespe, quondam Sarum Episcopi, qui plurima huic contulit ecclesiae, et obiit 18. *mens. Maij a°. D.* 1291. *ex cujus parte australi jacet Robertus Wichamton, ex parte boreali Henricus Brandesburn requiescit.*

Ther lyith under an arche on the north side of our Lady 2. noble men of the Longespee.

Ther lyith in a chapelle on the south side of our Ladies Chapelle altare [*Rich.*] Beauchaump Bisshop of Sarum in the midle of the chapel in a playn marble tumbe.

Bisshop Beauchamp's father and mother ly also there in marble tumbes.

Syr [*John Ch*]eyney late Knight of the [*Garter*] lyith also in this chapel.

Bisshop Beauchamp had made afore a riche tumbe and a chapel over it at the west end of our Lady Chapelle, but one John Blith Bisshop of Sarum was after buried under it.*

It is said that Beauchampe axid ons a sister of† . . . how she likid this tumbe.

S. Osmundes first tumbe on the south side of our Lady whil the shrine was a makyng.

In Presbyterio ex parte Bor.

Audeley Episcopus Sarum.

Rogerus Mortyvalle Episcopus Sarum, qui plurima huic contulit ecclesiae. Obiit 14. *die mensis Martii, a°. D.* 1302.

Ex parte Australi Presbyt.

Simon de Gandavo Epūs Sarum: obiit a°. D. 1297. 4. *Nonas Apr.*

In med. Presbyterii.

Robertus Wyville Epūs Sarum.

[* Burton adds, "who dyed 23 Aug., 1499."]
[† Leland left no blank, but omitted the name.]

In Australi Insula.

Egidius de Britport Epus Sarum.
Richardus de Medford Epus Sarum.

In Insula Bor.

Wytte Epus Sarum cum imagine aenea de aurata.

In Navi Ecclesiae. o. 64.

Joannes Chaundelar Epus Sarum primus Thesaurar. et Decanus ejusdem Eccl. obiit a°. D. 1426.
Alter Epus Sarum ibidem sepultus.

In Bor. Insula navis Eccl.

Sepulchra duorum Episcoporum veteris, ut autumant, Sarum.

Inscriptio alterius sepulchri:

Adfer opem, devenies in idem.

Gualterus Hungreford Miles, *qui fuit captus à Gallis et à suis redemptus.*

There is also a sepulchre with an image of 4. fote in lenght of a bisshop.

There be auncient tumbes on the south side, wherof one hath a image of marble of a man of warre.

There is a bisshop buried by the side of the waulle of the south isle again the high altare without as in a cemitery, wherin the vergers ly, and in one of the mayne butteres of the chirch ther is hard by an inscription . . . [*Latin*] sumwhat defacid.

Thingges excerptid out of the Martyrologe Booke at Saresbyri.

Nonis Januar. obiit Walterus Walrond, qui dedit terram de Estdeona ad communit. hujus Ecclesiae. Obiit 2°. Non. Januar. Walterus de la Wyle Epus Sarum, qui fundavit eccl. conventu. S. Edmundi.

Obiit 3°. Cal. Febr. Serlo Decanus Sarum et postea Abbas Cirencestriae.

Gualterus primus Decanus Sarum.

Wiltshire. *Arestaldus Sacerdos advunculus S. Osmundi.*

Helias de Derham Canon. Sarum, qui à prima fundatione Rector fuit novae fabricae Eccl. Sarum* 25. *annis.*

Henricus de Winterburn dedit in commune Ecclesiae Sarum decimas de dominico suo de Winterburn.

Robertus Wykehampton Epus Sarum obiit 4. *Calendas Maij.*

Hubertus de Burgo Justiciarius Angl. obiit 7. *Idibus Maij.*

Nicolaus Langespe Epus Sarum obiit 15. *Cal. Junii.*

Galfridus Dispensator vir nobilis.

Ernulphus Falconarius dedit duas praebendas Eccl. Sarum.

fo. 65. *Hubertus Epus Sarum postea Archiepus Cantuar.*

Hardingus 1s. *Thesaurarius Eccl. Sarum.*

Berbertus de Percy dedit praebendam de Cerdestoke Eccl. Sarum.

Henricus Cessun Canon: Sarum impetra[*vit*] *translationem Eccl. Sarum.*

Robertus Cementarius rexit per 25. *annos.*

Alicia Bruer contulit huic Eccl. totum marmor ad novam fabricam per 12. *annos.*

Gualterus Scamel Thesaur. Dec. et postea Epus Sarum obiit 12. *Cal. Octobr.*

Gualterus de la Wyle Epus Sarum obiit 12. *Cal. Octobr. sepultus est ad altare S. Edmundi.*

Nova Eccl. Sarum dedicata a°. D. 1258. *à Bonifacio Archiepō Cantuar. praesente Rege et Regina tempore Egidii Episcopi.*

Robertus Wyville Epus Sarum obiit 5. *Id. Octobr.*

Tertio Non. Novembr. Robertus de Bingham Epus Sarum obiit A°. D. 1246.

Et invictus princeps Thomas de Monte acuto, comes Sarum.

Jocelinus Epus Sarum obiit 14. *Cal. Decembr.*

Egidius Epus Sarum obiit Id. Decembr.

Richardus Comes Cornub. et [*rex Ro*]*manorum dedit gardinum . . . ae.*

[* Leland first wrote Berham, afterwards correcting to Derham.]

Ther be 10. archis in eche isle of the body of Saresbyri chirch exceding richely wrought in marble. Wiltshire. fo. 66.

There be in eche side of the first *transeptum* by north and south of the west ende of the quier 3. archis.

The west side of the first *transeptum* hath no archis, but a strait upright flat waulle.

Ther be in eche isle on the quier taking the presbyteri with it 7. archis.

Ther be in eche part of the secund *transeptum*, that standith as a lighte and division betwixt the quier and the presbyteri, 2. arches.

Ther be in the great and fair chapelle of our Lady at the est ende of the high altare 3. pillers of marble on eche side.

The *vestibulum* on the north side of the body of the chirch.

The tourre of stone, and the high *pyramis* of stone on it, is a noble and a memorable peace of work.

The chapitre house large and fair, and ys made 8. square and a piller in the midle.

The cloistre on the south side of the chirch is one of the largest and most magnificentist of England.

A notable and strong square tower for great belles and a *pyramis* on it on the north side of the cathedrale chirch in the cemiterie. fo. 67

The bisshopes palace on the south est side of the cemiterie.

Bisshop Beauchaump made the great haulle, parler, and chaumbre of the palace.

The great and large embatelid waulle of the palace having 3. gates to entre into it thus namyd; the Close gate as principale by north ynto the town, Sainct Annes Gate by est, and Harnham Gate by south towarde Harnham Bridge. The Close waulle was never ful finishid, as yn one place evidently apperith. I redde that in Bisshop Rogers dayes, as I remembre, a convention was betwixt hym and the canons of Saresbyri *de Muro Clausi*. *Muru Clausi*

The vicars of Saresbyri hath a praty college and house for their logginges.

Egidius Bisshop of Saresbyri, caullid Britport, because he was borne at Britport in Dorsetshir.

Wiltshire. This Egidius kyverid the new cathedrale chirch of Saresbyri thoroughout with leade.

This Egidius made the college *de Vaulx* for scholers betwixt the palace waulle and Harnam Bridg.

Part of these scholars remaine yn the college at Saresbyri, and have 2. chapeleyns to serve the chirch ther, beyng dedicate to S. Nicolas.

The residew studie at Oxford.

The scholars of Vaulx be bounde to celebrate the anniversarie of Giles theire founder at the paroch chirch of Birtport wher he was borne.

Richard Poure, Bisshop of Saresbyri and first erector of the cathedrale chirch of New-Saresbyri, foundid the hospitale of S. Nicolas hard by Harnham Bridge, instituting a master, viij. pore wimen, and 4. pore men in it, endowing the house with landes. On the south side of this hospitale
fo. 68. is a chapelle of S. . . .* standing in an isle.

And on the north side of this hospitale is an old barne, wher in tymes past was a paroch chirch of S. Martine.

This chirch was prophanid and a nother new made in Saresbyri for it, bering yet the name of S. Martine.

The cause of the translation was bycause it [*stoode*] exceding low and cold, and the ryver at rages cam into it.

This chirch of S. Martine and the hammelet or village of Harnham stode or ever any part of New-Saresbyri was buildid.

One Aschue, alias Aschgogh, Bisshop of Saresbyri† in Henry the 6. tyme was beheddid in a rage of the communes for asking a tax of money, as sum say, on an hille hard by Hedington; wher at this tyme is a chapelle and heremitage. The body of hym was buried in the house of Bon-Homs at Hedington.

This Aschue was a Master of Ar[ts].

Bisshop Simon gave leve to the burgesis of his toun of New-Saresbiri to diche and to environe the toun of Saresbyri with a waulle. The great diche and long yet ther apperith, but the waul was never begon.

fo. 69. Clarington Park and Maner Place about a mile by south est from Saresbyri.

[* Blank in original.]

[† *an.* 1450, 28 *H.* 6, is here noted in the margin by Burton.]

The parke of Clarington[a] is a very large thing, and hath many kepers yn it. Wiltshire.

Ther was at Clarington a priory caullyd Ivy Chirch.

From Saresbyry to Rumesey[b] xiiij. [miles].

From Rumesey to Hampton.

From Saresbyri to Thomas Beketes bridge of 2. stone arches a mile al by champayn.

Under this bridg rennith a praty broke[c] rising a 3. miles above it by north est.

This broke goith ynto Avon about a mile beneth Harnham Bridge.

Passing a 3. miles farther I left a mile of on the right hond Bukholt Woodde, a great thing, wher in tymes past by likelihod hath bene a chace for dere.

Thens 8. miles al by champayn grounde baren of woodde to Stoke Bridge of . . . stone archis. Stoke stondith as the broke rennith on the lifte hand of it. Hampshire.

Andever water[d] passith thorough this bridg, but it metith afore with Horwel streme.

Andever is 3. miles of by [north]* from Stoke Bridge.

Ther is a stone bridge at Andever over the water.

The hedde of Andever water is not far above Andever.

Ther is no notable bridge on this water betwixt Andever and Stoke [Bridge].†

This water resortith into Teste Ryver at . . .

Rumesey a xij. miles from Stoke Bridge.

From Stoke to Winchestre 8. miles al by champayn ground baren of wodde.

The soyle betwixt Saresbyri and Winchestre of white clay and chalk.

The toun of Winchester is by estimation a mile *dim.* in cumpace withyn the waulles. fo. 70.

The lenghth of it lyith from est to west: the bredth from north to south.

Ther be in the waulles vj. gates, by est one: by west an other: the third by south: the 4. by north. The 5. is caullid

[* Supplied by L. T. S.]

[† *Bridge* was written in Leland's MS. by Burton.]

[a] Clarendon. [b] Romsey. [c] Bourne r. [d] Anton r.

Hampshire. the Kinges Gate, and is betwixt the south gate and Wolvesey the Bisshopes palace. The 6. is bytwixt north gate and est gate, no great thing but as a postern gate namid Bourne Gate.

The castelle joynith hard to the south side of the west gate.

The cathedrale chirch and the close lyith on the south side of the towne, and is in cumpace with the cemitery nere half a mile: and one side of it hemmith in the towne as the waul of it, even almost from the Kinges Gate to the very palace waulle of Wolvesey.

The castelle or palace of Wolvesey hemmith yn the toune waulle from the close waul almost to the [est gate].

The palace is welle tourrid, [and for the] most part waterid [about].

[St. Mary Abbey] a litle by est withyn [the west gate], welle waterid with an arme of Alsford Ryver that rennith thorough it, and after to Wolvesey the bisshop's palace.

Ther is a fair chapelle on the north side of S. Mary Abbay chirch in an area therby; to the wich men entre by a certen steppes; under it is a vault for a carnarie. One Inkepenne, a gentilman that berith in his sheld a scheker sylver and sables, was founder of it. Ther be 3. tumbes of marble of prestes *custodes* of this chapelle.

Entering ynto Winchestre by thest gate ther was hard within the gate on the right hand an house of Gray Freres.

And hard by on the same hand a litle more weste is a fair hospital of S. John, wher pore syke people be kept. Ther is yn the chapelle an ymage of S. Brinstane,[a] sumtyme Bisshop of Wynchester: and I have redde that S. Brinstane foundid an hospitale yn Winchestre.

The Blake Freres College stoode sumwhat toward the north withyn the [to]wn.

The White Freres.*

The Aug[ustines house a litle] without [the south gate on the left] hond in the [way to Hampton].

fo. 71. S. Swithunes, now caullid the Trinite, standith in the south side of the toun.

A chapelle with a carnary at the west ende of the cathedrale chirch.

[* A blank here in original.]

[a] St. Beornstan.

The new college lyith without the toun wal by south hard agayn the close waulle. Hampshire.

The water that cummith from Wolvesey and the close goith hard by the este side of the college, and so toward Saynct Crosse.

The college of S. Elizabeth of Hungarie, made by Pontissara[a] Bisshop of Winchester, lyith strait est apon the new college: and ther is but a litle narow causey betwixt them. The mayne arme and streame of Alsford water devidid a litle above the college into 2. armes rennith on eche side of the college.

Withyn these 2. armes not far fro the very college chirch of S. Elizabeth is a chapel of S. Stephan.

Ther was an hospitale for poore folkes a very litle without the Kinges Gate maynteinid by the monkes of S. Swithunes now suspressid.

There hath beene withyn the town waulles a . . . paroche chirches. Bisshop Fox suppressid dyverse, of the[m, inv]iting the people of them to ma[intain the oth]er yet standing: and to make [som honest] lyving onto the incumbent. [Ther be yet] . . . paroche chirche[s standing within the] waulles of Win[chester.]

Ther is a streate in Winchestre that leadith right from the High Strete to the north gate, caullyd the Jury, by cause Jues did enhabite it, and had theyr synagoge there.

The staple houses for wolle at Winchestre lay from the west gate yn a bak way to the north gate.

S. Michael's Gate in Winchestre is spoken of of aunciente wryters, but that name is now out of use. Ther is a chirch of S. Michael by the Kinges Gate, wheron I conjecture that the Kinges Gate was sumtyme caullid S. Michael's Gate, or els the south gate.

Ther is a suburbe at the est gate of sum caullid the Soken: and is the biggest of al the suburbes longging to the cyte of Winchester.

In this suburbe be 2. paroche chirchis: and a litle without this suburbe estwarde on the toppe of an hille in the way to London is a chapelle of S. Giles, that sumtyme, as apperith, hath bene a far bigger thyng. fo. 72.

Waldavus, Erle of Northumbreland, a noble Saxon or

[a] John of Pontoise.

Hampshire. Dane was behedid by the commaundement of King Wylliam Conquerour.

Ther is also a litle suburbe without the west [gate, and in] it was a chirch or [chapell that now servith for a barn.]

The sub[urbe without the northe berithe the name of Hyde].

In this suburbe stoode the great abbay of Hyde, and hath yet a paroche chirche.

This abbay was ons caullid Newanminstre and stoode in the close hard by S. Swithunes, otherwise then caullid Ealdenminstre.

But when it was translatid thens to Hyde it bare the name of Hyde.

The bones of Alfredus, king of the West-Saxons, and of Edward his sunne and king, were translatid from Newanminstre, and layid in a tumbe before the high altare at Hyde: in the which tumbe was a late founde 2. litle tables of leade inscribid with theyr names. And here lay also the bones of S. Grimbald and Judoce.

On the south side of Hyde Abbay betwixt it and the waulle is a medow caullid Denmark, wher the fame is that Guido Erle of Warwik killid great Colebrande the Dane *singulari certamine.*

There is yet a paroche chirch yn Hyde suburbe.

Ther is a litle suburbe without Dorne Gate or postern.

Ther is [a] fair suburbe without the [K]inges Gate caullid the Kinges strete.

[Ther] lyith also a litle suburbe with[out the south gat]e: and here abou[t was a fair chir]ch of S. Feith [suppressid by Bysshope] Fox: and the [paroche annixtd to Sainct Crosse].

Ther was a very fair chapelle of S. Catarine on an hille scant half a mile without Winchester toun by south. This chapelle was endowid with landes. Thomas Wolsey cardinal causid it to be suppressid, as I hard say.

vol. viii, p. 87.

*Ex libello Donationum Winton. Eccl.**

Kinewaldus rex dedit Cometon, Alresford, Wordiam et Wordiam.

[* This list of gifts is taken from pp. 87, 88, of vol. viii of Leland's MS.; the leaf may have formerly followed fo. 72 of vol. iii (ending with

Hampshire.

Adulphus rex contulit Chiltecomb.[a]
Egbertus rex contulit Drokenesford, Wordy, Awelton et Bedehampton.
Edwardus rex dedit Overton.
S. Edwardus rex dedit Portland, Wikes, Holewelle et Waymuth.
Aethelstanus rex dedit Chibalton et Elendon quod est Worston.
Edredus rex dedit Husseborn.
Athelstanus rex dedit Merdon et Ecberbyri.
Emma regina dedit Brandesbyri.
Ailwinus nobilis dedit Witten.
Fritheswiglia regina dedit Taunton.
Agelwinus dux dedit Cleram.
Alwara nobilis uxor Leowin dedit Alwarestok.
Elphegus praefectus dedit Crond . . . del . . . . . . it Wyly id . . . St . . .
. . .

Hospitale de Fordingbridge given to the Kinge's College in Cambridg. p. 88.

Abbatia de Waverlegh.
Ab. de Letelegh.
Prioratus de Selebourne prope Aulton or. S. Aug.
Prioratus de novo loco: Newwark in comit. Surrey prope Okyng.
Prior. de Burton in insula Vecta ord. S. Aug.
Prior. monialium de Ivingho, ex Fundat. episcopi Winton. in dioecesi Lincoln.
Domus Dei de Hampton.
Decanatus de Somebourn: prope Winton.
Prior de Motesfont.
Prior. de Caresbrok in insula Vecta.
Ab. de Quarrere in Vecta.

the words "as I hard say") for the marks and injury left by the damp upon it tally with those upon the leaves of vol. iii at that place. But the reason given in the footnote, vol. iii, p. 87 of Hearne's edition, 1744, that it "ought to be inserted in this place, as appears from Mr. Stow's transcript" is erroneous; Stow neither copies nor makes mention of it. (Tanner MS. 464, vol. iii, fo. 114.)]

[a] Chilcomb.

Hampshire.

insula prope . . orichester.

Prior. de Hayling habet in Cheling insula.
Prior. de Selebourn.
Prior. de Brommore prope Avon.
Prior S. Crucis.
Abbat. d[e] Durford.
Prior. de Hamelerise: novum colleg. Winton. nunc possidet.
Prior. de Apledorcomb.
Prior. de Okebourn.
Prior. de Ankerwik.
Prior. de Edenwelle.
. . . cta insula.
. . . stoke.

fo. 73.

The course of Alresford Ryver.

This ryver[a] first beginnith of a great numbre of fair sylver springes a good mile above Alresford: and these resorting to a botom make a great brode lak, communely caullid Alsford Pond.

Then it cummith into a narow botom and rennith thorough a stone bridge at the ende of Alresford toun, leving it on the lifte hand or ripe.

Thens to Hichin[b] Stok village a 3 miles, wher is a litle bridge for horse men and fote men.

Thens 2. miles to Eston village, wher is a wood bridge for cartes.

Thens to a village or place caullid Worthy: and here the water beginnith to breke into armes, and those again into other armelettes that resorte to Hyde, and the lower partes by est of Winchestre, serving the streates plentifully of water, the close, S. Maries Wolvesey and the new college.

[The] great streame of Alresford [water] cummith from Wort[hy to] the est bridg of Winc[hestre,] having 2. arches of stone.

Thens half a quarter of a mile to Sainct Elizabethes College, and ther breking into 2. armes rennith on eche side of it: and thens goith toward Sainct Crosse, leving it a quarter of a myle on the right hond.

And after goith to Twyford a myle *dim.* lower, wherabout

[a] Alre r. [b] Itchen Stoke.

al the water gatherith into one botom, and thens goith a vj. myles to Wood Mylle, and ther enterith into a salt creke.

Mr. Philepotte dwellith by Twyforde.

Ther is a wood bridge a litle above Wood Mille caullid Blak Bridg.

Blake Bridge made of wod is betwixt S. Elizabeth and Est Bridge.

Oterburne village a 3. miles strait south out of Winchester. Here cummith a broke downe caullid Oter from west, and rennith by est into Alresford water.

The way from Winchester to London.

To Alreford vij. miles.
To Altoun vij. miles.
To Farenham[a] vij. miles.
To Guldeforde [ix.] miles.
To London [xxv.] miles.

From Winchester to Southampton x. miles, that is 3. miles to Oterburn, and vij. forewarde. fo. 74.

The soile in sum part betwixt meately good and mouch dry feren* ground, apter for brede of catelle then to bere corne.

The most part of the ground betwixt enclosid and reasonably woddyd.

Ther is a park a 3. miles out of Winchester, almost by south, caullyd Hursley, longging to the Bisshop of Winchester.

And by this park was a castelle caullid Merden, wherof sum smaul ruines or tokens yet remayne. *Marden Castel.*

The town of Old Hampton a celebrate thing for fisschar men, and sum merchauntes, stoode a quarter of a mile or ther abou[t]e from New Hampton[b] by north est and streatchyd to the haven syde. The plotte wheryn it stoode berith now good corn and gresse, and is namyid S. Maryfeld by the chirch of S. Mary stonding hard by it.

Sum men yet alyve have seene dyvers houses (especially up into the lande of Old-Hampton) withyn the feld self now caullyd S. Maryfeeld.

[* Burton has "ferne."]

[a] Farnham. [b] Southampton.

Hampshire. [Some thin]ke that the great suburbe [standing yet with] out the est gate of New [Hampton and jo]yninge to S. Marie [Chirche is part of Old-]Hamptoun.

Ther is a chapel of S. Nicolas a poore and smaul thing yet stonding at the est ende of S. Marie Chirch in the great cemiterie, wher constant fame is that the old paroche chirch of Old Hampton stoode. One told me there that the litlenes of this chirch was cause of the erection of the great chirch of our Lady there now stonding by this occasion: one Matilde, Quene of England, askid what it ment, that a great numbre of people walkyd about the chirch of S. Nicolas, and one answeryd; it is for lak of rome in the chirche. Then she *ex voto* promisid to make ther a new: and this was the originale of S. Marie Chirch. Thys Queene Matilde, or sum other good persones folowing, had thought to have made this a collegiate chirch; but this purpose succedid not fully. Yet nevertheless S. Marie Chirch at thys day [in] token of the auncient[nes of Old-Hampton is] mother
fo. 75. chirch [to all the chirches in New-Hampton.] And yn testimonie of thys the commune sepulture of New Hampton ys in the cemiterie of S. Marie Chyrche.

And there be many fair tumbes of marble of marchauntes of New Hampton buryed in the chirch of S. Marie, as yn their mother and principale chirch.

Ther is on the south side of the cemiteri a fair mansion place of stone longging to the person of S. Maries.

The old town of Hampton was brent in tyme of warre, spoyled and rasyd by French pyrates.

This was the cause that the inhabitantes there translatid themself to a more commodius place, and began with the kinges licens and help to builde Newhampton and to waulle yt yn defence of the ennemies.

Ther be yn the fair and right stronge waulle of New-Hampton these gates:

Fyrst Barre gate by north large and well embatelid. In the upper parte of [this gate] is *domus civica*: and [underne]the is the toun prison. [There is a gre]ate suburbe with[out this gate, and ther] is a great [double] dike welle waterid on eche hand without it. And so 4. tourres in the waulle, (wherof the 3. as a corner towre is very fair stronge) to the est gate.

The est gate is stronge, but nothing so large as the Barre-gate.

There is a suburbe withoute this gate, and S. Maries the mother chyrch of Newhampton stondith yn it.

There be vj. fair tourres in the walle betwixt the est gate and the south gate: and loke as the town without the waulle is doble dichid from the castelle to Barre-gate, and so to est gate; so it is from est gate almost even to south gate.

The south gate stondith not even ful south but south est: and ther is ioinyd to it a castelet welle ordinancid to bete that quarter of the haven.

Ther is a nother meane gate a litle more south caullid Goddeshouse-Gate, of an hospitale yoinid to it.

And not far beyond it is a fair gate caullid the Water [gat]e: without the wich is [a faire square key] forsid with [piles into the haven water] for ship[pes to resort to].

Then a 3. towrres to the west gate. fo. 76.

The west gate is strong, and even without it is a large key for shippes, as there is without the water gate.

Ther be 2. gates beside, wherof one is as a posterne, and the other is by the castelle.

The glorie of the castelle is yn the dungeon, that is both larg, fair, and very stronge, both* by worke and the site of it.

There be 5. paroche chirches withyn the toun of Hampton.

The Holie Roode Chirch stondith yn the chief strete of the town.

There was a college of Grey Freres in the est south est part of the toune touching to the toune waulle betwixt the est and the south est gates.

There is an hospitale yn the toun toward the south caullyd Godd[es]house, wheryn is a chapelle dedicate to Saynct Juliane the bisshop. *Domus Dei.*

Thys [ho]spitale was foundyd by 2. [march]auntes beyng bretherne, [whereof] the one was caullyd Ge[rvasius the o]ther Protasius, [of the sayntes day by likelih]od that they were [borne on].

[* MS. booth.]

Hampshire. These 2. brethern, as I there lernid, dwellyd yn the very place wher the hospitale is now at such tyme as Old Hampton was brent by pyrates.

These 2. brethern for Goddes sake cause,* their house to be turnid to an hospitale for poore folkes, and endowed it with sum landes.

I redde in an old registre at Wynchester, wher names of abbays, priories and hospitales that were of the patronage of the Bisshop of Winchester were named, emonge the which was hospitale *sive domus dei de* Hampton.

I take it this, that sum Bisshop of Winchester renewid the old fundation adjecting more lande, and so had the patronage.

Philippa Regina uxor Eadueardi 3. Syns by the request of a quene it was impropriate to the Quenes College yn Oxforde. They maynteyn the [hos]pitale, and take the residew of [the pro]fites.

There be 3. [principal strea]tes yn Hampt[on, whereof that that goithe] from the [barre-gate to the water] gate is fo. 77. one of the fairest streates that ys yn any town of al England, and it is welle buildid for timbre building.

There ys a fair house buildid yn the midle of this streat for accomptes to be made yn.

There cummith fresch water into Hampton by a conduct of leade, and there be certen castelletes onto this conduct withyn the town.

There be many very fair marchauntes houses in Hampton: but the chefest is the house that Huttoft, late custumer of Hampton, buildid in the west side of the toun.

The house that Master Lightster, chief barne of the Kinges escheker, dwellith yn is very fair.

The house that Master Mylles the Recorder dwellith yn is fair.

And so be the houses of Nicoline and Guidote Italianes.

A Brefe Description of the Haven of Southampton.

The bredth of the mouth or the entery of Southampton haven is by estimation a 2. myles from shore to shore.

[* Causyd, Stow.]

At the west point of it is a stronge castelle a late buildid caullid Caldshore, communely Cawshot.[a]

There is on the est side agayne it a place caullid Hamelhooke,[b] wher be a 3. or 4. fisshars houses.

The haven shorith up a 7. miles on the west side tyl it cummith up to Hampton toun standing on the other side: and here by estimation the *trajectus* is a mile from land to land.

Thens it goith up farther a 3. miles to Redbridge: and ebbith and flowith a myle above that.

And to this salt arme as the highest and principale hed of the haven resortith both Teste Ryver and Stoke Bridge water yn one botom.

On this side of the haven I markid few other thinges notable.

But I markid that the body and principale streame of the haven enterid by south as at the mouth: and went up by* . . .

A 3. miles from Hamelehooke, that lyith as at the est point [of] the haven, goith a creke by n[orth east up] yn to the lande caullid com[monly Hamel]le Creeke:[c] and of s[um Hamelle ha]ven, wheryn is a very fair rode for greate shippes. fo. 78.

It takith name of a good fisschar toun caullid Hamelrise,[d] that lyith about a mile ynward from the creke mouth on the lift hand by weste.

This towne now longgith to the new college in Winchester. It longgid afore to a priorie of religious men in the same toune.

A 3. miles above Hamelrise at the very hedde of the creke is a good village caullid Budley or Botley.

And to this creeke by my estimation resortith the water cummyng from Bisshops Waltham, a praty tounlet a 3. miles of.

Scant a mile from the mouth of Hamelrise Creeke lyithe Letelege[e] on the shore upward in the mayne haven.

[* Blank in original.]

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[a] Calshot. [b] Hook. [c] Hamble r. [d] Hamble. [e] Netley.

Hampshire. Here a late was a great abbay in building of white monkes.

About a 2. miles upward brekith in a great creeke out of the mayne haven and goith into the land by northe.

On the lift hand of this creke by west [a] litle from the shore stondith a [cha]pelle of our Lady of Grace sum[tim]e hauntid with pilgrimes.

[Right] agayn it is Hichyn a smaulle [village] on the est side: and hereof the *trajectus* is caullid Hichin-Fery.

A 2. miles upper in the creek lyith S. Dionise on the left hand and west ripe, where of late was a priorie of chanons *ord.* S. August.

And on the right hand on the est ripe lyith almost agayn it Bythern,[a] sumtyme a castelle longging to the bisshopes of Winchester, wherof yet sum ruines remayne: now a ferme longging to the Bisshop of Winchester.

Wood Mille lyith scant a mile upward, as at the hedde of the creeke: and hither resortith Alresford Ryver augmentid with dyverse brokes.

At Wood Mylle is good taking of salmons.

The toun of Hampton is not half a mile above the mouth of this creke.

The shore from Caldshore to Christes-Chirch Twinham.

From Cauldshore[b] castelle upward by south west a . . . brekith in a creeke[c] that goith up into the land a 3. or 4. miles, and at the hedde of this creeke was Bewley, an abbay of white monkes, a tounlet and a certen territorie of ground privilegid with [saunctuarie.]

The castelle at Hurste [on the shore] is countid to be [a xiiij. miles from Caldsh]ore.

fo. 79. This castelle is set almost righte agayne the farther ende of the land of the Isle of Wighte.

And the *trajectus* heere from land to land is about a 2. miles, the which narow place is defendid by Hurst castelle.

Christe-Chirch Twinhamburne is a vj. miles above Hurste; and this toun being in Hamptonshire is the limes and the ryver by it of Hamptonshir and Dorseteshire.

[a] Bitterne. [b] Calshot. [c] Beaulieu r.

The New Castelles in Wighte.

Ther be 2. new castelles sette up and furnishid at the mouth of Newporte, that is the only haven in Wighte to be spoken of.

That that is sette up on the est side of the haven is caullid the Est Cow: and that that is sette up at the west syde is caullyd the West Cow,[a] and is the bigger castelle of the 2.

The *trajectus* betwixt these 2. castelles is a good myle.

The next part of the land and shore of Hamptonshire is a vij. miles from [the] Cowes.

From Hampton to Hichin village that stondith on the farther side of the fery about a mile.

Thens to Hamelrise a fisschar toun by much enclosid and hethy ground myxt with ferne a 3. miles.

Thens over the fery and to Tichefeld a 2 good miles by lyke grounde.

Yet in sum vaynes about Tichefelde is very good grounde.

I left a praty lake on the lifte a litle or I enterid into Tichefeld toun.

Mr. Wriothesley hath buildid a right stately house embatelid, and having a goodely gate, and a conducte castelid in the midle of the court of it, yn the very same place wher the late monasterie of Premostratenses stoode caullyd Tichefelde.

There is a gramer schole *propter ripam fluminis.*

There is also a parke, the ground wherof is sumwhat hethy and baren.

Buddeley[b] is caullid but 3. miles from Tichefelde.

The Course of Tichefeld Water.

This ryver risith about Estmayne[c] a x. miles by north est from Tichefeld. It cummith from Estmaine to Wikeham or Wicombe a praty townlet on the right hand a 5. or 6. miles lower, where the water brekith into 2. armelettes, and goith under 2. wodden bridgges soone cumming to one streame agayne. Thens [a 3. or 4. miles] to a wood bridge by Mr. Wriothesleys [house], leving Tichefeld toun on the right

[a] East and West Cowes, built in 1540.
[b] Botley.
[c] East Meon.

Hampshire. [rype, and] a litle beneth goyth under Warebridge of tymbre. Hither it ebbith and flouith. Thens withyn [a] myle it resortith into the wa[ter of] Hampton [haven].

fo. 80. From Tichefeld to Gosport a litle village of fisshar men by much hethy and feren ground a vj. miles.

Heere stoode a prophanid chapelle nere the shore of Portesmouth Haven scant half a mile from the very mouth of the haven.

Thinges that I notid on the West Part of Portesmuth Haven.

The lande at the west point of Portesmouth Haven is a sandy nesse and sone brekith of, gyving place to the open se.

Ther is a round stone toure with ordinaunce at the west point of the mouth of Portesmouth Haven.

And a litle way upper to the haven is a greate creke goyng by west up into the land a mile caullid Ostrepole Lake.[a]

Scant a quarter of a mile above this is Gosport village.

About a mile above this village is a nother creke caullid Forten of Forten a litle village by it.

A myle and an half above this is Bedenham Creeke, so caullid of a village standing by it. This creeke mouth lyith almost agayn Portchester castelle.

Fareham a fisschar village lyith aboute a myle more upward at the very hedde of the haven.

It is about a 7. miles from the west [point] of Portesmuth Haven to the [est] point of Hampton Haven, [and in th]e mi[dle wa]y almost betwixt [is a fisshar village] caullid* . . .

Thingges that I notid on the este side of Portesmuth Haven.

The land heere rennith farther by a great way strait into the se by south est from the haven mouth then it dooth at the weste poynte.

There is at this point of the haven Portesmuth toun, and

[* Blank in MS. ? Lee on the Solent.]

[a] Haslar lake.

a great round tourre almost doble in quantite and strenkith to that that is on the west side of the haven right agayn it: and heere is a might[y] chaine of yren to draw from tourre to towre. Hampshire.

About a quarter of a mile above this tower is a great dok for shippes, and yn this dok lyith yet part of the rybbes of the Henry Grace of Dieu, one of the biggest shippes that hath beene made *in hominum memoria.*

There be above this dok 2. crekes in this part of the haven.

The castelle of Portchester standith a 3. miles by water from Portesmuth toune.

The towne of Portesmuth is murid from the est tour a forowgh lenght with a mudde waulle armid with tymbre, wher on be great peaces both of yren and brasen ordinauns, and this peace of the waulle having a diche without it rennith so far flat south south est, and is the place most apte to defende the town ther open on the haven. fo. 81.

Then rennith a diche almost flat est for a space: and withyn it is a waulle of mudde lyke to the other: and so thens goith round aboute the toun to the circuite of a myle.

There is a gate of tymbre at the north est ende of the town: and by it is cast up an hille of erth dichid; wherin be gunnes to defende entre into the toun by land.

There is much vacant ground within the toun waulle.

There is one fair streate in the toun from west to north este.

There is but one paroche chirch in the town.

There is a chapelle in a vacant ground [in the southe weste syde of the town toward the waulle and shore].

There is also in the west south west part of the toun a fair hospitale sumtyme erectid by Petrus de Rupibus Bisshop of Winchester, wheryn were a late xij. poore men, and yet vj. be yn it.

I lernid in the toun that the 2. towers in the haven mouth were begon in King Edwarde the 4. tyme, and sette forewarde yn building by Richard the 3. Kyng Henry the vij. endyd them at the procuration of Fox Bisshop of Winchester.

King Henry the vij. at his firste warres into Fraunce erectid in the south part of the towne 3. great bruing houses with the implementes to serve his shippes at such tyme as they shaul go to the se in tyme of warre.

Hampshire. One Carpenter a riche man made of late tyme in the mydle of the high streate of the town a town house.

The toun of Portesmouth is bare and litle occupied in time of pece.

fo. 82. King Henry the vij. of late tyme sette in Portesmuth capitaines, and certen soldiours in garnison.

The town of Portesmuth standith in a corner of an isle bering the name of Portesmuth.[a]

This isle is in lenght a vj. miles and a 3. myles in bredth.

This isle berith good corn and grasse.

The ground is made an isle by this meene: There brekith out an arme of the mayn haven about a 3. miles above Portesmuth, and goith up a 2. miles or more by marisch grounde to a place caullid Portebridge 2. miles from Portesmuth. Then brekith there out a nother creke out of the mayn se or Avant Haven and goith * up also to Portebridg, and there is the ground insulatid.

The ground within the isle of Portesmuth is partely enclosid, fruteful of corn and hath sum wood.

From Portesmuth toun to Portesbridge of 2. arches of stone ij. mjles.

This bridge is the limes of the isle.

And heere I markid one arme of salte water ebbing and flowing that cummith owt of Portesmuth Haven up by marsch ground onto Portebridge. And an other creke t[hens]† from the mayne se to the same bridge. And these 2. crekes meting at the bridge make the Isle of Portesmuthe.

From Portebridge partely by Portdown a playn ground, partely by woodde, to Southwike a 4. miles.

Southwik is a good bigge thorough fare but no celebrate market. The fame of it stoode by the priory of the Blake Chanons there and a pilgrimage to Our Lady.

Here lyith by est Southwike a great forest ground wel woddyd caullid Est Bere,[b] welle replenishid with deere.

There is a nother chace and forest ground of this name a 3. or 4. miles by west of Winchestre, and is caullid the Forest of West Bere.

[* The MS. has *golith*, in error.] [† Hearne.]

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[a] Portsea Is. [b] Forest of Bere.

From Southwike to Wikeham by enclosid ground 3. miles. **Hampshire.**
There standith on the lift hand of Estmain [a] Ryver Master Wodales maner place agayn the towne. Wikham is a large thorough fare, and welle occupied.

From Wikham to Waltham [b] a praty town 3. miles by en- fo. 83.
closid ground, good pasture, wodde and corne.

Here the Bisshop of Winchester hath a right ample and goodly maner place motid aboute and a praty brooke renning hard by it.

This maner place hath beene of many bisshops building.

Most part of the 3. partes of the base court was buildid of brike and timbre of late dayes by Bisshop Langton.

The residew of the inner [*part*] of the house is al of stone.

The hedde of this brooke [c] for the most parte risith within a mile of the town of sundry springes in the way to Winchestre. This brooke goith toward Budley and Hamelrise Creke.

From Waltham to Winchester a 7. miles. 3. by enclosid and woddy ground: and 4. by champain.*

[In the Church of Farley, Com. Somerset.]† **Somerset.**

Hic jacet Thomas Hungreforde Chevaler Dnš de Farley, Welewe, et Heitesbyri, qui obiit 3. *die Decembris anº.* 1398. *cujus animae propitietur Deus. Amen.* fo. 84.

Hic jacet Dª. Joanna, uxor ejusdem Thomae Hungerford, filia Dnī Edmundi Husee, militis, quae obiit primo die Mensis Martii aº. D. 1412.

Out of a Table in the Chapelle of Farley Castel.

Thomas Hungreford knight and Dame Johan his wife.
Syr Gualter Hungreford Lord Hungreford, Knight of

[* Here follow two blank leaves in Leland's MS., not numbered. The heading is taken from Burton's copy, but Stow transferred here part of the next, viz., "In a chapell at Farley Castell."]

[† These notes on Farleigh chapel as far as "Gualter and Edward his sonnes" relate to "Castelle-Farley," before pp. 137, 138.]

[a] East Meon r. [b] Bishops Waltham. [c] Hamble r.

Somerset. the Garter and High Tresorer of England, sun and heir to Thomas and Johan.

Catarine heire to Peverel was wife to Syr Gualter.

Syr Robert Lord Hungreford sunne and heir to Walter.

Margaret lady and heir to Botreaux his wife.

Robert Erle Hungreford sun to Robert.

Heleanor Lady Molens, heir to Molens, wife to Erle Robert.

Leyland.

Erle Robert and Eleanor buried at Saresby[ri] in the cathedrale chirch.

The Line of Walter late Lord Hungreford.

Gualter Hungreford knight. Jone his wife. Edward sun to Walter. Jane his wife. Syr Walter Lord Hungreford. Susan. Alice. Elizabeth. G[ualt]er and Edward his sonnes.

Davers of Daunsey in Wileshir by Bridg . . . Susan Davers Alice Sannes Elizabeth Husee.

Thingges notid apon the Book of Bath.*

Aeiston, now caullid Long Aeiston,† by Bristow about a 3. miles from Bristow by I . . .

Priscton a 4. miles from Bath by south west in Cainesham Hundrede.

Corston a 3. miles by west south west from Bath.

Aelvestun, *alias* Olvestoun, in Glocestreshire 16. miles out of Bath almost on Severn.

Cold Aeschtun 4. miles out of Bath playn north.

Dyddenham longgith to the bisshop.

Westun a mile west from Bath.

Hamptune a mile by est north est owt of Bath.

Northstok north west 3. miles by north on Launtesdune from Bath.

Sondestok 2. miles south from Bathe.

[* These notes as to Bath and its neighbourhood on fo. 84, and those on fo. 87 (p. 290) supplement the long account of that city, before pp. 139-144.]

[† Leland interlines "alias I," as though it should be written *Iston*.]

Stantune [Stanton Prioris]* 4. miles by south west from Bath. Somerset.

Counton a 4. or 5. miles and more west south west from Bath: and it joynith with Corston.

Aeischwik about a 12. miles from Bath on Mendepe.

Dunestorre a celle to Bath wher Master Luterelle now dwellith.

Corlecombe a mile north out of Bath.

In Transepto Eccl. in Merid. parte.† fo. 85.

Thomas Stawel miles. *Glestenbyri.*

Horologium. Petrus Lightfote monachus fecit hoc opus.

Geffre Fromont Abbas Glaston.

Hugo Doctor. Theolog. fr. Walteri Monington Abb. Glaston. In 3. plain gret stones.‡

In Bor. parte.

Edvardus de la Zouche monach. Glaston. cog. Edvardi 3.

Gualterus More Abbas Glaston.

Epit. Joan Taunton Abb. Glaston.

Ut multo tandem sumptu multoque labore
Fit Pastor jamjam commoda multa parat.
Rura colit Christi docet et praecepta Joannes,
Mox animi exuvias condit in hoc tumulo.

Epit. Michaëlis Ambresbyre Abbatis.

Qui serpentinas fraudes et vincla resolvit,
Restituitque ovibus debita rura suis:
Postquam turbida tranquillasset tempora saxo
Ecce sub hoc Abbas integitur Michaël.

Epit. Roberti Pedreton Abbatis Glaston.

Liberat oppressos Pedreton ab aere alieno,
Demum hac composita pace quiescit humo.

[* Stanton Prioris interlined.]

[† These notes as to Glastonbury Abbey extend to the end of fo. 86, p. 290. They supplement the short account given on p. 148.]

[‡ These words in the MS. are opposite the line "Joannes Chinok Abbas Glaston," preceding Geffre Fromont, which was crossed through by Leland.]

Somerset. *Gualterus de Tantonia alias Hec Abbas Glaston ante imaginem Crucifixi.*

*Hic fecit frontem Chori cum imaginibus l. id etss * ubi stat Crucifixus:*

Lectura antiqui operis ex dono Richardi Bere Abbatis Glaston.

Gualterus Monington in Choro Abbas Glaston.

Hic fecit voltam Chori et Presbyterii et auxit longit. Presbyterii 2. arcubus.

In Presbyterio.

Edmundus Senior in bor. parte.
Edmundus Irenside in merid. parte.
Arcturus in medio.

Epit. Arturii.

Hic jacet Arturus flos regum, gloria regni,
Quem mores, probitas commendant laude perenni.
Versus Henrici Swansey Abbatis Glaston.

Infer. ad pedem ejusdem tumuli.

Arturi jacet hic conjux tumulata secunda,
Quae meruit coelos virtutum prole secunda.

Inscript. in capite tumuli.

Henricus Abbas.
Crucifixi imago in capite tumuli.
Arturii imago ad pedes.
Crux super tumulum.
2. Leones in capite et duo ad pedes tumuli attingentes terres.

In Meridionali Insulae adjac. Presbyterio.

John Breynton Ab. Glaston.
Sepulchrum armati in lapide.
Joannes Selwod Ab. Glaston. ante cap. S. Andreae.

[* The letters of this word or words are injured; what are legible appear to be "l . . . id etss ubi," etc. There is no mark indicating *lapidibus* or *lapidies*. Hearne suggests *lapidibus iis* to be intended.]

In Bor. Insula.

Joannes de Cantia Abb. Glaston. [in a]lto tumulo.

In Navi Eccles. fo. 86.

Adam Sodbyri Abbas.
Mater ejus à laeva.
Pater à dextra.
Nicolaus From Abbas Glaston.
Fuit Paduae et in Basiliensi concilio.
Staford comes Devon. sub arcu in parte merid.
Richarde Bere Abbas Glaston: in meridion: insula navis Eccles.

In Capella S. Mariae à Bor. part. Chori in Sacello.

Joannes Biconel miles et Elizabeth.
Gil. Semar miles in eadem volta.

Gualterus Fromont abbat began the great haul. Gualter Monington next abbate to hym endid it.

Gualter Monington made to the midle parte the chapitre house.

John Chinok abbate his successor performid it, and ther is buried *in sepulchro cum imagine alabastri.*

This John Chinok buildid the cloyster, the dormitor, the fratery.

Abbate Adam gave a vij. great belles.

Richard Bere abbate buildid the new lodging by the great chambre [cau]llid the kinges lodging [in] the galery.

Bere buildid [the] new lodginges [for] secular pre[stes, and] clerkes of our [Lady.]

Abbate Beere buildid Edgares chapel at the est end of the chirch: But Abbate Whiting performid sum part of it.

Bere archid on bothe sides the est parte of the chirch that began to cast owt.

There be vj. goodly windowes in the top of eche side of the est part of the chirch. There were 4. of old tyme, sins 2. addid, and the presbyterie enlonggid by Gualter Monington abbate.

Bere made the volte o[f] the steple in the *transepto*, and under 2. arches like S. Andres crosse, els it had fallen.

Bere made a rich altare of sylver and gilt: and set it afore the high altare.

Somerset. Bere cumming from his embassadrie out of Italie made a chapelle of our Lady de Loretta, joining to the north side of the body of the chirch.

He made the chapelle of the sepulcher in the southe end *Navis ecclesie* wherby he is buried *sub plano marmore* yn the south isle of the bodie of the chirch.

He made an almose house in the north part of the abbay for vij. or x. poore wymen with a chapel.

He made also the maner place at Sharpham in the parke a 2. miles by west from Gleston: it was afore a poore lodge.

Wyral Park lyith hard to Glaston by west.

Nordwood Park a mile by est from Glaston. John Selwod abbat buildid a place there.

Pilton Park about a vj. miles from Glaston by est.

John Chinok abbate buildid a maner place ther.

Weston a litle maner Pl[ace . . . mile] west by Glaston.

Mere a fair old maner place 2. miles from Glaston by north.

Dameron a mene maner place a vij. miles west south west from Saresbyri in Wileshir.

Estbrent a 10. miles by north north west from Glaston a faire maner place.

Sturmestre Newton castelle in Dorsetshir, a 4. miles from Shaftesbyri. Edmund Irenside gave it to Glaston.

fo. 87. *Stafford folowid Nicolaus Bubwith. This Stafford was translatid to Cantwarbyri.

Then was Thomas Bekington, borne be likelihod at Bekington in Selwod, sumtyme a scholar and felaw of the New College in Oxford.

Robert Stilington folowid, felow of Al Soullen College yn Oxford.

Richard Fox folowid afore Bisshop of Excestre.

Oliver King Secretarius Henr. vij. folowid.

Adrianus Card. folowid.

[* This line begins a fresh leaf; there is no other separation from preceding matter. The list gives the Bishops of Bath and Wells from Nicholas Bubwith (accession 1407) to John Clerk, who was bishop until 1541. William Knight, his successor, was bishop when Leland visited Bath; see before, p. 145. Several former bishops are noted as commemorated among the tombstones, pp. 292-294.]

Thomas Wolsee Card: folowid. Somerset.
John Clerk.
Guliam Knighte makith a crosse cumpassid with 7. then 6. and one piler in the midle.

S. Andres Water.
Doultingcote[a] and a bridge. Coscumbe[b] is about a 3. mile above that, and Shepton a mile above that.
Everchriche[c] and the Bisshops house.
Golafre Bridge one arche; ther is a broke. Milton a litle above on the hille. This is Milton Water, it rennith into Briwe[d] 2. miles beneth Briweton Bridge at a place caullid . . .
Both sides of Briweton[e] in Selwood o[nt]o the Market Crosse.
B[riw]e risith at Briwecumb [about] . . . [m]iles by [est] north est [above] . . .* *Guliam Gilbert* first.

Claustrum juxta Australem partem Navis Eccl. Wellensis.†

Thomas Bekington made the west ende of the cloyster with the volte, and a goodly schoole with the schole master logging and an escheker over it, having 25. wyndowes toward the area side. fo. 88.
Bekington began also the south side of the cloyster. But one Thomas Henry, Treasorer of Welles and Archidiacon of Cornewaull, made an ende of it *in hominum memoria.*
This side hath no housing over it.
Thomas Bekington *obiit* 14. *die Januar. a° D.* 1464.
Thomas Bubwith‡ made the est part of the cloyster with the litle chapel beneth and the great librarie over it having 25. windowes on eche side of it.
There is no part of the cloystre on the north side of the area to walk yn, for it is onely hemmid with the south isle

[* St. Andres Water—Briwecumb; see before, pp. 146-149.]
[† Fos. 88, 89 (pp. 291-294) chiefly relate to Wells cathedral; as to Wells see before, pp. 144-146.]
[‡ Thomas Bubwith, made Archdeacon of Wells, 1419.]

[a] Doulting. [b] Crosscombe. [c] Evercreech.
[d] Brue r. [e] Bruton.

Somerset. of the body of the chirch. Ther is only a chapelle yn that side of the area made by one Cukeham.

There is set to the est ende of the cloystre an exceding goodly ch[apel in] *transepto* of Bisshop[s] Stil[lington and King.]

Sepulchra in Navi Eccl. Wellensis.

Decem arcus in utroque latere navis Ecclesie praeter campanile in utraque parte transepti, sex in utroque latere orientalis partis ecclesiae. Decem arcus ex utraque parte navis Ecclesiae Wellen.

Robertus Burnell Episcopus Wellensis. He lay not many yeres sins in an high tumbe with an image of brasse, now undre a plain marble.

Thomas Lovel.

Nicolaus Bubbewith in bor. parte sub arcu; Obiit [27. *Oct.*] *a° D.* 1424; *fecit Capellam in qua humatus est, et ibidem* 4. *capellanos instituit.*

Hic dedit Eccl. Wellensi et Bathon. duos calices aureos.

Fecit quadratam turrim et campanas ad boreale latus occident. partis Ecclesiae, et panellam Claustri cum capella inferius, et libraria superius, et libris pretiosis ditavit.

Hospitale 24. *pauperum in urbe Wellensi praeter Hospit. S. Joannis, quod fuit situm juxta pontem amniculi in meridionali parte urbis versus Glessenbyri. Hoc opus inceptum à Gul. Bubbith Episcopo Wellensi, et absolutum ab ejus executoribus.*

A dextra Capellae Bubwit jacet sub plano marmore Gualt. Haselhaw Epus Wellen.

E regione ad merid. à dextra alterius Capellae jacet Richardus Epus Wellen. sub plano Marmore.

Sepulchra in Transepto Eccl. Wellen.

Hic jacet Joanna, Vicecomitissa de Lisle, una filiarum et heredum Thomae Chedder Armig. quae fuit uxor Joannis, Vicecomitis de Lisle, filii et heredis Joannis, Comitis Salapiae, et Margaretae ux. ejus, unius filiarum et heredum Richardi, Comitis Warwici, et Elizabeth uxoris ejus, filiae et heredis Thomae de Berkeley, militis, D^i, de Berkley. quae obiit 15. *die mensis Julii An°. D.* 1464. 4. *E.* 4.

Somerset.

Hugo[1] Sugar Canon. Wellen. executor Thomae Bekington et Roberti Stilingtoni Vicarius gener. multa bona fecit Eccl. Wellen. jacet in Navi Eccl., reparavit domos Vicariorum, opus ante inceptum à Bekingtono.

Joannes Storthwaith Cancellar. Wellensis, executor Bubbewith Episcopi Bathon. fecit Capellam et Cantariam in boreal. parte primi Transepti.

In superiori Transepto versus boream sunt tr[es] celebres tumuli; duae tumbae [sunt è ma]rmore sine ulla [inscriptione] . . . Thomae [Episcopi Wellensis] . . .*

In superiori Transepto versus meridiem jacent in elegantibus tumulis 2. Episcopi, et quidam Bikenelle canonicus Wellensis, Bikenelli cujusdam nobilis consanguineus, in alta tumba. Hic canonicus dedit terras Eccl. S. Andreae. fo. 89.

In Presbyterio versus Austrum sub Arcu.

Bekington in tumba celeberr. Epus Wellen.

Jocelinus sepultus in medio Chori Eccl. Wellen. tumba alta cum imag. aerea.

About Polydorus armes in the clothes hanging over the staulles in the quier: *Haec Polydori sunt munera Vergilii.* About his armes in the same clothes: *Sum laurus virtutis honos pergrata triumphis.*

Ad Boream.

Radulphus de Salapia Epus. Wellen. hic antea tumulatus fuit ante supremum altare, sed tumulus obfuit celebrantibus ministris.

In Boreali Insula juxta Chorum.

Quatuor tumuli et imagines Episcoporum Wellen. quae referunt magnam vetustatem.

In Meridionali Insula juxta Chorum.

Quatuor tumuli Episcoporum Wellensium, quorum tres imagines habent antiquitatem referentes. Quartus est Gulielmi Bytton, quem vulgus nuper pro Sancto coluit.

[* These passages are not in Stow. Hearne seems to have supplied the words that are now destroyed or illegible.]

Somerset. *Primus tumulus sic inscriptus est* Bvrwoldus [*superstes circa an. Do.* 1000.]

Quidam Episcopus Wellen. jacet in sacello ejusdem insulae: et Gunthorp Decanus Wellen. et D^s. privati sigilli jacet ibidem.

In Capella D. Mariae ad orientaliss. partem eccles. Gul. Wellensis cum e . . .

Joannis Drokisford *Episcopus Wellensis sepultus in capella S. Joannis* at the south west end. {Guil.] Bytton *primus. . . .*

Ask for Radeclif Maner longging to Welles.

Ask wher Lidyard *Episcopi* is a 3. or 4. miles from Taunton.

Ask wher Knap is.

Ask wher Berlinch Priory is. It is in the utter part of Sommersetshir toward Devonshir.

Ask for Stokcury Priory in Somersetshir.

Aske where is the maner of Lillesdon.

Iren owr found a late in Mendipe, and yren made ther.

Mr. Guise hath at his maner of [*Elmore*]* in Glocestreshir okes the rootes with yn the ground whom be convertid into very hard stone. And ther sum say that ther is ground that if a man cut a pece of wod ther and stike it in it wyll grow.

Palatia Episcopi.

Banwelle 12. myles by west from Welles, *in radicibus Mendepe.*

Chew x. miles by north west from Welles, and v. miles from Bristow.

Everkriche, now yn ruine, a 7. miles from Welles by south este.

Wivelescumbe.

Welles Palace.

Twiverton, *alias* Twirton.

Clavertun, manerium Episcopi, cujus Curiam construxit Radulphus de Salapia.

[* Written by Burton on Leland's MS.]

Dorset
fo. 90.

The toune of Shirburne[a] is in cumpace a 2. miles.*

S. Mary the abbay chirch, sumtime a paroche chirch, burnid a hunderith yeres or more sins by a sedition in the toune for a font broken doun by a boucher caullid Water Gallor.

Sum say that a prest shot an arow with fier to a pece in the partition of the abbay chirch and paroch chirch then be chaunce readid † or thatchid.

The toun was compellid to help to the reedification of it.

Abbate Bradford, in whos tyme it was brent, build agayn the est part.

Peter Ramsunne, next abbate save one to Bradeford, buildid al the west part of the chirch, and the chapelle of our Lady of Bow on the south side of the old Lady Chapel.

Ramsun made the new Yn and dyvers houses in the north part of the toun.

One of the Sainct Johns lyth buried in the south side of the chapitre house.

Abbate Frithe not long afore Bradford made the cloyster.

Ther be paintid yn the volt of the chapiter house the bisshops that set at Shirburn.

Abbate Myer the last abbate save on made the tower over the conduct.

Philip Fizpaine and his wife lay buried . . . [on the] south side [of the presbyterie.] ‡

Ther was a paroche chirch of S. Emerentiana in the north part of the toune, wher now is a playn close.

Alhalowes paroche chirch pullid doun alate, and the paroch chirch made in our Lady Chirch at the abbay.

S. Michel Chapelle now doune.

S. John Heremitage by the mylle now down.

[* These notes on fos. 90, 91, as to Sherborne, Dorset, and a portion of Somerset, including Stoke-under-Hambdon, were used in the narrative; see before, pp. 152-159.]

[† *I.e.*, reeded.—Hearne.]

[‡ Supplied by Hearne.]

[a] Sherborne.

Dorset. A new chapelle in S. Mary Chirch yard on the sœuth side made by one Dogget a chanon of Saresbyri.

Thomas Bekkettes chapelle by the new Yn.

An hospitale begon to be indowed 4. *anno Henrici vj.* The king is taken for principal founder. But men of the landes by pece meales.*

The castel is yn the est ende of the toun, and ther is a chapelle withowt the castelle in a close by est.

The toun is of the hold and lordship of the Bisshop of Sarum.

The mere lyith by est the castel, it was very far bygger. Ther be vij. spring, *alias* vij. sisters, in an hylle syde north est from Shirburne. They gether strait to one botom and cum to the mere, and thens the broke cummith from the mere in one botom, and rennith on the south side of the toune.

Ther cummith as bigge a brooke for Puscandel a 3. miles by flat est betwixt the park and the mere, as the streame of the [meere, and joyneth at the lower mylle of the mere.]

Newelle a litle burne rising in the west part cummith by the west part of the abbay, [and so goithe to the ryver.]

fo. 91. John Myer abbate of Shirburne said that he had redde in Latine bookes of his house that Shirburne was caullid Clarus † fons.

Shirburn Water goith a 3. miles benethe Shirburn to Clifton, wher Mr. Horseys house is, and a litle beneth that is the confluence of Shirburne Water and Ivel[a] Ryver.

Above this confluence cummith yn on the same side Coker Water, a praty streame, rysing by west at Westcoker, and then renning a 3. miles, and so into Ivel.

Somerset. Sum think that one of the farthest heddes of Ivel should be about Coscumb, a 2. mylys by . . . from Ivel.

[* Hearne suggests that Leland intended, "but men got most of the landes," etc. There is no blank. Stow omits.]

[† Leland wrote *Clare*, then corrected to *Clarus*.]

[a] Yeo r.

Ivelle village standith on the same side of the ryver that Ivelcestre[a] doth, and 3. miles lower the ryver cummith by Ivel village that standith on the other ripe contrary to Ivel and Ivelcestre.

This Ivelton is scant a mile above Ivelcestre.

Limington sumtyme longid to one Juverney a famose knight, richely buried in a chapel on the north side of Limington chirch. Limington cam to th[e Bonevills] by heir general.

St. Barbe dwellith at * . . . a mile from Limington. S. Barbe hath but a mark land. His grantfather was *nepos*, and sold most of the lande.

Bonville Lord Bonville had many bastardes, emong whom he left sum land to one whos issue male yett remainith.

Ther was but on of the Bonvilles lord, and that was Syr William, whos landes [by] heir general [cam] to Hari[ngton.]

[*In Stoke under Hamden Chirch in Somersetshire.*] †

Icy gist le noble et vaillant Chivaler Maheu de Gourney iadys seneschal de Landes, et capiteyn du Chastel Daques pro nostre seignor le roy en la Duche de Guyene, que en sa vie fu a la Batail de Beuamarun, ‡ *et ala a pres a la siege Dalgezire* ‡ *sur les Sarazines, et auxi a les baitalles de Le Scluse, de Cressy, de Deyngenenesse, de Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, et a plusours autres batailles et asseges en les quex il gaigna noblement graunt los et honour par le space de iiij. xx. et xvj. ans, et morust le xxviij. jour de Septembre lan nostre seignor Jhū Christ mill.* CCCC.VJ. *que de salme dieux eit mercy.* Amen.

Rookesbridge next to Bridge-Water the lesser arme.

Highbridge toward Uphil.

Uphil ys the hed wher al the water issueth to the Severn Se.

[* Blank in MS.]
[† Written by Burton on Leland's MS.]
[‡ These words first written *Beuamayn, Dalgesire,* then corrected.]

[a] Ilchester.

Somerset. Treveth one of the heires by mariage to William Bruer.

Treveth endyd Bridge-Water Bridge.

Treveth armes on the bridge.

Gul. Bruer junior made the Gray Freres.

Treveth hymself buried yn Cornwalle.

Botreaux hart buryed at the Gray Freres.

Lady Botreaux ther buryed.

Wyllyam Poole made the Chapel of S. Salvior.

Bruer made S. John's and the castelle.

An almose house made by the toun. It hath litle or no landes.

A fresch bek rising a 4. miles [of by west at Bromfeild.]

Devonshire. fo. 92. Simon's Bath, this water resortith toward Tivertun into Ex.*

The partition of the shire a mile and more by northe west from Simon's Bath at the towres. The toures be round hillokkes of yerth sette for limites.

Taw risith in Exmore south est from Berstaple.

Tautun lordship and the priorie lordship on Berstaple side.

Taustok lordship and Fremingtun lordship on the farther ripe longging a late to the dukedom of Excestre, now to the Lord Russelle.

The cumpace of Berstaple by the old walle more then half a mile.

Foure gates est, west, north and south.

One paroche chirch, 4. chapelles, one chapel doune, a chapel of Al-Halow at the north gate self, a chapel of S. Nicolas at the west gate self.

The castelle.

The bridge of xvj. arches last made, as sum say, by Thracy.

The priory made by Johel of Totenes sunne to Alurede.

Tracy lord of the castelle, toun, and priory. Philippus de Columbariis lord of the same, he and his wife buried at the priorie of Berstaple, and so was Johelus.

[* These Devonshire notes on fos. 92, 93, were utilised more or less on pp. 168-173, before.]

Philippus obiit circa annum D. 1344 (*aut* 7).

Diverse of the lordes of Slane buried in Berdestaple priory.

Gul. de Meretun lord of the castelle, toun, and priory of Berstaple.

The Duke of Excestre lord of Berstaple.

Margarete, Henry the vij. mother, lady of Berstaple.

Henry Duke of Richmont and Sumerton lord of Berstaple.

The chapelle in the paroche chirch yard *fundatore Holmanno Vicario paroch. Eccl.*

From Berstaple to the haven mouth 5. miles.

Budeford Bridg first begon by revelation of a poore prest.

The bridge hath xxiiij. arches and a chapelle of our Lady at the farther ende.

Landes gyven for maintenaunce of Budeforde Bridge.

The fair paroch chirch of Budeford on the farther ripe and the better part of the toun.

Appledre village on the farther ripe of Budeford Haven 2. miles of, then a mile to the haven mouth, a smaul thing at ebbe of water.

The haven entery is barrid with sande, and the enterie into it is daungerus. fo. 93.

From the very point of the haven mouth of Taw to cut strait over to Hertey Point is a 6. or 7. miles. And Hertland priory a 3. miles above Hertey Point, and standith not a mile from the se. But bytwix the mouth of Tawe and Hertey Point lyith a very cumpasid bay, and almost in the midle therof is a place caullid Clovelle, wherabout Caryl dwellith: and here is the nerest *trajectus* into Lundey Isle.

Newton 3. miles.

Alston (Alscote).

Master Bedlow. This man hath recoverid two lordshippes that were the baron of Slanes.

One Stawford a marchant of London made the causey and a bridge at ech end of it betwixt Berstaple priory and Pylton.

The side of the lift hond of Pilton Strete longgid to Berstaple priorie.

Devonshire. The side on the right hond for the most parte to Clif Abbay.

Ethelstane gave Pilton lordship to Malmesbyri.

The abbay of Malmesbyri had the personage of Pilton and kept a celle ther.

Pilton stondith by making of cloth.

This King Ethelstane gave great liberties to Berstaple.

Bedlaw dwellith at Alscote.

Master Monke dwellith about a mile from Litle Tarington.

Mr. Rollys hath a very fair brik house at S. Giles half a mile by est out of Taringtun.

Taringtun a bigge market toun, and hath a mair.

Ther was a great castelle at Taringtun on Turege ripe, a litle above the south bridge of 3. arches of stone.

Ther standith only a chapelle yn the castelle garth.

I hard that one Syr William of Turington and his sunne after hym were lordes of it.

There is but one paroche chirch. Dr. Chaumbre is persun there.

Fristok priori about a mile from Taringtun.

The water of Turege risith a 3. miles from Hertland by north weste in a moore even hard by the hedde of Tamar.

Turege cummith to Depeforde bridg of 3. arches of stone.

Thens to the south bridge of Torington: and half a mile lower to the north bridge of stone bigger then the south. Thens to Budeford Bridge.

The first notable bridge of stone on Turege is Kissington.

Thens aboute half a mile to Pulforde Bridge.

Thens a 2. miles to Woodforde Bridge.

And aboute a 2. miles to Depeford Bridge and so

Depeford is a 7. or 8. miles by land from Taringtun.

Bedeford is a 3. or 4. miles by neth Taringtun.

fo. 94. Depeford is a 9. miles from Hartland.

Bedeford x. miles from Hartland.

Torington 12. miles from Hartland.

Lidford 18. miles from Torington.

Moltun * a good market town a 7. miles by est from Berstaple. Devonshire.

The Erle of Bath hath a goodly maner place toward Tivertun caullid Bampton.

Bridges on Tamar.†

A bridg of stone at Tamertun, there is a village on the est ripe. Cornwall.

Yalme Bridge 2. miles lower.

New-Bridge a 2. miles lower, it hath 3. great high arches and one low.

Polstun Bridge a 2. miles lower. The abbay of Tavestok made this bridge, and hath fair landes therabout.

Greistun ‡ Bridg about a 2. miles lower.

Another bridg caullid New-Bridge.

Lidford Bridge.

Lanstuphandun.§

A long suburbe.

The toune waul about a mile in cumpace on the toppe of a rokky hille.

The dungeon of the castelle hath 3. wardes.

One paroche chirche.

A broket or pirle of water renning out of an hille nere the toun and cumming thorough a peace of the toun withyn the walle.

A broke renning yn the botom in the suburb, caullid Aterey; it risith a xij. miles of by west north west toward Bodmyn.

Bodmyn 20. miles from Launstoun.

Bodmyn 20. miles from Tamartun.

Tamartun 4. miles from Launstun.

The priorie of Blake Chanons by Launstoun suburbe.

[* Leland first wrote *Multun.*]

[† These notes from *Tamar* to *Padstow*, at end of fo. 95, are the foundation of Leland's narrative before, pp. 174-179.]

[‡ Leland corrected from *Graistun.*]

[§ From this word to "St. Caterine's Chapel" is written on the back of the leaf upside down.]

Cornwall. A broket cumming from an hille therby and renning thorough a praty wood hard by the house, and so thorow the offices of the howse, and then ynto Aterey.

The old house of prebendaries at S. Stephan's on the hil a mile out of the toun.

One Mabilia a countes was buried in the chapitre house.

Prior Horestun had a fair tumbe in the south isle.

Prior Stephan richely tumbed.

Gawen Carow hath the priory in Ferme.

S. Catarines Chapel on an hille withoute the toun, now defacid.

fo. 95. From Launstun toward Botreaux a ij. miles metely good ground, and enclosid and sum wood.

Then a viij. miles by mory, wild ground, baren of corne, and wood round aboute in sight, and then about a 2. miles toward Botreaux by ground bering sum corne but clene baren of wod. The people ther brenne for the most part firres and ling.

My Lord of Huntendune hath a place caullid the Parke, wher Botreaux had a fair maner or castelle a vj. miles by south from Botreaux. The late Lord Hungreford had half this lordeship.

Botreaux a xviij. miles from Hartela[nd.]

Ther is a * prety toun and market a myle from witheyn the land * caullid Strettun, a xij. miles upper on Severn shore from Botreaux, and then a 6. or 8. miles upper to Hertland Point.

Tredewi and a broke and 2. rokkes as islelettes.

Bosuenny a privilegid toun and broke of Tredewi water, and this goith out at Bosuenny.

A point of a litle land at Bosuenny, and a havenet if the pere were made.

Treuenny.

S. Simphorian Chirch.

S. Julianes† Chapel in Tintagel Castel.

[* Leland first wrote "a village a myle miles from the land," afterwards corrected it as above, but forgot to strike out "village" and "miles."]

[† Called Ulette *alias* Uliane before, p. 177.]

Cornwall.

A broke into the se a mile of I rode, and a se rok as an isle a litle by weste of the mouth.

Then about a 3. miles to Portissek, a praty fischar village, wither resortith a litle broke and makith a smaulle creke.

And then a 2. miles farther to Porteuin * a fischar village; wher is a fischar village with a broke resorting to a smaulle creeke, and so to Padstow Haven mouth aboute a 3. miles.

To S. Esse about a 4. miles from Tindagel.

About S. Esse the soile wexith better for al thinges.

To Trelille a 2. miles.

M. Carnsey hath a place about a mile beyond Trelille, and ther is sum smaul wood.

From Trelille to Wade-Bridge about a 4. miles.

From S. Esse to Wade-Bridge good corn ground, but very litle or no wood.

One Lovebone, vicar of Wade-Bridge, began 80. yere ago or more the goodly bridge of Wade-Bridge of xvij. arches, and with help of the countery finishid it.

No bridges to be spoken of from Camilford, nor at Camilford on thys water to Wade-Bridge except Helham bridge and Dunmere bridge a 2. miles lower.

Helham bridge.

Dunmere bridge of 3. arches. it is a 3. miles be land higher then Wad-Bridg, [and a] 4. by water.

Padstow a 4. miles lower. no bridge thither nor thens on it to the se.

Dorsetshire.
fo. 96.

Bridges on Stour above Blanford.

Bridges on Stour beneth Blanford Bridg.†

Stormester 2. miles lower of stone.

Juliane bridg of stone scant 3. miles lower.

Aleyn bridg of xij. archis scant a quarter of a mile lower.

A litle above this bridge is the confluence of Burne and Stour by ner a mille.

[* Leland first wrote *Portguin*, then added an *e* over the *g*.]

[† These notes on fos. 96, 97 (except as to Berks) belong to the narrative before, pp. 256, 257, and 254.]

Dorsetshire. Iver bridg of stone a vi. miles lower.

Christes-Chirch Twinham is but 2. miles lower.

Ther is an hospitale of S. Giles endowid with landes at Wilton Town ende.

In hoc loco quiescit Corpus S. Etheldredi Regis Westsaxonum, Martyris, qui anno Dni 827. 13. *die Aprilis per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*

A tumb of one Barwik or Barok.

There is a place in Wyleshir caullid Combe Castelle, a 4. miles toward est from Chippenham: and to this place longe diverse knightes services and libertees. And this lordship now longgith to one Scrope.

Syr Richard . . . [*de A*]berbyri first made the castelle of Dunnington, the house of Crossid Freres, and the hospitale by Dunington.

VI. great arches in Harnham bridge on the principale arme of Avon; iiij. litle arches in the bridge at Harnham over the lesse arme.

A prest of Saresbyri told me that ther was an house or celle of Bonhomes at Ruthin by Denbigh land, and that sins it was translatid into a paroche chirch. I toke this knowlege that ther had bene an house of one of the 4. *Ordres Mendicantes.*

Bridges on Avon.

Fisscherton bridge of 6. archis of stone.
Crane bridge of a 5. archis.
Harnham bridge of vi. and . . . 4. archis.
Duntoun stone bridge 4. miles lower.
Fording bridg 4. miles lower.
Ringwodde bridge . . . lower.
Christe-Chirch Twinham 10. miles from Saresbyri.

fo. 97. A maire in Miltoun.[a] A chapelle. A house of freres in Milton. The paroche chirch of Milton a mile or more at. . . .

Miltoun hath beene far bigger then it is now, for it hath beene partly rasid by French-men as a toun without defence.

[a] Melcombe Regis.

Good building in Milton.

Waymouth toun right again Milton on the other side of the haven, it is bigger then Milton is now. Ther is a chapelle by on the hille. The paroch chirch a mile of. A kay for shippis in the towne. The haven mouth almost at hand.

Half a mile and more to the new castel. An open barbican to the castelle.

A mile to the *trajectus*.

By the hither part of it goith up a great arme to Abbatesbyri, 7. miles of at the hed of it: ther cummith in a smaul fresch.

On the farther point of the *trajectus* is a narow arme of land like a causey, gatherid with sand cast up with the se, and this goith up a mile to the rootes of the main land of Portland.

Ther is a new castelle set at thys causey end.

From the fote of this narow causey [to] the hed of the arme that goith up to [Abb]atesbyri makith a 6. . . . *tatio Gregorii Nazanzeni contra . . . mianos Latinitate donata à . . . chorno.*

Bridges on Winburne.

Ise Broke bridges 2. in number, one but a litle way from the other, having 3. archis a peace.

Winburne streame partith into 2. armes a litle above these 2. bridges, so that ther is a bridge over eche of them.

Winburne a litle byneth these bridges cummith agayn into one streme, and so goith to a mille at Winburn town ende, and a litle lower, even a litle above Aleyn bridge, goith into Stowr.

Winburn risith a 2. or 3. miles above S. Giles Winburn, wher Master Asscheley dwellith: and thens a vj. miles to Walleford bridg of 4. archis, and thens to Isebek bridges in Winburn toun.

S. Giles Winburn is north from Winburn minstre.

Lichet village and an arme out of Pole water beting with a litle fresch.

Lichet 2. miles by t[he] fery way from Pole, els 3. miles.

Berks.

The cause of the great desolation of Wallingford was a great pestilence in Edward the 3. dayes, wherápon they askyd to King Richard and had the toun fe ferme brought from 40. *li* to 17. *li*.

Mr. Pollard told me [that it] apperith by mater of recorde [that there] were 12. paroche chirch[is in Walingford] in the tyme of Richard [the second. The great stone bridge at Abendun made by John of S. Hellen was a gret decay to Wallyngford, for that the Glostershire men had usyd Walyngford, that now go by Abyndun. Enteringe into Abyngdon I came ovar a stone bridge on Ouke watar, and strayte benethe the bridge it comithe into Isis hard by the hospitall, by west Seynt Helen's churche. This watar comythe downe from Wantage in Barkshire. Kynge Henry the 5. is taken ther for chefe foundar of this hospitall].*

Stow, vol. iii, fo. 122 v°.

[* A leaf must have been cut or dropped out of Leland's volume, at the end, on which were written these concluding lines, here given from Stow's copy. Wallingford and Abingdon are fully described before (Part II, pp. 118-122), and Abingdon is again referred to near the beginning of both Parts IX and X; but these short notes were evidently made at another time.]

APPENDIX I.*

Thinges excerptid out of rolle that Mr. Brudenel of Dene shewid me. fo. 84.

Ivor, sunne to Cadwalader, went, at his commaundement, into Wales, and he succedid his father, and ever, as he might, made chalenge to the Saxons: and his bloode reignid in Wales onto the tyme of Llewlin, Prince of Wales, in Edwarde the first tyme.

After Yvor reignid Yne; then Roderwagh;† then Aneraughe; then Idwalwille; then Joge; then Kanahaugh; then Griffine, which was behedid; then Llewelin; then Griffine; then Lleweline, in the tyme of Edward the first, the which gave bataille onto hym for chalenging of his corone onto England, and killid hym, and namid hymself Prince of Wales.

This Llewelin of Wales dyed withoute issue.

Then to returne to the next yn blode to the aforesaide Yvor, we must cum to Ydewalowitle, of whom descendid Rodry Malvinek, of whom Essill Gignant, of whom Morverine, of whom Rodry Maur, of whom Cadelle, of whom Howeld, of whom Owen, of whom Reynold, of whom Cadelle, of whom Theudre [Maur] of whom Res, of whom Guenellen, of whom Gregorie Vahan, of whom Theudre, of whom Gregori, of whom Theudre, of whom Mereduk alias Moreys, of whom Owen, of whom Edmunde father to King Henry the 7. The which Owenen maried Quene Catarine, and was father to Edmunde, Erle of Richemont, and Gaspar, Erle of Penbroke.

This linial descent was shewid by thaforesaide Quene Catarine, and by her counsel openly in the kinges courte of

* The extracts in this Appendix occupy leaves 84-90 of Leland's MS. vol. 1 (Top. gen. e 8) and of Hearne's print, vol. 1, pp. 76-83. Stow copied portions only (Tanner MS. 464, vol. 2, fos. 164*b*-165*b*). See before, p. 74 note.

[† Leland first wrote Roderick, then Roderwagh over it in correction.]

parlament before the lordes, the which thing was ther approbate and taken for excuse of her mariage.[1]

The aforesaid Edmunde, Erle of Richemont, maried the doughtter (Margarete) * and heire to Duke John of Somersete, of whom he got Henry the vij. King of England.

This John, Duke of Somersete, was sun to John, Erle of Somersete; which John was sunne to Duke John of Gaunte, by his 3. wife, Dame Catarine Swineforde, borne in matrimonie. Henry, Cardinale of Winchester, Thomas, Duke of Excestre, and Jane, Countes of Westmerland, were borne baste.

fo. 85. Duke John of Gaunt had by his first wife no sunne but Henry the 4., whose issue is gone to God.

He had by his secunde wife a doughter caullid Constance. So that then this John, Erle of Somersete, and his issue, is next of that bloode to the corone of England.

Henry the vj. sayde that Henry the vij. then beyng yn childehod should obteine the corone of England as his right.

Thinges excerptid owt of a rolle that Mr. Brudenel shewid me.

Edmunde of Bullingbrok, eldest sun to Henry the 3. resignid in open parlamente, by reason that he was sore deformid by a crokid bak, his title of the corone to his brother Edward, reserving to hymself and his heyres the countes of Lancaster, Lincoln and Leircester.

Leyland.

(† In these few wordes be divers falsites. First Edmunde was not borne at Bullingbrok. Secundely he was not croke bakkid, but a ready and a notable capitaine in warre. Thirdely there is no recorde of any such parlament. And as for the counteshippes he reservid not them to hymself, but rather had them of the liberalite of Henry the 3. his father: and especially Leircester by the atteindure of Simon Monteforte.)

[1] *In the marg. of Stow is this note: This is not trew. For she was not knowne to be maryed whill she lyved.—Hearne.*

[* Interlined by Leland.]

[† In the course of these extracts Leland made corrections and remarks of his own, to some but not all of which he prefixed his name. As they are all written in the text or margin in his usual way, they are now enclosed in round brackets for distinction.]

Thomas the eldest of Edmunde, Erle of Lancaster, was behedid at Pontefracte.

Henry brother to Thomas was erle after hym.

Henry, sun to Henry, had a doughtter caullid Blaunch, fo. 86. that was maried to John of Gaunt, the 3. sun to King Edward the thirde, by whom she had Henry the 4., Phillipe, Quene of Portingal, and Elisabeth, Countes of Huntingdon, by John Holand her husband.

John Holand, Duke of Excester, weddid Anne of Staford.

Henry, Duke of Excester, weddid Anne the Duche of Yorkes doughter.

Philip, doughter to Blaunche, had by King John of Portingale, Edward, after King of Portingale.

After whom Alphonsus was King of Portingale.

The batelle of Shrobbesbyri was betwixt King Henry the 4. and Percy Erle of Northumbreland anno D. 14 . . wher Percy was slayne, and Humfrede Erle of Staforde, and Sir John Blunte withe * were slayne on the kinge's part.

Henry the 4. died at Cantewarebyri.

Henry the 4. had to wife the erles doughtter of Hereforde, by whom he had Anne, maried to the Emperor of Almain sunne, and Isabella Quene of Denmark. And 4. sunnes, of the whiche 3. of the younge, Humfrede Duke of Glocester, John Duke of Bedeford, and Thomas Duke of Clarence had no issue.

Leyland.

(This erles doughter of Hereford was Countes of Darby, and is buried at Newark-College in a marble tumbe yn the midle of the quier.)

Henry the v., eldest sun to Henry the 4., had by Catharine Kinge Charles doughtter of Fraunce, Henry the sixte, the which maried Margarete the King of Siciles doughter, by whom he had Prince Edward slayne at Tewkesbyri.

John of Gaunte, Duke of Lancaster, had by Catharine Swinford, first his concubine, and after his weddid wife, John Erle of Somerset, Thomas Duke of Excester, and Henry Cardinale of Winchester; and a doughter caullid Jane, Countess of Westmerland.

[* No blank; the word *him* seems wanting.]

Leylande.

(Of the 4. childern, as I have redde, was onely John Erle of Somerset legitime. The other were legitimatid by the Bisshop of Rome,)

John, Erle of Somerset, had John, Duke of Somerset, by Margaret the Erle of Kent doughter.

This Duke John had by the doughtter of the Lorde S. John a doughtter caullid Margarete, after maried to Edmunde Erle of Pembroke, by whom she had Henry the vij.

(Syr William Parre told me that this Margarete had to her first husband Staford, Erle of Wileshire, uncle to the last Duke of Buckingham.)

fo. 87. John, Erle of Somerset, had also Edmunde, after Duke of Somersete that weddid the Erle of Warwikes doughter; [*he*]* had Henry of Somerset and Edmund Somersete, and a doughter, after Countes of Staforde.

John, Erle of Somersete, had also Jane, Quene of Scotland, and mother to King James.

Leylande.

(There apperid yn the rolle no issue by Thomas, Duke of Excester, sun to John of Gaunt and Catarine Swine: ford.)

Jane, doughter to John of Gaunte and Catarine Swineford, had by Rafe Neville, Erle of Westmerland, Richard Neville, Erle of Saresbyri by his wife. This Richard had Richard, Erle of Warwike, by his wife Dame Anne.

Leyland.

(There was sette in a roundel under the name of Richard, Erle of Warwike, these wordes: The Lady Spensar: wherby it is to be said, that other his wife was Lady Spensar, or that he had a doughter by her caullid the Lady Spensar.)

Jane, wife to Rafe Nevile, had also by hym William, Lord of Fauconbridge by his wife.

Jane had also Thomas, Lorde Latimer by his wife.

Jane had also by Rafe Neville Edward, Lord of Burgeyni by his wife.

Jane had also Robert Bisshop of Dureham.

Jane had also Cecile Duches of Yorke.

Edward the first had by his wife Quene Eleanor, the King

[* No blank in MS. here, but the sense and facts require the word *he*.]

of Spaines doughter, Edwarde Cair Arvon, Elianor, Duches of Barre,[1] and Margarete, Duches of Brabante.

Edwarde the first had also by his 2. wife, Margaret doughter to King Philip of Fraunce, Thomas Erle Marescal, of whom the Dukes of Northfolk do descend, and Edmund, Erle of Kent.

Edwarde Cair Arvon King of England had by his wife Isabelle (sister to Charles King of Fraunce, and for lak of issue of Charles the right inheritor of Fraunce)* Edwarde the 3, John of Eltham, and Isabelle Quene of Scottes.

(Thomas Erle Marescal had in the rolle to roundelles, one under another lineally. In the first was written Richard Erle Marescal, and then Duke of Northefolk. And yn the ôther roundele was written Richard the secunde Duke of York: but how Richard cam to Thomas Marescal landes there was no mention made. fo. 88.

Edmunde, brother germane to Thomas Erle Marescal, was Counte of Kent, of whom descendid Thomas and Eleanor (after wife to the Blak Prince) as the rolle sayith.)

Edmonde was Erle of Kent after his brother Thomas, and had no issue. Thomas Duke of Surrey, and Erle of Kente, dyed withowte issue.

Thomas was weddid to Alice, doughter to Richard, Erle of Arundale, and had issue Alice, wife to Roger Mortimer, Erle of Marche, and of Ulster: Margaret, Countes of Somerset, by Erle John: the Countes of Saresbyri, wife to Sir Thomas Monteacute.

Edwarde the 3. had by his wife Philip, doughter to the Erle of Henaude, Edwarde Princ[e of] Wales, Leonel Duke of Clar[ence, John†] of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster [Edmund†] Duke of York, and Thomas, Duke of Glocester.

(I found in another roulle that Edward the 3. had ij. doughters, Marie, Duches of Britaine, that had a sun, Giles Duke of Britain: and Margaret, Countes of Penbrok, that had a doughter namid Eleanor, maried to Gray of Ruthine.)

Prince Edwarde had by Eleanor of Kent Richard, after King of Englande.

[* The MS. repeats *had* here.]

[† These and the blank marked * on page 312 are supplied by L. T. S., and by Gale.]

Leonel, Duke of Clarens, had by the doughter and heir of the Erle of Ulster . . . . . .

Edmunde, Erle of Marche, maried the doughter and heire of Duke Leonelle.

Roger, Erle of Marche, and of Ulster, weddid Alice doughter of the Erle of Kente.

Edmunde, Erle of Marche, had no issue: but left his sister Anne heire.

I saw in another rol a roundel derivid from Dame Philippe, heir to Leonel Duke of Clarence, with this writing, *D^a. Elisabeth nupta Henrico Percy:* and in a roundel under Elisabeth was written, *Henricus Percy Comes Northumbriæ.*

Edmunde, Duke of York, the 4. sunne to Edwarde the 3. had by the Kinges Peters doughter of Spaine 2. sunnes: Edward Duke of York, that was slayne at the batel of Egincourt anno D. 1415. and Richard, Erle of Camebridge.

Leland.

(There folowid in the rolle no [round]elles of issue of Edwarde.)

fo. 89. [Edward] maried Anne, sister [and heire to*] Edmunde Erle of March, and Ulster: and in her remaynid the inheritance of thafore said 2. erledoms.

Richard Duke of York (Richardus *filius* Richardi *comitis* Cantabr.) after his uncle Edward,† and Erle of Marche and Ulster by Anne his mother, had issue Edwarde Erle of the Marche, John Erle of Rutheland, George, Anne Duches of Excester, and Elisabeth.

Thomas Duke of Glocester the fiveth sunne of Edward the 3. had by the Erle of Herefordes doughter a doughter and heir caullid Anne.

Humfrey Erle of Staford maried Dame Anne, heir to Thomas Duke of Glocester, by whom he had Humfre Erle of Staford and Duke of Bokingham.

(There was writen in a roundel by Humfre Duke of Bokingham these wordes: Benet Duches of Bokingham.

And under the roundel of Humfred Duke of Bokingham was another roundel having this writing: Humfrei Erle of Staford weddid the Duke of Somerset doughter.)

[† The words between ( ) are in the margin, *Edward* is interlined.]

Dame Anne of Glocester had to her secunde husband Sir William Boucher, and he had b[y her i]ssue Henry the Lord Boucher, Erle of Essax; Thomas Archebisshop of Cantewarbyri; William Boucher, and John Boucher knighttes, (this John was Lord Barnes) and a doughter Alienor maried to John Duk of Norfolk.

William Bouchier was Lord Fitzguarin, and had a sun caullid Fulco.

John Boucher had a sunne caullid Humfrede.

Isabel, doughter to Richard Counte of Cambridg, was maried to Henry Boucher Counte of Estsax, by whom she had William Boucher knight; Humfre Boucher knight, caullid Lord Crumwel; John Boucher knight, and Thomas Boucher knight.

Thinges extractid owt of a rolle that Mr. Brudenel shewid me.

Hugo de Mortimer miles, et Matildis Longespe consors sua.

Rogerus Mortimer, filius et heres dicti Hugonis et Matildis. Radulphus Mortimer miles, et Gladuse duy consors ejus, filia et heres Lewelini Principis Walliæ. Rogerus Mortimer miles, filius et heres Rudulphi et Gladusæ. Ds. Johannes de Genevilla Comes Ultoniæ. This John Greneville had a sun caullid John, a frere of the order of S. Dominic.

Ds. Gul. de Burgh miles, et Matildis ejus consors, filia et heres Joannis de Geneville.

D. Joannes Burgh, Comes Ultoniæ, primas Hiberniæ. D. Joan. Burgh, Comes Ultoniæ, et Elisabeth ejus consors. Leonellus dux Clarentiæ, et Elisabeth ejus consors, filia et heres Joan. Burgh. Ds. Edmundus Langeley dux Ebor. et Isabel ejus consors, [filia et h]eres Petri Regis Hispaniæ.

Ds. Edmundus Mortimer, et Philippa filia Leonelli ejus consors. fo. 90.

Rogerus Mortimer, Comes March, heres Britan. et Franc.

Anna filia et heres Rogeri Mortimer nupsit Richardo Comiti Cantabrigiæ.

Richard Duke of York had issue Edward the 4; Richard Duke of Glocester; Edmunde Erle of Rutheland; George Duke of Clarence; Anne, married to Henri Holand Duke of Excester; Elisabeth, maried to John Duke of Southfolk; and Margarete.

Owte of a roulle of the genealogie of the Erles of Westmerland.

Gilbertus Neville cam yn with King William Conqueror, and was his admirale. Galfredus was son and heire to this Gilbert.

Asketillus Bulmer had a sun caullid Berthram, and they were lordes of Branspeth: Berthram had a doughtter and heire maried to the heir of the Nevilles, and so cam Branspeth to the Nevilles.

Ther was in the rolle a petygre derivid from Owtrede Erle of Northumbreland yn strait line to one Mildrede. This Mildrede had a sunne caullid Robert: and Robert had a doughter and heire caullid Emme, by whom the Nevilles had Raby.

Ribaldus frater Alani Nigri, Comitis Britanniae et Richemont, was Lord of Midleham: and by mariage with an heire generale of this line the Nevilles cam to Midleham.

Da Raby[1] the first Erle of Westemerland had a xx. childern by his 2. wives. Mary, one of the Lady Nevilles of Raby, was buried at Coverham, and her husband [to] as I remember.

[1] *So in the original. It should be; Ralph Neville of Raby.—Hearne.*

APPENDIX II*

[CORNWALL]

PLYMMOWTH is the est port on the sowth se betwyxt Devonshyre, for the ryver of Tamar yssueth owt ther. p. 117.

The Myddel Part of Cornewale.

By the ryver of Tamar from the hedde north north est yssuyng owt towarde the sowthe, the contery being hilly, ys fertile of corne and gresse with sum tynne warkes wrougth by violens of water.

Hengiston[a] beying a hy hylle, and nere Tamar, yn the est part, baryn of his self, yet is fertile by yelding of tynne both be water and dry warkes.

The myddel of Cornewale to the est part hy montaynes, rochel ground, very baren with sum tynne warkes yn them.

Cornewal thorough owt from the east part to the west, nerer to the north part then to the sowth, ys hy montaynes baren ground.

Fruteful from Launston to Bodman, yn a drye somer good for pasturage for catel wyth sum tynnes werke.

Looke for Dosmery Poole, otherwise cawled Dounëuet, almost by S. Annes Hille.

From Bodman to Redruthe, village nerer to the north se

[* Part of the appendix to Hearne's vol. vii, printed from Leland's MS. "Collectanea," vol. iii, pp. 117-124 (MS. Gen. top. c. 3), with which it is also here collated. Stow does not appear to have copied it, but Burton *a* contains portions. The original is in Leland's own hand. I transfer these pages hither in order to bring all the material relating to Cornwall into one volume. Compare with the portion contained in the previous pages 179-211.]

[a] Hingston.

Cornwall. then to the sowth be hy montaynes baren also, yelding bare pasture and tynne.

From Redruth to Carne Gotholghan the contery ys hylly, very baren of gresse and plenteful of tynne.

From Lanant[a] to S. Juste, *alias* Justinian, beyng the very west poynt of al Cornewayle, the north part ys montaynes and baren growne, but plenteful of tynne. The very west poynt as yt ys cawled now yn Cornysch ys Penwolase, *id est*, *infimum caput.*

The North Part of Cornewale.

Fro Stratton, not very far from the hedde of Tamar, to Padstow the contery by the north se ys rather hylle then montaynenius, and ys very fertyle of gras and corne. And the clives of the sayd northe se betwne the places aforesayd hath good fyne blew slates, apte for howse kyveryng, and also hath diverse vaynes of leade and other metalles not yet knowen.

Also abowt Camelford ar certen old mynes, wrought yn tymes past, but of what metalle yt ys now onknowen. Wyth yn a myle above that poore village sowth runneth the ryver that goyth ynto the Severn se at Paddistow; and yt is the greatest ryver on the north syde of Cornewale, and ys cawled yn the commune spech there Dunmere, and yn the Kyngges grawnt of privilege to the chanons of Bodmynne, and the burgeses of the same towne, Alan, yt may fortune for Alaune.* Sum historyes cawled† Cablan. By this ryver Arture fowght his last feld, yn token wherof the people fynd there yn plowyng bones and harneys.

Wyth yn iiii. myles of the sayde Camylford apon the north clif ys Tintagel, the which castel had be lykehod iii. wardes, wherof ii. be woren away with gulfyng yn of the se, yn so much that yt hathe made ther almost an isle, and no way ys to entre ynto hyt now but by long elme trees layde for a bryge. So that now withowte the isle renneth alonly a gate howse, a walle, and a fals brayè dyged and walled. In
p. 118. the isle remayne old walles, and yn the est part of the same,

[* Now the Camel r., see before, p. 178.]
[† Perhaps an error for "call it."]

[a] Lelant.

the grownd beyng lower, remayneth a walle embateled, and men alyve saw ther yn a postern dore of yren. Ther is yn the isle a prety chapel with a tumbe on the left syde. Ther ys also yn the isle a welle, and ny by the same ys a place hewen owt of the stony grownd to the length and brede of a man. Also ther remayneth yn the isle a grownd quadrant walled as yt were a garden plot. And by this walle appere the ruines of a vault. The grownd of this isle now nuryshyth shepe and conys.

Paddistow, a haven towne of one paroch of fysscher men, wher shyppes cum not yn but at the flowyng water. In the est part of Paddestow [Haven] be ii. . . . kketes that . . . yth se . . . The est . . . ys cawled . . . tyre, and so ys the land that lyeth agaynst yt.* The grownd by the se cost from Paddestow to Saynct Anne's hille, wheron (*i.e.*, *super montem Annae* †) ys no maner of buylding, the ground sumwhat hilly, ys fruteful of corne and gresse, but wyth lytle tynne.

Apon an viii. myles from Paddestou ys a lytle howse of canons secular cawled Crantoke.

Fro Saynct Anne's Hil[a] to Lanant[b] a village the contery by the north se ys sumwhat hylly, sanday, and baren, and yn sundery places of the same wel replenyshed with tynne.

By Conarton cummith a river cawllid Dour Conor, and goith to the se not far from Lanant ryver mouth.

In the mouth of the ryver that cummyth by Lanant ys the rokket Godryve wheryn bredeth se fowle.

From Lanant by the north se to S. Just, *alias* Justinian, wher ys no thyng but a paroch chyrch of divers sparkeled howses at the west poynt of the shore cawled‡ . . . The grownd ys but baren, but yt hath yn divers places good tynne warkes.

By al the north se yn Cornewale be sundry crekes, wher as smawle fisshers bootes be drawne up to dry land, and yn fayr wether the inhabitans fysche with the same.

At Paddestow haven, Lanant, and S. Yes,[c] the balinggars

[* This note is written in the margin, which is partly decayed.]
[† These words are interlined.]
[‡ *Skelyrio* was first written and then struck through.]

[a] St. Agnes' Beacon. [b] Lelant. [c] St. Ives.

Cornwall. and shyppes ar saved and kept fro al weders with keyes or peres.

☞ Dosmery Poole stonding yn the east part of the same sumwhat toward the sowth is of lenght by estimation ii. arow shottes, and of bredth one, stonding on a hille, yn the est part of the which poole ys a vale of xiiii. or xv. fadome depe by estimation; and owt of thys poole issueth a ryver, the which runnyng by the space of a myle and a *dim.* ys of ii. fadome depe, and ys cawled Depe Hatche. Looke wher he essueth ynto the se.

Also yn the sayd hilly grownd and mooresch be redde deere, the wich when they be schafed * take the sayde poole for soyle.

Ther be of the Isles of Scylley cxlvii. that bere gresse (besyde blynd rokkettes) and they be be estimation a xxx. myles from the west part of Cornewale.

Treury. Abbas. Horswel. In the byggest isle (cawled S. Nicholas Isle) of the Scylleys ys a lytle pyle or fortres, and a paroch chyrche that a monke of Tavestoke yn peace doth serve as a membre to Tavestoke abbay. Ther be yn that paroch abowt a lx. howseholdes.

Ther is one isle of the Scylleys cawled Rat Isle, yn the which be so many rattes that yf horse, or any other lyving best be browght thyther they devore hym. Ther is a nother cawled Bovy Isle.

Ther is a nother cawled Inisschawe,[a] that ys to sey, the Isle of Elder, by cawse yt bereth stynkkyng elders. There be wild bores or swyne.

p. 119. From S. Just to Newlin estward the grownd ys sumwhat hilly and fertyle of gresse, with tynne werkes both weete and dry, withowt havyn or creke, savyng yn dyver places ther remayne capstaynes lyke engins as shyppes doth way ther ancres by, wherwith they draw ther bootes up to dry land, and fisch but yn fayr wether.

Castel Treuyne or Trethyne. Also yn the sowth-west poynt betwyxt S. Just and Newlyn ys a poynt or a promontory almost envyroned with the se wheryn ys nothyng but as yt wher a hil enclustered with rokkes as yt had bene yn tymes past a castel, and for the

[* *Sic*; *chased* seems intended.]

[a] Now Trescow.

declaration therof there remayne yet toward the land ii. wardes clene fawllen downe; but the stone of them remayne ther very fayre and [well] quadrated. The ruine of the fortelet yn the poynt ys [at thys] day a hold irrecuperable for the fox. Cornwall.

Ther lyith betwyxt the sowth-west and Newlyn a myle or more [of] the se S. Buryens,[a] a sanctuary, wherby, as nere to the chyrch, be [not] above viii. dwellyng howses. Ther longeth to S. Buryens a deane and a few prebendarys that almost be nether ther. And S. Buryens ys a iiii. myles fro the very sowth-west poynt.

Newlin ys a poore fischar towne, and hath al only a key for shyppes and bootes with a lytle socur of land water. Withyn a arow shot of the sayd key or pere lyith directly a lytle low island with a chapel yn yt. And this lytle islet bereth gresse.

Mowsehole ys a praty fysehar town yn the west part of Montesbay lyyng hard by the shoore, and hath no savegarde for shyppes but a forced pere. Also yn the bey be est the same towne ys a good roode for shyppes cawled Guaves Lake.[b]

Pensants[c] abowt a myle fro Mowsehoole stonding fast [in] the shore of Montbay, ys the westest market towne of al Cornwayle, and no socur for botes or shyppes but a forsed pere or key. Ther is but a chapel yn the sayd towne as ys yn Newlyn. For theyr paroches chyrches be more then a myle of.

Marhasdeythyou,[d] *alias forum Jovis*, ys a fischar towne with a market, and standeth fast apon the shore of the bay directly agaynst the foote of S. Michaels Mont northward. Be the west end of the towne ys a lake, or a *rivulus*, the hedde wherof risith withyn a myle of Lanant north wordde fro Marhesdeythyou.

In Marhasdeythyow ys but a poore chapel yn the myddes of the poore town, and a lytle chapel yn the sand nere by the towne toward the Mont.

Betwyxt the hedd of this *rivulus* and the nerest part of the ryver of Heyle,[e] that cummeth yn to the se at Lanant, is not a myle. And the grownd of bred betwene the ful se marke

[a] St. Buryan. [b] Gwavas lake. [c] Penzance.
[d] Marazion or Market Jew. [e] Hayle r.

Cornwall. at *forum Jovis* and the ful se marke of Lanant ryver is not ii. myles.

The cumpace of the roote of the Mont of S. Michael is not *dim.* myle abowt. The sowth sowth-est part of the Mont is pasturable and breedeth conys. The resydue hy and rokky. In the nort north-est ys a garden with certen howses with shoppes for fyscher-men. To the north north-west is a peere for bootes and shyppes. The way to the chyrche enteryth at the north syd fro half heb to half fludde
p. 120. to the foote of the Mont, and so assendeth by steppes and greces westward, and thens returneth estward to the utter ward of the chyrch. Withyn the sayd ward is a cowrt stronly walled, wher yn on the sowth syde is the chapel of S. Michael, and yn the east syde a chapel of our Lady. The capytayne and prestes lodginges be yn the sowth syde and the west of S. Mich. chapel. The Mont is enclosed with the se fro *dim.* flud to *dim.* ebbe, other wyse men may cum to the Mont a foote.

In the bay betwyxt the Mont and Pensants be fownd neere the lowe water marke rootes of trees yn dyvers places, as a token of the grownde wasted.

Ther be found from the inward part of the . . . yvers . . . re stones . . . wes and . . . ois v. miles . . . the se.*

The cumpace of the bay ys from Lyzart poynt to Newlyn abow[t]† a xx. myles.

Wyth yn iii. myles of Lyzart poynt ys a lytle isle with yn the bay, cawled Inispriuen, and conteyneth ii. acres of grownd wher yn be byrddes and cones.

The ground fro Neulin to Loo poole by the sowth se ys not very fertile, but hath good tynne worke.

Fro the poynt of Lyzart to Hayleford[a] Haven the grownd is fertile of corne and gresse by the sowth se.

Also wythyn iii. myles of the sowth se betwene Haylford and the est syde of Montesbay is a wyld moore cawled Gunhilly, *i.e.*, hilly hethe, wher ys brood of catayle.

Also yn the west syde of the poynt of Hayleford Haven,

[* This note is written on the margin, which is torn.]
[† MS. *abow.*]

[a] Helford.

and withyn the land of Meneke, or Menegland, is a paroch chirch oDS: Keueryn, otherwis Piranus, and ther is a sanctuary with x. or xii. dwelling howses, and therby was a sel of monkes, but now goon home to ther hed hows. The ruines of the monastery yet remenith. Cornwall.

Wyth yn ii. myles of the hedde of the ful se marke [of] Heyle ryver* ys Heylston[a] a market town, withyn the which ther is a cowrt for the coynage of tynne kept twys yn the yeer. Yn the town is both a chapel and a paroch, and yet appereth yn the town *vestigia castelli* yn the west part; and a ryver runnyng under the same *vestigia* of the castel yssueth toward the sowthe see, stopped ther with sowth est wyndes casting up sandes maketh a poole cawled Loo, of an arow shot yn breede, and a ii. myle yn cumpas yn the somer. In the wynter, by the reason of fluddes floweng to Heylston town, wherby the mylles nere Heylston beyng stopped men be constrayned to cut the sandy banke betwyxt the mowth of the poole and the se, wherby the water may have yssue, and the mylles grynd; by the which gut so opened the se floweth and ebbeth yn to the poole, wherby se fysch enteryng with a sowth est wynde ys closed yn the poole, the gut beyng agayn choked and fylled with sand, and so after taken with trowtes and eles drawen yn the same poole.

The cowntery fro Newlyn to Heylston ys meetely fertyle of gresse and corne, and plentuus of tynne by the sowth se. p. 121.

Fro the mowth of Heylford[b] to Falemuth be water ys iiii. myles.

Falemuth ys a havyng very notable and famose, and yn a maner the most principale of al Britayne. For the chanel of the entre hath be space of ii. myles [ynto] the land xiiii. fadum of depes, wich communely ys [cawllyd] Caryk Rood[c] by cawse yt ys a sure herboro for [the] greatest shyppes that travayle be the occean. At the entre of the haven lyith a blynd roke covered at ful see, nerer the west syde of the *Falemouth.*

[* Several interlineations and erasures occur here; the word *of*, above inserted, seems omitted, and the words "Heylford haven is a towne" after *ryver* were forgotten to be crossed through.]

[a] Helston. [b] Helford. [c] The Carrick Roads.

Cornwall. haven then the east, cawled Caregroyne, *i.e.*, *insula vel rupes potius vitulorum marinorum, alias Seeles*. Seles when they cast theyr calves they cum to lond, and ley ther *foetum* in a dry banke, the which they may com to, and ther they suffer theyr *foetum* to tary a whyle or the bryng hym to the se.

In the est syde of the sayde haven entereth a creek flowing by the space of ii. myles ynto land, and ys fed at the hedde with fresch water. Apon the sowth syde of this creke ys a selle longing to the howse of Plymton cawled S. Antony's, having but ii. chanons. On the very north shoore of the sayde creeke toward the havyn's mowth ys a poor fischar village cawled S. Mausa,[a] *alias* La Vousa, and nygh to this village toward the same haven ys a fortelet lately buylded by the contery for the defens of the haven.

In the west syde of the haven is a creeke that flowith up fro the haven's mowth ynto the land above iii. myles, at the very hedd of the which standeth a prety towne cawled Peryn,[b] of marchandyse, and vytayle market. Withyn the towne ys a colleg wel walled and dyked defensabley cawled S. Thomas, wher be secular chanons and a provost. Also yn the towne ys a chapel, and a quarter of a myle owt of the town ys the paroch chyrch. Also viii. myles and more above the sayd haven's mowth is a market towne est north est cawled Trureu, wheryn is a mayre, and also coynag for tynne, with a paroch chyrch and a blake freers. Also on the sowth est syde at the hedde of the olde ful se marke of Falemuth is a market towne xii. myles and more up ynto land cawled Tregoney, wher yn is an old castel and a paroch chyrch of S. James standing yn a more by the castel: also a ch . . . standing
p. 122. yn the myddes of the towne, and at the est end of the town a paroch chyrche.

S. Austol. erat heremita. St. Austol's, a poore village with a paroche chyrch, is vi. myles east fro Tregoney.

Trewardreth[c] Bay hath at the hedde on the est side a poore village, with a paroch chyrch, and a priory yn the same town of Cluny monkes.

From Falemuth to Trewardreth by the sowth se the ground is metely fertyle of corn and gresse, and no tyn werkes from Falemuth to Dudman foreland.

[a] St. Mawes. [b] Penryn. [c] Tywardreath.

In the mydde way betwene Falemuth and Dudman[a] is an islet or rok berying gresse cawled Grefe, a ii. acres abowt, but standyng yn the myddes torring up right. Ther bredeth yn the isle se fowle. Cornwall.

Fro Dudman Foreland to Trewardreth the contre sumwhat baren of gresse and corne, and replenishid with tynne werkes, with vaynes yn the se clyves of coper. Pasture, corn and woode meatly plenty.

From Trewardreth to Fowey town ys ii. myles. Bytwene thes townes by the sowth se ther is plenty of corn and gresse, but no tynne werkes.

The town of Fowey ys a market town walled defensably to the se cost, and hath gates also. Yn the towne is but one chyrche, but the howses of the towne be well buylded of stone, and yl enhabited. Also at the entery of the haven on the west syd is a blokke howse and a chapel of S. Catarine be the same. Also ther is on the same syd a towre with ordenans for defens of the haven.

On the west syde a ii. myles up yn the haven ys a fyssher town cawled Gullant.[b]

At the hedd of the ful se marke of this haven, and a quarter of a myle more is the toune of Lost Whythyel[c] havyng a market, and ys the shyre towne of Cornewal. For ther the shyre is kept by the shryfe ons yn the moneth. Also at this town is quynag * of tynne twys a yere. And by the shyre hawle appere ruines of auncyent buyldinges, a howse of the Duke of Cornwal. It is evydently knowen that yt † hath flowed to Lost Whythiel; but the spuing of the sandes of the tynne werkes hath stoppe yt now. The litle rownd castel of Restormel standith in the kinges parke ny to Loswithiel. At the est syde of the haven's mowth of Fowey stondeth a towr for the defens therof, and a chapel of S. Savyor a lytle above the same. Ny by the sayd towr standith a fysshar village cawled Porthruan.‡ *Lost Whythiel iiii. myles fro Fowey.*

A myle beyond Polruen on the est syde of the same haven p. 123.

[* *I.e.*, coinage.]
[† "Yt" refers to Fowey haven.]
[‡ Now *Polruan*. Leland first wrote *Polruan*, then corrected it as above, and repeats the word on the next page and line.]

[a] Dodman. [b] Golant. [c] Lostwithiel.

Cornwall. stondeth a poore fisshar village cawlled Bodennek. Ther is the passage or *trajectus* to Fowey.

ii. myles above Bodennek ynto the land northward is a creke apon the north syde, wheryn ys a sel of ii. blake monkes of Montegu, and is dedicat to S. Sirice and Julit.

By est the haven of Fowey upon a iiii. myles ys a smawle cr[eke] cawled Po[ul] Pi[er],* and a symple and poore village apon the est syde of the same of [fis]shar men, and the bootes ther fisshing by saved by a peere or key.

In the est syde also of this Poul Pyrre ii. myles of is a nother creeke cawled Loow, being but a tyde creke. For at low water be nethe the bridge a man may both wade and ryde over yn the somer. Ther is on eyther side of this smawl creke a smaule fissher villag hard on the se shore, the one cawlled Est and the other West Loowe, Est Loowe being a market towne, and yn eyther of them a chapel. Also yn the sayde creekes mouth neere sumwhat to the sowthe west is a lowe isle cauled S. Nicholas Isle, not a quarter of a myle fro the mayn shore, and conteyneth a vi. or viii. acres yn cumpace, and fedeth shepe and cones, nurishing also broode of se byrdes.

Ther is a bridg sumwhat above thes ii. vyllages of x. or xii. stones arches, over the which men passe when the se ys yn.

Fro Fowey Haven to Lowe Creeke the grownd ny the see syde ys very fertile of corne and gresse, and no tynne werkes.

From Loowe Creke to Tamar ys a xii. myles toward the towne of Plymmuth. Yn the west syde of Tamar withyn iii. myles of the haven muth of Tamar is a symple fisshar towne cawled Mylbrooke. Also apon an other creke west of the

Line or Liner. sayd ryver and nerer up is a towne cawled S. Germayns,† wherin is now a priori of blake chanons, and a paroche chirche yn the body of the same. Beside the hye altare of the same priory on the ryght hand ys a tumbe yn the walle with an image of a bisshop, and over the tumbe a xi. bisshops paynted with their names and verses as token of so many bisshops biried theere, or that ther had beene so many Bisshoppes of Cornwalle that had theyr seete theer.

[* Now Penpoll. The bracketed letters are torn away.]
[† St. Germans on Lynher creek.]

And at this day the Bisshop of Exceter hathe a place cauled Cudden Beke joyning hard apon the sowthest side of the same towne. Cornwall.

North est of S. Germaynes vi. myles apon the ryver of Tamar is a market town cawled Asshe.[a] And neere to the same westward withyn ii. myles ys a rownd castel of the kinges cawled Tremeton, as a man showld say the secund forteres on Tamar. p. 124.

At the towne of Asshe is a passage or fery of a quarter of a myle over.

Also ii. myles fro Asshe northward ynto the land is a smaul village cawled Caregrin.[b] Est of this is Bere Parke and hous in Devonshire, dividid from Caregrin *tantum* Tamara.

From Low to Tamar by the sowth se the grownd is fertile of corn and gresse, but withowt tynne warkes.

[? Cornew]ail ys now . . . d by . . . hunderithis that [is to say] on the sowth . . . e fro the este part west warde the hunderedes of est, and west, Powder and Kyryer.*

On the north westward Stratton, Lesnewith, Tryg, Pyder and Penwith.

Launston,[c] otherwys cawled Lostephan, yn old tyme cawlled Duneuet, stondith ii. myles beyownd Powlston Bridge on Tamar westward. The sayde town Duneuet, otherwise Lawnston, is a walled towne ny yn cumpas a myle, but now ruinus. On the northt side of the towne a castel stonding on a hye hille with yn the sayd towne hath iii. rowndes wardes. Part of the castel stonding north west ys parcel of the walle of the town. Ther be withyn this town iii. gates and a postern; also a gate to go owt of the castel ynto the old parke. Sum gentelmen of Cornewal hold ther landes by castelgard, that ys to say for reparation of this castel and towne: and withyn this castel ys a chapel, and a hawle for syses and sessions, for a commune gayle for al Cornwayle is yn this castel. Withyn this towne is a market,

[* The margin on which this note is written is torn. The first word seems to have been *Cornewail.* The other bracketed words were seen by Hearne.]

[a] Saltash. [b] Cargreen.
[c] Launceston, anc. Dunneheved.

Cornwall. a mayre and burgesses, with a chapel of Mary Magdalen to theyr uses.

In a vale at the foote of the hil of the sayde town, abowt an arow shot fro the castel northward, is a priory of chanons regular dedicate to S. Stephan.

North est almost half a myle of the sayde priory is a lytle village apon a hille, and a paroche chirche of S. Stephen yn yt. The opinion is that the chanons first dwelled on this hille, and cam thens downe to a better and a warmer site. In the Priory chirche yarde standeth also a paroche chyrche.

The wall of Duneuet ys hy, larg and strong, and defensably set.

By the north side of the priory runneth a litle ryver.

In Duneuet be ii. conduites of derived water.

APPENDIX III

[CAMBRIDGESHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE, ETC.*]

I REMEMBRE that I redde in an olde booke of Ramesey that such a yere dyed Thomas Brotherton, Edward the firste sunne, that was litle or nothing profitable to the realme. fo. 404, *recto.* *Brothertun inutilis reg. Angl.*

Orwelle in Cambridgeshire longith to the Richemonte landes; and one towne that there be, sum vestigia of sum auncient place.

The Richemont fee is very notable in many parts of Cambridgeshir. And many be beneficiarii and pay chief rent to this fee.

I perceyuid by a graunt of King Henry the 4. that afore the blake freres inhabitid the place in Southfolk hard a this side Thetforde bridge wher they last dwellith, that ons was an hospital caullid Measun de deu. And in the ende of this charter and graunte, mention is made of John County of Warwike and Henry Duke of Lancastre, graundfather to King Henry the 4. by his mother side. And yn this grauntid Edmunde Gundeuille is especially namid to be prayed for by the freres.

From Cambridge to Hauston[a] millis 3. miles. Thens vii. *verso.*

[* These fragments are contained on two leaves (forming part of one uncut sheet) in a Cotton MS. at the British Museum (Cot. Vesp. F. ix, 30, fos. 198, 199). The leaves seem to be part of a quire, the rest of which is lost, as the figures 404, 410, are the old numbering; and the notes, evidently belonging to the Itinerary and written in Leland's hand, are not consecutive from one page to the other. The fragments were printed in the second edition (1744) of Hearne's print of the Itinerary, vol. ix, pp. 133, 134; and again in "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," 1836, vol. iii, pp. 343-344.

See notes of Cambridgeshire, before p. 1. A few on Cambridge itself will come in the Appendix to vol. v. For Oxfordshire, see before, pp. 112-118, 124, and vol. ii, beginning of Part V.]

[a] Hauxton.

miles to Reiston,[a] and 4. miles a this side Reiston ouer a broket and by a mille side.

Al this 10. mile champayne withowt enclosier and barein of wood.

Reiston standith in a mene valley bytwixt to hilles. And yet is the toune self set as on a swelling ground. The market place standith in Hertfordshire. The other parte of ye toune in Cambridgeshire.

There touche as I lernid in that toune iurisdiction of London, Ely, and Lincoln diecese.

The toune itself is but of a mene building.

In the toune is but one chirche the este part wherof seruid a late for the priory of chanons.

The weste ende seruid for a chapel for the toune. For afore the late parlament the toune longgid to a 2. or 3. paroches with owte the towne. Now al the toune is allottid to one paroche and that ys kept in the est ende of the priory, and the west ende ys pullid doune.

The market at Reyston on the wennesday is meruelusly frequentid, espetially with corne.

fo. 410, *recto.* I haue harde Mr. Garter s[ay th]at the fascion of coronations of kinges, that were solemnisid at Kingeston apon the Tamise afore the conqueste were made apon schaffoldes yn the midle of the market place.

Clereualx dwellith at Crofte bridge apon Tese. These Clereualx were yn tyme of mynde men of uery fair landes. Ther is Croft and Croftbridg by it. Croft is in Yorkshir.

Rosamundes tumbe at Godestow nunnery was taken up a late, it at [had?]* a stone, with this inscription, *Tumba Rosamundae*, her bones were closid in lede, and with yn that the bones were closid yn leder. When† it was openid ther was a uery swete [smell‡] cam owt of it.

[* Coll. Top. et Gen., vol. iii, p. 344; but Dugdale, who copied this passage as to Godstow from the Cotton MS. fragment, has "it is a stone." Mon. Angl. vol. iv (1823), p. 365 *a*.]

[† Erroneously written *Went* in MS.]

[‡ Supplied by L. T. S.]

[a] Royston.

Ther is a crosse hard by Godestow with this inscription,

Qui meat hac oret signum salutis adoret
Utque sibi detur veniam Rosamunda precetur.

There was a priory in Southereys[a] of the French order as I suppose, caullid Ryslyppe, and was impropriatid to the Kinges college yn Cambridge.

---

[a] Southerey, *Surrey*. Ryslip, now Ruislip, is however in Middlesex; it was a cell to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy.

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I

INDEX OF PERSONS AND LANDOWNERS

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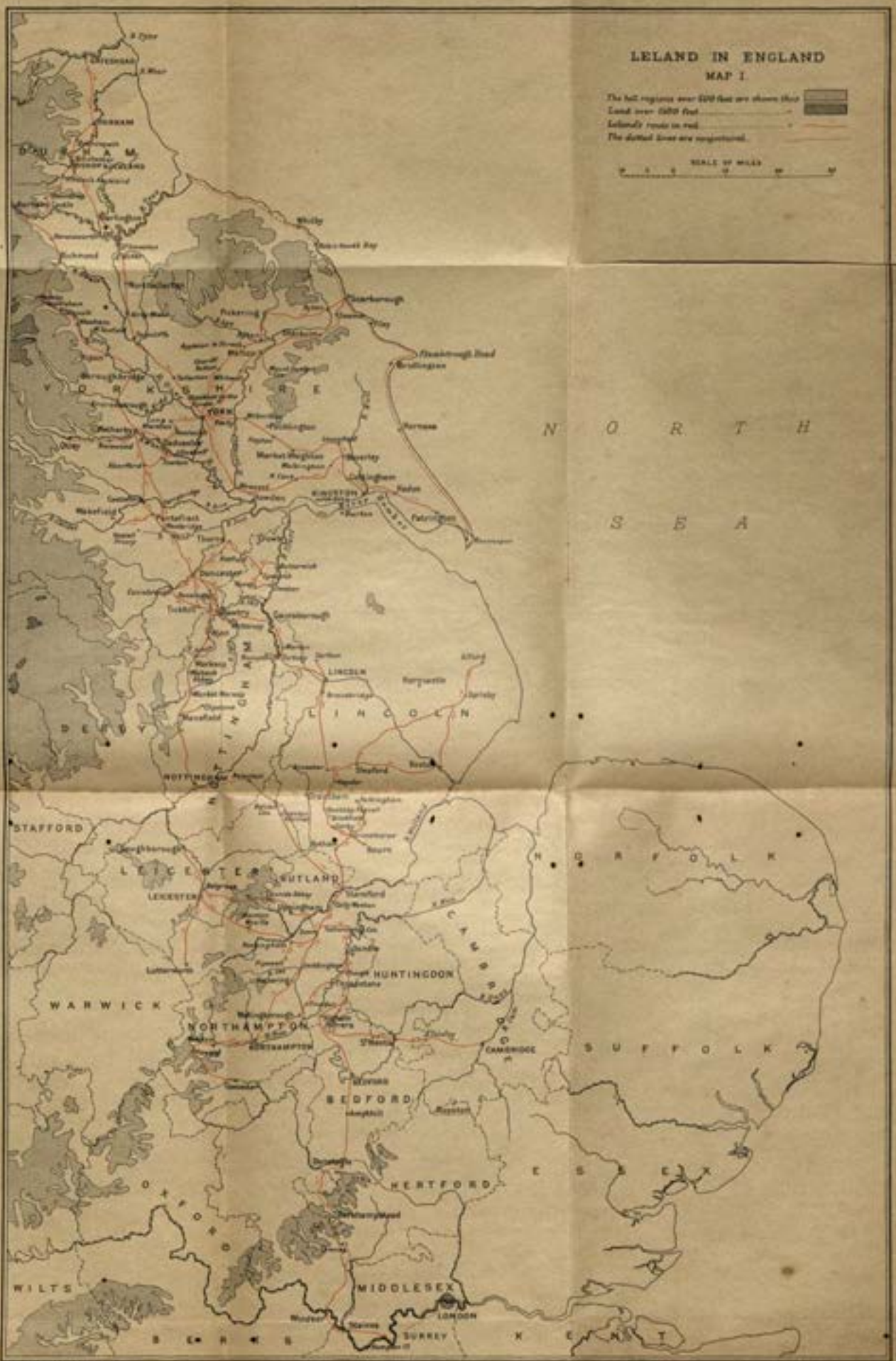
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LELAND IN ENGLAND
MAP I.
The hill regions over 600 feet are shown thus
Land over 1000 feet
Leland's route in red
The dotted lines are conjectural.
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5
DURHAM
YORKSHIRE
YORK
NORTH SEA
LINCOLN
DERBY
NOTTINGHAM
STAFFORD
LEICESTER
RUTLAND
LEICESTER
NORFOLK
HUNTINGDON
WARWICK
NORTHAMPTON
CAMBRIDGE
SUFFOLK
BEDFORD
HERTFORD
ESSEX
OXFORD
WILTS
MIDDLESEX
LONDON
BERKS
SURREY
KENT


Bristol Channel
ENGLISH CHANNEL
OXFORD
HERTFORD
BUCKS
MIDDLESEX
LONDON
READING
SURREY
SUSSEX
DORSET
LELAND IN ENGLAND
MAP II.
LELAND'S ROUTE.


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Itinerary....
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